

Gc
977.101
Su64do
v.1
1620288

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02492 8589



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/centennialhistor01doyl>



GEN. SIMON PERKINS

CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

vol. 1

10 10

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
WILLIAM B. DOYLE, LL. B.

10 10

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"

10 10

PUBLISHED BY
BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
GEORGE RICHMOND, Pres. C. R. ARNOLD, Sec'y and Treas.
CHICAGO, ILL.

1908

Preface

1620288



THE aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the earliest times, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object. Although the original purpose was to limit the narrative to the close of 1906, it was found expedient to touch on many matters relating to the year 1907.

It is impossible for the editor to enumerate all those to whom he feels that thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. He would, however, mention Hon. J. A. Kohler, Dr. Samuel Findley, and Aaron Teeple, Esq., among others, as those to whom he feels under special obligations.

In the preparation of the history reference has been made to, and in some cases extracts taken from, standard historical and other works on different subjects herein treated of. Much information has also been obtained from manuscript records not heretofore published.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives which make up the biographical department of this volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Summit County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for the development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored to pass over no feature of the work slightly, but to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and thus give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., January, 1908.

Goodspeed P. 22.50

Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press: and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us: and as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Contents

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	21
Description of the Physical Features of the County—Its Economic Geology—The Soil; Its Drainage and Fertility—Coal—Gas—Oil.	

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF SUMMIT COUNTY.....	29
Pioneer Conditions—Indian Trading—Wild Game—Home-Made Garments—Pioneer Hospitality—Social Amusements—First Published Description of Summit County—Making of Summit County—Western Reserve—Organization of the County—County Seat Selected—County Seat Contests—Adams' Reception—Territorial Changes.	

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY AND OTHER OFFICIALS.....	47
A Roster of Officials from the Organization of the County Down to 1907.	

CHAPTER IV.

AKRON—THE COUNTY SEAT.....	56
Introductory—Economic Causes and Growth of Akron—Its Settlement and History—Public Improvements—Akron an Incorporated Town—City Government—Mercantile Akron—Fire and Police Departments—Riot of 1900—Aftermath of the Riot.	

CHAPTER V.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.....	101
Settlement and Organization of the Townships—Settlement and Founding of the Towns—Sketches of Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, Tallmadge, Peninsula, Etc.	

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	123
---------------------------	-----

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURE	130
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	140
Steam and Electric Railroads—The Ohio Canal—The Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal.	

CONTENTS

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTURES	147
The County's Chief Manufacturing Establishments of the Past and of the Present—Clay Products—Cereal Mills—Agricultural Implements—The Rubber Industry—Printing and Publishing, Etc.	

CHAPTER X.

BANKS AND BANKING.....	168
History of the Banks of Summit County—Banks Inadequate—Akron's Financial Reputation—Akron a Large Borrower—Panic of 1904—Clearing House Statement—Future Prosperity Certain.	

CHAPTER XI.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.....	173
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF BUCHTEL COLLEGE.....	202
---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT	219
First Churches and Pioneer Clergy—General History of Religious Organizations—Churches and Clergy of To-day.	

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS	224
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XV.

GREATNESS ACHIEVED BY SUMMIT COUNTY SONS.....	231
John Brown—Edward Rowland Sill.	

CHAPTER XVI.

MILITARY HISTORY	239
Revolutionary War—War of 1812—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion—Militia Organizations—Spanish-American War.	

CHAPTER XVII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS	247
-------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION	253
------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BENCH AND BAR.....	261
Early History —The Present Bar and Its High Standing.	

CHAPTER XX.

STATISTICS	319
BIOGRAPHICAL	323

Index

Biographical

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abele, John.....	970	Barnett, William.....	333	Bliss, George.....	262
Adams, F. H.....	1112	Bartges, Dr. Samuel W.....	253	Bliss, Lorin.....	717
Adams, Francis X., M.D.....	916	Bartlett, John S.....	1110	Bloomfield, Col. John C.....	405
Adamson, A.....	393	Bates, George D.....	358	Boesche, W. A.....	341
Adamson, C. F.....	964	Bauer, Daniel.....	1062	Bolanz, H. Frederick.....	932
Adler, Jacob.....	394	Bauer, Frederick J., M.D.....	579	Boltz, Charles.....	864
Akers, Alfred.....	495	Bauer, Howard A.....	550	Boltz, Peter W.....	864
Akers, Charles E.....	380	Bauer, Jonas.....	675	Borst, C. H.....	371
Alexander, Hon. J. Park.....	361	Bauer, Joseph D.....	1062	Botzum, Capt. Adam.....	836
Allen, I. F.....	598	Bauer, William D.....	1061	Botzum, George A.....	734
Allen, Albert.....	764	Baughman, John.....	701	Bouton, Charles.....	768
Allen, Andrew H.....	805	Baughman, Reuben B.....	701	Bowen, Dr. William.....	255
Allen, Arthur M.....	408	Baum Family.....	1067	Bower, William H.....	471
Allen, George G.....	318	Baumi, James M.....	1068	Boyd, James P., M.D.....	986
Allen, Jesse.....	391	Baum, O. W.....	501	Bradley, Charles.....	386
Allen, Miner Jesse.....	391	Baum, Thomas.....	1067	Bradley, George H.....	945
Allen, Levi.....	391	Beardsley, Talman.....	594	Bradley, James.....	944
Allen, Levi.....	678	Beck, J. Martin.....	407	Brady, John W.....	672
Allen, Robert H.....	408	Beese, John.....	961	Brandau, H. G.....	335
Allen, W. G.....	632	Bennage, A. W.....	822	Brancher, Daniel R.....	753
Alling, Williston.....	450	Bennage, Jacob.....	995	Breen, James P.....	756
Ammerman, Charles.....	297	Bennage, Jacob W.....	994	Breitenstine, John.....	949
Andress, H. E.....	285	Benner, Charles C.....	275	Brewster, Albert J.....	995
Andrews, J. H.....	518	Benner, Joseph S.....	406	Brewster Family.....	419
Armstrong, R. E.....	336	Berger, Capt. D. F.....	938	Brewster, Hayes W.....	348
Arnold, John D.....	542	Berger, John H.....	938	Brewster, Hiram.....	348
Atterholt, Frank M.....	267	Bernard, Charles B.....	266	Brewster, James G.....	349, 420
Auble, A., Jr.....	980	Betzler, J. F.....	577	Brewster, Stephen.....	349, 419
Aultman Brothers.....	851	Bierce, Lucius V.....	831	Briggs, C. Lee.....	584
Aultman, George W.....	851	Bierce, Gen. Lucius V.....	262	Brittain, John.....	654
Aultman, William J.....	851	Bienz, Peter.....	400	Brittain, John G.....	663
Averill, Frank E.....	605	Bill, Albert H., M.D.....	1036	Brittain, John T.....	654
Averill, William F.....	758	Billow, Capt. George.....	339	Brooks, Andrew T.....	501
		Billow, George V.....	1114	Broun, James W.....	757
Babb, George W.....	622	Bisbee, George A.....	642	Broun, Rev. John B.....	521
Babcock, Austin.....	681	Bishop, Charles E.....	888	Brouse, Cornelius A.....	406
Bachtel, A. C.....	505	Bishop, George T.....	861	Brown, Josiah.....	737
Baird, Charles.....	270	Bishop, Zephaniah.....	888	Bruner, C. I.....	506
Baldwin, Harvey.....	347	Blackburn, Harry F.....	768	Brunswick, William F.....	500
Baldwin, Joseph A.....	386	Blackburn, John.....	976	Bryan, Constant.....	266
Bales, Frank S.....	953	Blackburn, Thomas.....	862	Buchtel, John.....	996
Barber, George.....	765	Blackburn, William.....	976	Buchtel, Hon. William.....	398
Barber, Ohio C.....	765	Blackwell, Henry.....	1006	Buchtel, Ernest C.....	954
Barder, B. R.....	410	Blessman, August.....	1047	Burkhardt, G. F.....	402
Barker, Jared.....	637	Bliler, Daniel.....	990	Burroughs, Allen.....	644
Barker, Lanson.....	618	Bliler, Joel.....	990	Burroughs, Levi.....	644
Barker, William.....	618	Bliler, William H.....	990	Butler, Frank.....	834
Barker, William P.....	534	Bliss, Ambrose W.....	717	Butler, F. W.....	1906

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Cahow, Daniel B.....	1954	Converse, Frank J.....	472	Ellsworth, Fred T.....	499
Cahow, Milo.....	684	Conway, James.....	1001	Emerman, H. J.....	834
Cahow, Robert.....	684	Conway, Michael.....	1001	Emery, William J., M.D.....	332
Caldwell, Abner L.....	847	Cooke, F. M.....	1085	Emmett, J. Ira.....	715
Call, Charles A.....	954	Cooke, Joseph.....	450	Enright, J. T.....	491
Camp, Horace B.....	510	Cooper, Joseph.....	583	Essig, John A.....	876
Camp, H. H.....	518	Cooper, Samuel.....	527	Essig, John W.....	876
Camp, L. W.....	642	Cooper, William.....	469	Etling, William E.....	566
Campbell, John B.....	884	Cormany, Frank.....	914	Ewart, Charles C.....	693
Campbell, J. R.....	969	Courtney, Joseph.....	461	Ewart, John.....	693
Campfield, William L.....	449	Cowen, Isaac Sheldon.....	453	Ewart, John.....	524
Canfield, Horace G.....	778	Cowen, John.....	453	Ewart, Perry G.....	524
Capron, Alfred.....	521	Cowling, George H.....	586		
Carkhuff, Stacy G.....	485	Cox, Edward D.....	1103	Farnbauch, J. S.....	748
Carmany, Isaac.....	586	Cranz, Eugene F.....	1016	Farris, William J.....	928
Carmany, Webster F.....	586	Crisp, George.....	741	Fenn, Florenzo F.....	1023
Carpenter, Abraham.....	635	Crisp, John.....	712	Fenn, Nelson W.....	652
Carpenter, A. Lincoln.....	633	Crisp, John and Son.....	1068	Fenn, Treat.....	652
Carpenter, James S.....	263	Crosby, Dr. Eliakim.....	253	Fenton, Almus.....	621
Carper, George.....	615	Cross, James B.....	648	Fenton, Curtis.....	621
Carper, Samuel S.....	615	Crouse, Hon. George W.....	353	Fergusson, David R.....	723
Carr, Charles B., M.D.....	1108	Crumb, Clarence D.....	617	Fergusson, Dr. J. C.....	621
Carter, Charles A.....	966	Cunningham, Sylvester T.....	443	Fette, Albert.....	956
Carter, Edwin H.....	550			Fudner, J. J.....	516
Carter, Joseph B.....	695	Dallinga, Jacob.....	746	Fillius, Hon. Ernest L.....	1105
Carter, William.....	966	Dallinga, Richard J.....	746	Fillius, Philip.....	1105
Case, James H.....	1059	Dangel, Joseph.....	609	Firestone, Harvey S.....	533
Cassidy, Frank D.....	318	Davidson, Harry S., M.D.....	443	Firestone, T. L.....	516
Castle, H. F.....	298	Davidson, J. M.....	577	Fisher, Cornelius.....	429
Castle, L. D.....	701	Davis, Hon. Charles A.....	558	Fisher, James Albert.....	429
Chaffee, Comfort J.....	551	Davis, George S.....	575	Fisher, John F.....	831
Chalker, James, Jr.....	1091	Day, E. S.....	818	Fitch, Willard N.....	1115
Chalker, Newton.....	300, 1090	Deacon, Horace L.....	865	Flower, James T.....	881
Chamberlain, William I.....	937	Decker, Seney A.....	275	Folger, Walter A.....	953
Chamberlin, Horace.....	798	Deeds, Philip F.....	1060	Foltz, Abner E.....	1071
Chamberlin, Z. F.....	798	Deeds, Reed.....	1060	Force, L. K.....	543
Chapman, C. F.....	1035	Deibel, Ernest C.....	441	Foster, Cousin M.....	568
Chapman, John.....	667	Dellenberger, John H.....	379	Foster Family.....	1021
Chapman, John L.....	666	Dice, Jeremiah.....	782	Foster, Edwin F.....	999
Chase, Dr. Byron S.....	255	Dice, John F.....	1112	Foster, L. R.....	1021
Christy, James.....	430	Dice, William A.....	782	Foster, Lyman.....	1021
Christy, Will.....	522	Diek, Gen. Charles.....	1077	Foster, Pardon.....	999
Church, Rev. A. B.....	569	Dickinson, Alexander.....	1003	Foster, Tod C.....	999
Clapper, Jacob.....	616	Dickinson, George W.....	1003	Fouse, Frederick.....	896
Clapper, John W.....	616	Diehl, Clarence E.....	1084	Fouse, John M.....	895
Clark, Benjamin F.....	796	Dietrich, A. J.....	638	Foust, George W.....	1084
Cleaver, J. V., M.D.....	653	Dietz, G. Carl.....	445	Fowler, Clyde K.....	432
Clerkin, William.....	965	Dixon, Charles A., M.D.....	797	Fowler, Seymour S.....	432
Click, Samuel A.....	943	Dobson, Russell T.....	726	Frain, C. P.....	466
Coates, Edward.....	805	Dodge, Burdette L.....	984	Frank, John C.....	278
Cobbs, Charles S.....	293	Dodge, William M.....	268	Frank, John W.....	775
Coburn, Dr. Stephen H.....	254	Donaldson, G. C.....	803	Frank, Julius.....	1102
Cochrane, Harry A.....	727	Doncaster, Burt.....	865	Franklin, C. F.....	553
Coffinan, Matthias.....	925	Dox, Clinton A.....	415	Franklin, Walter A.....	553
Coffman, Samuel.....	925	Dox, James Alonzo.....	414	Frase, John.....	334
Cole, Dr. Arthur M.....	523	Doyle, Hon. Dayton A.....	318	Frase, John A.....	600
Cole, Dr. Joseph.....	254	Doyle, Peter W.....	1074	Frase, Noah.....	600
Columbia Chemical Company	590	Doyle, Hon. William B.....	276	Frase, Orrin.....	686
Commins, Alexander H.....	288	Dreisbach, Charles.....	544	Frase, Peter M.....	334
Commins, Alexander H.....	516	Dreisbach, George.....	544	Frederick, Henry.....	335
Comstock, Allen.....	1025	Duncan, Adam.....	886	Frederick, Jacob.....	336
Comstock, John L.....	1025	Duncan, R. H.....	886	Frederick, Jacob.....	1089
Conaghan, C. Charles.....	556	Durstine, Aibert G.....	785	Frederick, Samuel.....	1089
Conaghan, Charles C.....	556			Frederick, U. G.....	357
Conger, Col. Arthur L.....	495	Ebright, Hon. Leonidas S.....	369	Fritch, Elue O.....	441
Conn, Hon. Eli.....	761	Fdgerton, Hon. Sidney.....	265	Fryman, Joel.....	903
Converse, Chauncey.....	472			Fryman, William Jacob.....	903

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Enchs, F. William.....	477	Hardy, Perry D.....	1108	Hine, H. A.....	429
Fulmer, Adam J.....	723	Hagelbarger, Henry M.....	304	Hitchcock, Dr. Elizur.....	255
Fulmer, Jacob.....	864	Haring, Charles A.....	527	Hoertz, John M.....	651
Fulmer, Kent A.....	864	Haring, Daniel.....	527	Hoffman, Allen F.....	1077
		Haring, Louis.....	876	Hoffman, Benjamin F.....	632
Gammeter, Emil.....	993	Haring, Samuel.....	876	Hoffman, George P.....	1006
Gardner, G. E.....	874	Harold, Harry W.....	814	Hoffman, Philip.....	632
German, Benjamin.....	842	Harpam, Fred M.....	499	Holibaugh, Daniel.....	848
German, Jerry J.....	878	Harpam, William.....	499	Hollinger, David D.....	996
German, Jacob.....	878	Harrington, Albert C.....	973	Hollinger, Jacob.....	991
German, Urias.....	842	Harrington, Frederick L.....	974	Hollinger, Walter C.....	674
Gates, Henry.....	548	Harrington, Capt. Gurden P.....	887	Holub, Max.....	339
Gates, Robert C.....	548	Harrington, Job.....	973	Holzhauser, Lewis.....	979
Gaut, Elmer A.....	691	Hart, Benjamin.....	657	Hopkins, Roswell.....	677
Gauthier, John W.....	754	Hart, George W.....	593	Horn, James W.....	963
Gaylord, Charles N.....	801	Hart, Ira L.....	703	Horn, Stephen H.....	963
Gaylord, Jonathan.....	801	Hart, Col. John C.....	593	Horn, Stephen J.....	963
Gaylord, Leonard E.....	934	Harter, Daniel.....	415	Horner, La Fayette H.....	959
Gehres, J. A.....	676	Harter, Jeremiah.....	647	Hough, Wayland S., M.D.....	994
Gibbs, Henry A.....	875	Harter, Jesse.....	620	Houriet, Floriant.....	1037
Gibbs, H. H.....	875	Harter, John.....	647	Houriet, Ulysses.....	1037
Gifford, B. J.....	545	Harter, Oliver.....	647	Housel, Ernest C.....	270
Goldsmith, Solomon M.....	514	Harter, Otto N.....	851	Howard, Dr. Elias W.....	254
Gonder, Gregory J.....	702	Hatch, Charles.....	539	Howe, Henry W.....	269
Good, J. Edward.....	946	Haupt, Howard W.....	505	Howe, Henry Willett.....	1030
Goodhue, Hon. Nathaniel W.....	265	Haupt, William F.....	778	Howe, Richard.....	1031
Goodman, F. B.....	785	Haver, William H.....	415	Hower, Harvey Y.....	414
Goodrich, Dr. Benjamin F.....	1009	Hawk, Daniel.....	646	Howe, John H.....	413
Goodrich, Charles C.....	1010	Hawk, Philip.....	647	Hower, Milton Otis.....	692
Gougler, Ami C.....	877	Hawk, Michael.....	574	Howland, Clarence.....	725
Gougler, Calvin.....	515	Hawkins, A. Wesley.....	431	Hoye, Michael W.....	491
Gougler, Daniel.....	515	Hawkins, Eber.....	1101	Huber, P. C.....	1102
Gougler, Soweras.....	1111	Hawkins, Eugene A.....	963	Huddilston, Adam.....	458
Grafton, George P.....	327	Hawkins, George W.....	963	Humphrey, Calvin P.....	267
Grant, Hon. C. R.....	314	Hawkins, J. Horace.....	493	Humphrey, C. M., M.D.....	991
Greenbaum, A. S.....	673	Hawkins, Nelson C.....	431	Humphrey, Van R.....	262
Green, E. P.....	267	Hays, K. H.....	333	Hunsicker, Fred.....	762
Greenberger, N. M.....	287	Heer, George.....	1107	Hunsicker, Horace.....	763
Grether, George.....	1041	Heintz, George.....	891	Hunsicker, John Jacob.....	762
Grill, John.....	787	Heintz, George P.....	540	Hunt, W. H.....	651
Grill, John.....	787	Heintz, Philip J.....	867	Hyde, J. Grant.....	285
Grose, Emsley O.....	754	Heid, Charles E., M.D.....	757		
Grubb, Earl James.....	793	Helfer, George H.....	1106	Ingersoll, Henry W.....	268
		Helfer, William.....	1107	Inman, Charles T.....	494
Hague, William R.....	706	Heller, Charles P.....	1065	Inwood, W. A.....	422
Hale, Andrew.....	462	Helmstedter, George.....	393	Iredell, R. S.....	752
Hale, Hon. Charles O.....	992	Heninger, M. C.....	975	Irish, William P.....	959
Hale, John P.....	463	Hemington, J. F.....	1002		
Hale, Jonathan.....	847	Hemphill, James R.....	326	Jacobs, Hon. Thomas K.....	377
Hale, Thomas.....	655	Henry, Albert R.....	704	Jacobs, William Cloyd, M.D.....	377
Hall, Philander D.....	747	Henry, Charles.....	513	Jacobs, Dr. William C.....	258
Hall, Philander D., Jr.....	904	Henry, Hiram C.....	656	Jahant, A. P.....	881
Hall, Lorenzo.....	747	Herberich, Charles.....	432	Jaite, Charles H.....	463
Halter, Lawrence.....	763	Herbruck, John C.....	960	Jaquith, Charles W.....	1048
Hamlin, Ray F.....	284	Herbruck, Philip.....	960	Jaquith, William Henry.....	1048
Hammond, Roland O.....	268	Herman, Jacob.....	618	Jewett, Dr. Mendal.....	254
Hanawalt, D. R.....	358	Hess, Rosseau.....	658	Jockers, William A.....	995
Hankey, David.....	506	Hiddleston, C. S., M.D.....	632	Johnson, Charles S.....	530
Hankey, John F.....	735	High, U. G.....	631	Johnston, Cornelius A.....	625
Hankey, Samuel.....	506	Hill, Braee P.....	706	Johnston, John Moore.....	969
Hankey, Samuel.....	735	Hill, David E.....	1062	Johnston, William.....	625
Hanson, Charles E.....	824	Hill, George R.....	1068	Jones, Gomar.....	976
Hanson, Richard.....	824	Hill, Joseph.....	931	Jones, John D.....	975
Harbaugh, B. F.....	798	Hill, Joseph C.....	464	Joy, Harold E.....	754
Hardy, Charles D.....	856	Hiltabiddle, Capt. W. M.....	1056		
Hardy, Nathaniel.....	1103	Himelright, Alton.....	962	Kasch, G. F.....	313
Hardy, Norton R.....	886	Himelright, Jacob.....	962	Kauffman, John.....	1083

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Kauffman, L. M.	1083	Limrie, John	517	Major, Col. Thomas E.	607
Kauffman, William	1083	Livermore, F. B., M.D.	854	Major, Rev. Thomas	607
Keenan, W. C.	738	Lodge, George H.	792	Mallison, Albert G.	334
Keller Brick Company	807	Lodge, Ralph H.	940	Mallison, Albert H.	436
Keller, William F.	807	Lodge, William R.	950	Malony, Frank T.	436
Keller, W. L., M.D.	762	Lodwick, A. R.	855	Mansfield, William A., M. D.	855
Kemery, John	866	Loeb, Louis	598	Manton, H. B.	875
Kempel, C. A.	885	Lombard, Nathaniel	384	Manton, Irvin R.	899
Kempel, Hon. Charles W.	1195	Long, David C.	766	Marks, A. H.	772
Kempel, John A.	756	Long, Homer G., M.D.	483	Marshall, Willis G.	898
Kendall, Joseph	844	Long, Mahlon S.	786	Marsh, Harvey A.	687
Kendig, D. W.	842	Long, W. H.	982	Marsh, Frank G.	277
Kent, Roswell	1022	Looker, J. B.	328	Marsh, Samuel C.	688
Kent, Russell H.	1022	Loomis, Byron H.	815	Martin, William E.	1042
Kepler, Adam	985	Loomis, Frank Fowler	1096	Marvin, David L.	268
Kepler, Houston	509	Loomis Hardware Co.	814	Marvin, Hon. Ulysses	269
Kepler, Jacob	509	Loomis, Harry E.	928	Mason, F. H.	815
Kepler, Jacob A.	784	Loomis, Irving L.	815	May, Louis R.	825
Kepler, S. A.	906	Loomis, L. W.	814	May, R. A.	791
Kepler, Solomon	784	Ludwick, Simon P.	783	Mell, Joseph R.	1043
Kile, Salem	1029	Lusk, Alfred G.	441	Memmer, John	1104
King, John W.	560	Lutz, Charles G.	1041	Mentzer, Alexander	724
Klein, John	745	Lyder, Dr. John W.	258	Mentzer, John F.	724
Kline, Clint W.	897	Lyman, A. E.	964	Merrill, Edwin H.	989
Knapp, Nicholas	837	Lyon, O. G.	479	Merrill, H. E.	989
Koch, Jacob	382	Lyons, James	816	Merriman, Charles, M. D.	843
Kohler, Albert A., M.D.	999			Merriman, Scott H.	844
Kohler, George C.	269	McAllister Brothers	554	Merriman, Wells	344
Kohler, Hon. Jacob A.	304	McCamau, Elihu	900	Mertz, John T.	416
Koonse, Henry	687	McCaman, Elmer I.	900	Metzler, David A.	421
Koonse, William	686	McCausland Brothers	848	Metzler, William M.	767
Koplin, Christian	340	McCausland, James C.	848	Middleton, Jesse	813
Koplin, L. C.	684	McCausland, John J.	848	Middleton, Ward B.	813
Koplin, Solomon	340	McChesney, Edward A.	1044	Middleton, William H.	856
Kreighbaugh, Hiram F.	672	McChesney, Frederick W.	1090	Miles, Lucius C.	826
Kreighbaum, Andrew J.	296	McChesney, John	545	Miller, August C.	972
Kreighbaum, Johnston B.	296	McChesney, William	545	Miller, Charles C.	492
Krisher, Jacob J.	645	McChesney, William H.	545	Miller, Charles N.	547
Kuhlke, M. D.	479	McClellan, Robert A.	546	Miller, Cyrus	733
Kuhlke, Frederick	804	McClellan, William A.	881	Miller, Edward B.	379
Kuhn, Luther A.	712	McClure, Samuel W.	264	Miller, Frank F.	973
		McColgan, David A.	567	Miller, Frank H.	708
		McConnell, George A.	462	Miller, George	348
Ladd, Hon. Charles G.	313	McConnell, Isaac S.	614	Miller, John F.	347
Laffer, James M.	452	McCourt, P. T.	944	Miller, Jonas F.	484
Lalimers, F., M.D.	594	McCoy, George W.	541	Miller, Lewis	331
Lahr, Charles H.	344	McCoy, Robert	541	Miller, Lewis A.	507
Lahr, John	674	McDowell, John W.	970	Miller, Lute H.	492
Lahr, William H.	674	McEbright, Dr. Thomas	255	Miller, Perry R.	733
Lance, George	1026	McFarland, William P.	341	Miller, Stephen C.	297
Lance, George E.	1035	McFarlin, William	388	Miller, Col. Stewart	263
Lance, Harvey	1026	McGarry, Daniel	837	Miller, Uriah A.	484
Lane, Chauncey B.	1071	McGowan, S. C.	1041	Miller, Warren	478
Lapp, Jacob	823	McIntosh, W. W.	453	Miller, William	478
Laubach, Edward P.	1104	McKinney, Hon. Henry	264	Miller, William F.	867
Laubach, William F.	913	McKisson, Alfred E.	1004	Mills, Harry B.	824
Lauby, Jacob	884	McKisson, Arthur	1004	Milliken, C. W.	1096
Lawton, E. A.	773	McNamara, Hon. James	510	Mills, Thel	824
Leeser, Levi M.	841	McNamara, Hon. John	421	Moon, H. G.	682
Leeser, Peter	841	McNiece, Leonard	458	Moore, Arthur A.	600
Leiby, Isaac	905	McShaffrey, Edward	636	Moore, C. W.	585
Lepper, John A.	531	McShaffrey, Thomas E.	636	Moore, John A.	401
Lepper, Peter	531	Maag, George	1054	Moore, McConnell	1013
Leser, Edward W.	725	Mackey, James	981	Moore, Miller G.	1062
Leyy, C. D.	471	Mackey, John P.	1073	Moore, Orison M.	718
Limbach, Martin, Jr.	1085	Mahaffy, J. A.	357	Moore, Ralph	1014
Limbart, Hiram W.	502	Mahar, Rev. T. F.	423	Moore, Richard L.	451



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Moore, Samuel L.....	731	Payne, John W.....	900	Robinson, Robert.....	557
Moore, William.....	451	Peck, Edward R.....	818	Rockwell, F. J.....	270
Morgan, Charles R.....	473	Peebles, Robert R.....	441	Rockwell, F. W.....	376
Morgan, Crannell.....	952	Perkins, Charles E.....	1110	Rodd, Robert J.....	641
Morris, Mordecai J.....	1079	Perkins, Col. George T.....	1019	Rodd, William J.....	641
Morris, Aaron.....	731	Perkins, Col. Simon.....	325	Rodenbaugh, Abraham.....	385
Morse, Nathan.....	318	Perkins, Gen. Simon.....	327	Rodenbaugh, Bert, M. D.....	1113
Morton, C. H.....	566	Peterson, Dr. James H.....	258	Rodenbaugh, Norman F., M. D.	384
Morton, William A.....	543	Petersen A.....	505	Roeger, Charles.....	726
Mottinger, Arthur S.....	270	Pettitt, Charles.....	845	Roeger, George W.....	726
Motz, John.....	483	Pettitt, Nathaniel.....	815	Roepke, Edward.....	894
Munn Brothers.....	696	Pettitt, Willis E.....	454	Roethig, Ferdinand J.....	437
Munn, Abram C.....	696	Pfeiffer, Frank.....	573	Roethig, Harrison T.....	437
Munn, Amos R.....	696	Pfeiffer, Frederick.....	573	Roethig, William W.....	694
Munn, Hiram.....	696	Phueger, Ernest A.....	486	Rogers, Edward E.....	868
Myers, Alpheus.....	585	Phueger, George A.....	735	Rogers, George W.....	290
Myers, Harvey A.....	585	Phueger, J. E.....	354	Rogers, Norman.....	868
Myers, Henry.....	872	Plummer, George W.....	841	Rogers, Samuel G.....	217
Myers, I. S.....	873	Polsky, A.....	465	Rohrbacher, A. C.....	470
Myers, Joel.....	606	Post, Frederick R.....	983	Rook, William H.....	1002
Myers, Samuel.....	606	Post, William M.....	983	Root, Frank Lewis.....	853
		Poulson, James M.....	271	Root, George H.....	852
Nash, Hophni.....	921	Powell, William J.....	1066	Rose, George.....	915
Nash, Capt. Sumner.....	921	Priest, Rev. Ira A.....	454	Rose, John.....	915
Neale, A. S.....	707	Prickett, Samuel H.....	792	Rothrock, Amos A.....	821
Neale, John.....	708	Prior, Emory A.....	294	Rowley, Arthur J.....	287
Nerhood, Amos.....	560	Prior, Frank S.....	462	Rowley, Enoch.....	416
Nerhood, Isaac.....	559	Prior, Henry W.....	295	Rowley, William.....	416
Nesbit, Alexander.....	502	Prior, Simon.....	295	Ruckel, Albert H.....	663
Neuman, M. M.....	593	Prior, William.....	295	Ruckel, Clinton.....	1095
Noah, A. H.....	788	Putterill Brothers.....	405	Ruckel, George W.....	692
Noland, James D.....	1020	Putterill, Edward.....	405		
Noland, James P.....	1020	Putterill, Thomas.....	405		
Nolte, Frank.....	508				
		Quine, C. R.....	794		
Olin, Alonzo B.....	575			Saalfeld, Arthur James.....	428
Olin, John G.....	575	Rabe, James W., M. D.....	755	Sackett, Clark.....	595
Olin, Samuel.....	575	Rankin, George T., Jr., M. D.	459	Sackett, Clark A.....	595
O'Marr, Daniel.....	675	Rankin, Irving C., M. D.....	899	Sackett, George.....	375
O'Neil, M.....	410	Ramney, Jake L.....	694	Sackett, W. A., M. D.....	906
O'Neil, William J.....	392	Ramney, Luther K.....	827	Sackett, William C.....	906
Oplinger, Augustus O.....	1009	Ramney, Moses.....	694	Sackmann, Walter L.....	916
Orr, James W.....	882	Rattle, William.....	446	Sadler, O. L.....	294
Otis, Edward P.....	289	Rattle, William J.....	446	Sadler, Rollin W.....	267
Otis, Ellsworth E.....	289	Rawson, Levi.....	972	Salisbury, Chancy.....	1047
Oviatt, Benjamin.....	863	Raymond, C. B.....	793	Sanford, Hon. Henry C.....	711
Oviatt, Edward.....	268	Read, Matthew C.....	272	Sanford, Ransome M.....	1025
Oviatt, L. H.....	863	Reagle, Daniel.....	986	Saunders, Col. Wilbur F.....	263
Oviatt, Loran L.....	507	Reagle, Jacob A.....	986	Sawyer, William T.....	317
		Ream, Capt. Frederick K.....	932	Scheck, Christopher.....	624
Palmer, C. H.....	898	Reed, Frank C., M. D.....	408	Schnabel, Charles W.....	131
Palmer, Ebenezer.....	982	Reed, Hiram.....	400	Schnabel, George Philip.....	392
Palmer, J. Dwight.....	1111	Renner, George J.....	438	Schnabel, Philip R.....	430
Palmer, Josiah.....	795	Replogle, Mark A.....	480	Schott, Louis.....	724
Palmer, Lewis S.....	795	Rhodes, Thomas.....	1065	Schneider, P. H.....	459
Palmer, Richard F.....	781	Richey, Andrew F.....	713	Schumacher, Ferdinand.....	422
Palmer, William N.....	578	Richey, Andrew K.....	528	Scott, Dr. Daniel A.....	255
Parker, David L.....	1011	Richey, Jacob F. J.....	528	Scott, L. H.....	645
Parker, T. M., Sr.....	1072	Richey, Thomas.....	528	Scudder, Arthur W.....	776
Parks, Charles T.....	771	Ries, Frederick.....	721	Scudder, Walter.....	776
Paul, A. J.....	614	Ritchie, George G.....	817	Searl, William A., M. D.....	610
Paul, Edward W.....	604	Ritchie, Thomas P.....	817	Seedhouse, Edwin.....	674
Paul, George.....	681	Roach, Albert E.....	772	Seiberling, Charles W.....	187
Paul, Robert S.....	603	Robausen, B. W.....	1012	Seiberling, Francis.....	293
Paul, T. Dwight.....	812	Robinson, Elmer.....	857	Seiberling, Frank A.....	413
Paulus, James B.....	822	Robinson, Henry.....	992	Seiberling, Hon. Gustavus.....	1053
		Robinson, Leonard.....	787	Seiberling, John F.....	326
				Seiberling, Milton A.....	711
				Seiberling, Wilson F.....	642

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Seli, D. Henry	981	Spencer, W. A.	278	Teeple, J. Frank	822
Senn, Charles	793	Sperry, Henry B.	494	Theiss, F. B.	306
Senter, James B.	465	Spelman, Andrew A.	955	Thomas, Charles E.	871
Senter, John	465	Spriggle, Frank	587	Thomas, David J.	661
Serfass, Peter	638	Stahl, Charles H.	287	Thomas, George C.	871
Seward, Amos	634	Stall, A. H., M. D.	846	Thouras, John	661
Seward, John W.	634	Stanford, George	854	Thompson, Benjamin F.	362
Seward, Louis D.	290	Stanford, George C.	853	Thompson, Dr. Moses	1099
Seybold, Louis	350	Stanford, James	854	Thompson, Otis Reed	362
Shaffer, Frederick N.	996	Starr, George	469	Thompson, Sherman P.	1099
Shaw, Arthur R.	1106	Starr, John J.	788	Thompson, Sylvester	1100
Shaw, Bert L.	685	Starr, Simon	470	Thompson, Virgil	499
Shaw, E. C.	904	Stauffer, Reuben	711	Thornton, Aaron	652
Shaw, Frank J.	570	Stebick, T. J.	763	Thornton, Harvey	652
Shaw, George A.	555	Steele, Henderson	613	Tibbals, Hon. Newell D.	308
Shaw, Harvey F.	705	Steele, Isaac	613	Tift, John D.	858
Shaw, Merwin	570	Steele, St. Clair	924	Tift, Smith D.	858
Shaw, W. H.	705	Steese, Abraham	1056	Tobin, W. T.	514
Sheldon, C. E.	745	Steese, Alexander	1056	Tod, Hon. David	741
Sherbondy, Frederick G.	528	Steigner, William	932	Todd, Harry D., M. D.	604
Sherbondy, Harry Nelson	933	Stein, Daniel P.	626	Traey, Benjamin F.	1113
Shirey, J. L., M. D.	804	Stein, Harvey E.	538	Treash, Philip B.	286
Shoemaker, W. Lewis	826	Stein, Henry	626	Treman, Milan	617
Shook, George A.	946	Stelzer, A. J.	950	Triplett, Austin J.	355
Shook, Solomon E.	424	Stettler, James A.	564	Triplett, John	356
Short, Wade G.	283	Stettler, William	565	Triplett, William	356
Shumaker, M. B.	728	Stipe, Frank G.	427	Tryon, Charles B.	763
Shumaker, William	728	Stocker, Philip	487	Tryon, Jesse	705
Shriber, George W.	695	Stone, N. C.	371	Tschantz, Charles	897
Sicherman, Armin, M. D.	1019	Stone, Nelson B.	401	Turner, Robert	380
Sieber, Hon. George W.	295	Stouer, William H.	461	Twced, Fred W.	508
Sippy, Asher F., M. D.	471	Stotler, Sherman B.	449		
Skinner, Bradford W.	549	Stratton, Preston D.	782		
Slabaugh, Watson E.	288	Strobel, George	537		
Slater, J. D.	882	Strobel, Lorenzo	537	Underwood, E. S., M. D.	479
Smead, George A.	1114	Strobel, William	537	Underwood, Ira L.	858
Smith, Alonzo	1066	Stroh, Freeman W.	714	Underwood, Warren J., M. D.	477
Smith, David C.	332	Stroh, Henry	714	Upson, Anson	628
Smith, Fred E.	774	Stroman, Charles Henry	1023	Upson, Edwin	628
Smith, George E.	1066	Stroman, John	1023	Upson, Philo B.	365
Smith, James Albert	538	Stuart, Hon. E. W.	299	Upson, Rufus P.	626
Smith, John	624	Stubbs, George J.	751	Upson, Reuben	366
Smith, Lewis	342	Stuhldreher, Augustus F.	423	Upson, Hon. William H.	272
Smith, William H.	341	Stump, Elmer E.	751		
Snyder, Abraham	588	Stump, Ephraim	590		
Snyder, George M.	457	Stump, Hiram	559	Vallen, Abel	619
Snyder, Harvey A., M. D.	874	Stump, Jacob	590	Vallen, Durastus	619
Snyder, Hiram F.	583	Stump, John	590	Vandersall, William L.	911
Snyder, Jacob A.	1049	Sturgeon, Samuel H., M. D.	983	Van Horn, Milton A.	460
Snyder, John G.	1015	Sullivan, James	831	Van Horn, Robert	460
Snyder, Maurice G.	370	Swain, Forest	693	Vaughan, John R.	313
Snyder, Michael	583	Swartz, J. V.	488	Vaughan, William T.	312
Snyder, Mrs. Susannah	1015	Sweitzer, Louis S., M. D.	981	Viall, Fred S.	466
Snyder, Thomas I.	457	Swigart, Aaron A.	542	Viall, George	324
Snyder, William E.	299	Swigart, Charles H.	590	Viall, John F.	562
Sorrick, John W., M. D.	1082	Swigart, George	516	Viall, Otis K.	563
Souers, David	910	Swigart, George A.	516	Viall, Sullivan	472
Souers, William	910	Swigart, Homer A.	517	Viall, Sylvester G.	471
Sowers, John	356	Swigart, Joseph	542	Viele, Henry C.	959
Spade, Calvin	554	Swinehart, J. A.	383	Vogan, F. Eaton	764
Spangler, Charles S.	826	Switzer, Charles	912	Vogt, Christian	1086
Spangler, Irvin H.	584			Vogt, Daniel	682
Spangler, Joseph	584			Vogt, Henry	623
Spangler, Joseph	826	Taylor, Daniel	496	Vongumton, Gotlieb	1119
Sparhawk, Arthur	677	Taylor, H. H.	736	Voris, Hon. Alvin C.	306
Sparhawk, Harvey A.	676	Taylor, Theodore	496	Voris, Edwin F.	305
Spaulding, Rufus P.	262	Teeple, Aaron	297		

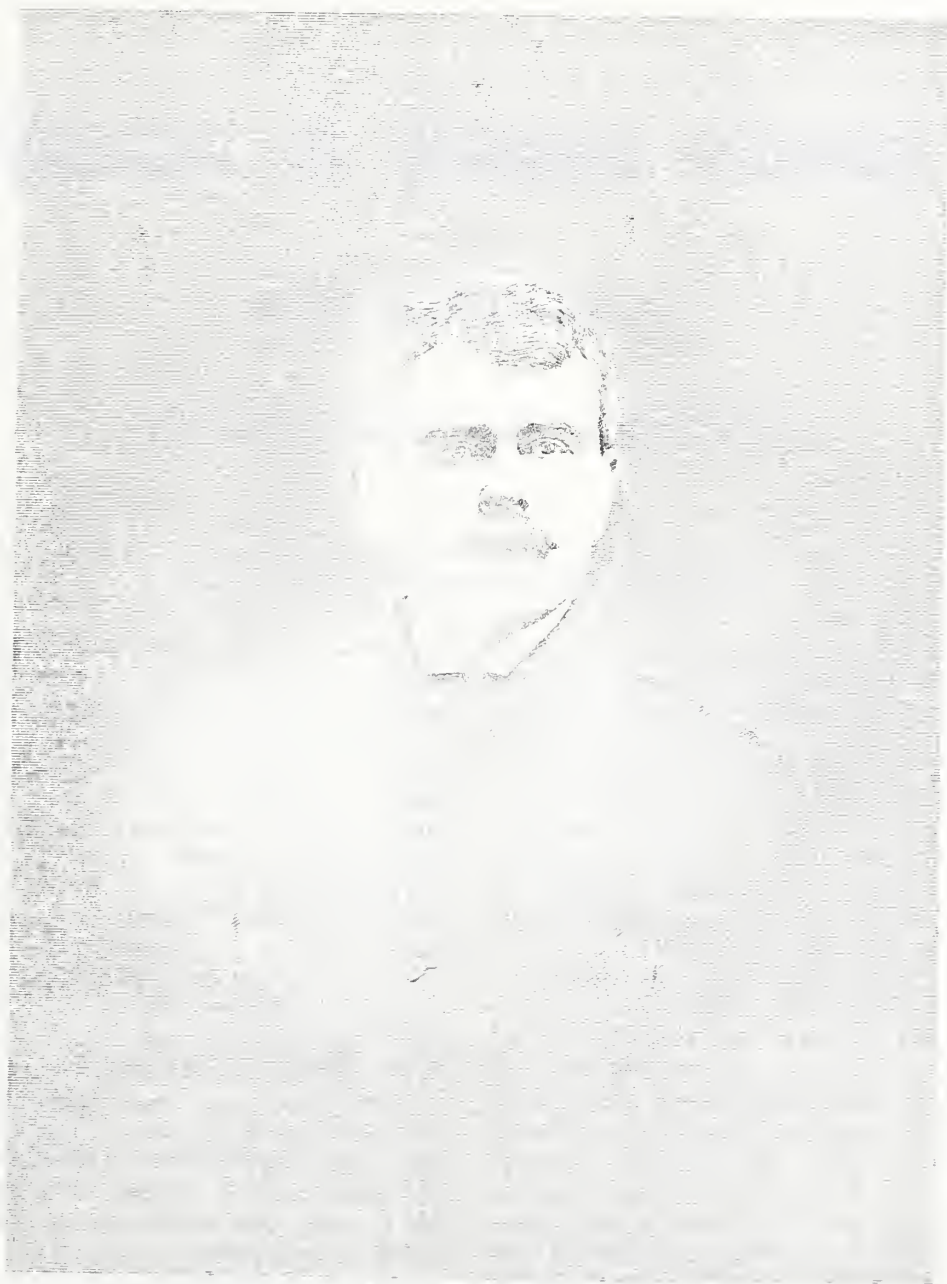
	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Wadsworth, George H.....	1054	Weeks, Frederick H.....	1010	Wise, Daniel.....	913
Waggoner, William.....	513	Weidener, Charles A.....	773	Wise, Harvey A.....	573
Wagoner, George.....	372	Weimer, Adam.....	718	Wise, Henry.....	575
Wagoner, Henry L.....	722	Weimer, Henry H.....	718	Wise, Louis J., M.D.....	762
Wagoner, Philip.....	372	Welton, Allen.....	893	Wise, Norman.....	893
Wagoner, William H.....	529	Werner, Paul E.....	811	Wise, W. G.....	438
Wainwright, Walter.....	748	Wesener, Joseph E.....	883	Witner, Urias C.....	1093
Wakeman, T. W.....	299	West, H. A.....	794	Wolcott, Christopher P.....	263
Waldkirch, John.....	926	Wetmore, Charles B.....	564	Wolf, Fred W.....	911
Walker, Richard E.....	801	Wetmore, Edwin.....	564	Wolf, John.....	845
Wallace, Hiram H.....	901	Wetmore, Silas.....	564	Wolfsperger, Walter R.....	783
Wallace, James W.....	902	Weygandt, John F.....	354	Wood, Alfred.....	599
Walsh, John W.....	766	Weygandt, Jonathan.....	354	Wood, Benjamin.....	599
Walsh, William.....	766	White, Abia.....	688	Wood, Frederick.....	807
Walters, William.....	971	White, John W.....	595	Wood, Frederick C.....	806
Waltz, David.....	597	White, Milo.....	688	Wood, Thomas.....	1005
Waltz, Frank.....	758	White, Walter A.....	705	Wood, William N.....	1005
Waltz, Madison.....	597	Whitman, John.....	589	Woods, A. T., M. D.....	378
Wannamaker, Hon. R. M.....	314	Whitman, John A.....	580	Woolf, Clark E.....	568
Warburton, Joseph, M.D.....	636	Whitmore, George T.....	1043	Worden, Lynn.....	609
Ware, Israel.....	539	Whitney, Joseph A. P.....	500	Work, Alanson.....	419
Ware, Norman.....	539	Whittemore, F. E.....	286	Work, B. G.....	818
Warner, Adam K.....	885	Wickline, Charles W.....	551	Work, Gerald S.....	764
Warner, C. C.....	342	Wigley, Joseph.....	777	Worron, George H.....	437
Warner, Frank.....	877	Wilcox, Frank A.....	896	Wright, Dr. Amos.....	254
Warner, Henry.....	927	Wilcox, H. C.....	970	Wright, Elizur.....	665
Warner, John.....	927	Wilcox, Oriando.....	284	Wright, Col. George M.....	279
Warner, John A.....	884	Wildes, W. J.....	557	Wright, Francis H.....	664
Warner, John J.....	713	Williams, Harry.....	934	Wright, James F.....	697
Warner, Milton H.....	435	Williams, John K.....	926	Wright, Hon. Thomas.....	736
Warner, Samuel.....	1074	Williamson, Julius O.....	825	Wuchter, George W.....	1029
Warner, Samuel.....	877	Williamson, Palmer.....	825	Wuchter, William.....	1029
Warner, Solomon.....	435	Wills, W. J.....	557	Wunderlich, Frederick.....	576
Warner, William A.....	926	Wills, J. M.....	552		
Warner, W. Wallace.....	486	Wilson, R. M.....	916	Yeager, Joseph.....	493
Waterman, Lawson.....	892	Wilson, W. E.....	1086	Young, William E.....	317
Waters, Lorenzo Dow.....	269	Windsor, John T.....	686		
Watters, Charles H.....	1012	Windsor, William, Jr.....	685	Zeller, Fred G.....	774
Way, Ezra.....	372	Winegerter, Dr. Joseph.....	752	Zeller, George.....	623
Way, Joseph.....	375	Winkler, A.....	385	Ziliox, Samuel F.....	803
Way, Loren.....	372	Winter, William H.....	717	Zimmerly Brothers.....	668
Weber, John C.....	442	Winum, Joseph.....	985	Zindel, Fred.....	339
Weber, John H., M.D.....	478	Wise, Byron P.....	444	Zwisler, Clarence M.....	666
Weeks, Arthur J.....	387	Wise, Charles E.....	913		

Akron Brewing Company's Plant, Akron, The.....	112	Glens, The, Cuyahoga Falls	116
Akron City Hall	58	Goodrich, B. F. Company, Akron	150
Akron City Hospital and Nurses' Home	258	Hamilton Building, Akron	112
Akron Public Library	96	I. O. O. F. Building, Akron	250
AKRON VIEWS—		In Perkins Park	456
Adolph Avenue, Looking South.....	96	Lake Anna, Barberton	106
Entrance to Akron Rural Cemetery	106	Lakeside, Summit Lake	96
Entrance to Grace Park	106	Market House, Akron	150
From West of the Canal—1853	42	Masonic Temple, Akron	126
From West of the Canal—1904	42	Moody & Thomas Mill, Peninsula	870
Main Street Looking South From Market.....	150	Nursery, Mary Day, Akron	126
West Market Street	150	Old Maid's Kitchen, The Gorge	106
American Cereal Mills	52	Post Office, Akron	96
Big Falls—The Gorge	106	RESIDENCES—	
BUCHTEL COLLEGE VIEWS—		Andrews, James H.	76
Academy	208	Baldwin, Harvey	136
Buchtel Hall	208	Baughman, Reuben B.	700
Campus	208	Breitenstine, John	948
Crouse Gymnasium	208	Conger, Mrs. A. L.	76
Residence of the President	86	Franklin, Walter A.	136
Brown, John, Home	230	Gault, Elmer A.	136
Campus, The, Hudson	42	Hoye, M. W.	456
Children's Home, Akron	126	Manton, H. B.	258
CHURCHES—		Marvin, Mrs. Richard P.	76
Baptist, Akron	222	Mason, F. H.	258
First Church of Christ	86	Perkins Homestead	76
First Congregational, Akron	222	Raymond, Charles B.	258
First Congregational, Hudson	116	Seiberling, Hon. Gustavus	1057
First M. E., Akron	222	Seiberling, Milton A.	708
First Presbyterian, Akron	86	Warner, Milton H.	434
First Universalist, Akron	222	Work, Bertram G.	76
Grace Reformed, Akron	222	Work, Mrs. Etta W.	76
High Street Synagogue, Akron	222	SCHOOL BUILDINGS—	
St. Bernard's Catholic, Akron	58	Crosby School, Akron	182
St. Mary's Catholic, Akron	58	Findley School, Akron	182
St. Paul's Episcopal, Akron	58	First High School	456
St. Vincent De Paul's Catholic, Akron	58	First School House	456
County Infirmary	106	Fraunfelter School, Akron	86
County Jail, New	52	High School, Akron	86
Court House, New	456	High School, Cuyahoga Falls	116
Court House, Old	52	Kent School, Akron	182
Cuyahoga Falls—Square Showing the Churches....	116	Miller School, Akron	86
Cuyahoga River, A View on the	116	St. Bernard's School, Akron	58
Diamond Match Company, Akron	150	St. Mary's School, Akron	58
Diamond Rubber Works, Akron	150	St. Vincent De Paul's School, Akron.....	126
Dobson Building, Akron	250	Spicer School, Akron	182
Fire Engine House, No. 5, Akron	52	Silver Lake Park	52
First National Bank, Akron	250	Union Depot, Akron	112
Flatiron Building, Akron	250	Werner Company, Plant and Office of The.....	160
Fisher Bros.' Plant, The, Akron	112	Y. M. C. A. Building, Akron	88
German-American Music Hall	52	Y. W. C. A. Building, Akron	456



Fig. 1. Effect of pH on the rate of formation of the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of 2-oxo-3-methylbutyrate. The reaction was carried out in 0.01 M Tris buffer, pH 6.5, at 25°C. The concentration of 2-oxo-3-methylbutyrate was 0.01 M. The concentration of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine was 0.01 M. The concentration of 2-mercaptoethanol was 0.01 M.

OK



Wm B. Soule

History of Summit County

CHAPTER I

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

*Description of the Physical Features of the County—Its Economic Geology—The Soil;
Its Drainage and Fertility—Coal—Gas—Oil.*

The surface of Summit County presents a remarkable variety. The Westerner, standing in the midst of "The Plains," as the territory lying north of the city of Akron used to be called, sees much to remind him of Nebraska and Kansas. Parts of other townships are also as level, or as gently rolling, as the prairies of the West. Stand on the summit of some of the Northampton Hills, and the view reminds you of the fine scenery of New England. Ponds abound in all parts of the county. Silver Lake and Wyoga Lake are the principal ones in the northern part; Turkey-foot Lake and Long Lake lie enseoned among the green hills in the southern townships; Springfield Lake is a beauty spot in the eastern part, and Shoeclog Pond and White and Black Ponds diversify the western portion, while Summit Lake occupies the central part of the county and gives to the citizen of Akron the advantages of a watering place within the very limits of his city.

Brooks and rivers flow in nearly every direction. Their economic uses are many. The Cuyahoga River bisects the northern half of the county and furnishes extensive water power for manufacturing purposes. In many

places its waters are diverted for irrigating purposes, and the fortunate farmers who till the land along its course fear no season of drought. In the southern part of the county the same advantages are furnished by the Tuscarawas River. These are Summit County's principal streams. They have many branches or tributaries which ramify even to the remotest corners of the county. Among others should be named Wolf Creek, Pigeon Creek, Yellow Creek, Tinker's Creek, Brandywine Creek, Mud Brook and Sand Run. This enumeration will give the reader some idea of the wonderful way in which this favored county is watered by running streams. In earlier times the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers were navigable by boats of considerable size. New Portage, at the southern terminus of the Portage Path, was the head of navigation on the Tuscarawas, while boats from Lake Erie ascended the Cuyahoga as far as Old Portage, at the northern end of the Path.

Perhaps all will agree that the most strikingly beautiful section of Summit County is the Cuyahoga Valley, which begins at Akron and gradually grows in depth and increases

in width as it approaches the northern limits of the county. In Cuyahoga County it parts with much of its beauty. Finally the hills and great bluffs cease altogether and the river, murky, muddy and ill-smelling from the contamination of several hundred thousand citizens of Cleveland, flows lazily into Lake Erie.

There is an interesting geological story connected with this river which will be told later on in this chapter. Another striking feature of the topography of this county is the Gorge of the Cuyahoga, which extends from Cuyahoga Falls, a distance of about three miles west, or almost to the meeting-place of the waters of the Big and Little Cuyahoga. It has many of the elements of beauty which characterize Watkins Glen and other famous resorts for travelers. The Gorge was caused by the erosion of the river, which now flows at the foot of precipitous cliffs, two hundred feet or more below the surface of the surrounding country. On both sides the land stretches away in level fashion, and the traveler approaches without any warning from Nature that a great chasm yawns in front of him. Suddenly he stands on the edge of the precipice, and through the interwoven branches of the hemlocks sees the foaming, tossing water far below him, in the cool depths of the Glens. About half way down the Gorge the river tumbles over a ledge of harder sandstone and makes a very pretty cascade known by the prosaic name of "Big Falls." It is a pity that so charming a spot should be called by so commonplace, if not ugly, name. At Cuyahoga Falls there are more cascades, but their beauty is largely destroyed by the factories and buildings, which line the banks of the river there. There is a remarkable variety in the flora of these glens. The procession of the flowers is uninterrupted from the first skunk-cabbage of early April to the last aster and witch-hazel blossom of late October. The oaks, the maples, the elm, the ash, many of the nut trees and several of the evergreens flourish here most luxuriantly. Only the great, dripping walls that rise sheer to the top are bare of vegetation, and even these are covered in places with mosses and

lichens, and here and there one can see a little green hemlock that has obtained a root-hold in a crevice in the cliff.

A close second in the popular choice for beauty is the famous "Lake Region," stretching from the southern limits of Akron to the extreme south part of the county. The hills rise here to a considerable elevation—the highest being more than eleven hundred feet above sea level. A chain of lakes fed by springs and subterranean streams stretches north and south between them. These lakes are a legacy from the great glacier, or glaciers, which in the ice age flowed down from the north and covered all this region. These hills of sand, gravel and boulders had their birth at that period, too. In fact, the face of Summit County, as we know it at the present time, is largely the result of the titanic forces of Nature, which operated during the so-called Ice Age, in North America. This is not the place to refer to the proofs that a great ice sheet did at one time cover all the northern and western portions of Ohio; it is perhaps sufficient to say that the investigations of geologists have demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt the glacial hypothesis first advanced by Louis Agassiz. The terminal moraine which marks the southern boundary of the ice has been traced across Ohio by Prof. George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, with great accuracy. This terminal moraine is the deposit of boulders, gravel and drift which was left upon the original surface by the melting of the ice. Akron lies a few seconds north of the 41st parallel, north latitude. Beginning in Western New York at the 42nd parallel, the southern ice limit crosses into Pennsylvania and takes a course almost directly south to Homewood, which is on the 41st parallel. It then turns almost due west and passes through Massillon, and when it reaches Mansfield it turns at an angle of ninety degrees and proceeds due south to Logan. Its course is then southwest, through Chillicothe and across the 39th parallel into Kentucky. It passes a few miles south of Cincinnati, and near Louisville it turns abruptly north and proceeds into Indiana to

near the 40th parallel. All the land lying north of this line was covered for centuries with a river of solid ice, which was not less than 200 feet in thickness or depth, and which may have been as great as 500 or 600 feet. It is spoken of as a "river" of ice. That means it was flowing. It advanced very slowly—about a quarter of a mile each year. It required nearly a thousand years for it to cross the State of Ohio. The great Canadian boulders, which were brought by the ice from their original home in the Laurentian Hills and deposited about Cincinnati, were, perhaps, more than 2,000 years in making the journey. Is it any wonder that their sharp edges and angles were worn off and that we find them today smooth and rounded? Countless boulders of this kind are distributed over the whole surface of Summit County. No metamorphic or granite rocks occur here naturally. Our "hard-heads," as the farmers call them, were all transported, then. When detached from the parent cliffs or ledges they were all of sharp edges and possessed of many sharp angles. The grinding and rolling and abrasion to which they were subjected as the great ice river rolled them on made them smooth and rounded as we find them today.

The citizen who keeps house nowadays will understand that ice is heavy. Perhaps it is possible to ascertain mathematically the power exerted by a moving mass of ice several hundred miles wide and 500 or 600 feet in thickness. Whether that be true or not, we can see about us the results of such tremendous forces. On Keeley's Island in Lake Erie, for instance, there are places where the pre-glacial limestone surface was planed off as smooth as a floor. In other places are grooves six to twenty-four inches in depth, and as wide, where a granite boulder was pushed bodily through the hard limestone, with as much ease, apparently, as though the resisting surface had been so much butter. So, the great ice sheet ploughed and planed its way south, scooping out depressions, scraping off the hills, and widening the old canyons and valleys. When it reached the Ohio River it made a dam 500 or 600 feet high across the

Ohio valley. The dammed up waters spread out on all sides and as far back as the headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. This made a deep lake more than 400 miles long and 200 miles wide. The geologists have named it Lake Ohio. The present site of Pittsburgh was then 300 feet under water. The present site of Summit County was under as many feet of solid ice. The northern shore of this lake did not extend beyond Massillon. The Cincinnati ice-dam may have held these waters impounded for centuries, but, like all other lakes, there came a time when its existence must end. When the climate ameliorated, the cold of winter was no longer able to repair the ravages made on the ice by the increasing heat of the summer sun. The ice-barrier weakened and at length gave way. The imprisoned waters rushed in tremendous fury down the Ohio and Mississippi valleys to the sea. What a flood there must have been then!

When the recession of the ice sheet began these floods became an annual affair. Taking as a basis Professor Agassiz's figures as determined by his observations in Switzerland, it is easy to estimate that from the natural melting of the glacier during each summer enough water was formed to cover the ice-free portion of the State to a depth of 40 feet. These floods, occurring annually for many years, washed great quantities of gravel and sand toward the south. Thus the great gravel hills in the southern parts of Summit County were formed. The glacier, as it ploughed its way south, uncovered subterranean water-courses and made many depressions in the surface of the land. Thus our lakes were formed. For many centuries they were supplied with water from the melting ice, slowly retreating northward. Since then the loss by evaporation has been replenished by rainfall and the water from bottom springs.

Finally, in the retreat of the ice-sheet before the victorious forces of the Sun, the great watershed of Ohio was reached. Summit County occupies a position on this watershed. Until Akron was reached all the water from the melting glacier had flowed toward the

southeast, as the slope of the land in the State south of this locality was in that direction. But as you go north from Akron, the slope of the land is northerly. Hence, when the ice-sheet had passed over the crest of the land here, the water from its melting was unable to find an outlet until it had risen high enough to flow over the height of land at Summit Lake and then pursue the usual and natural course toward the southeast. Although the slope of the land was toward the north, yet the water could not flow in that direction as a great barrier of ice 200 or 300 feet high effectually blocked the way. This barrier filled not only the old valley of the Cuyahoga, but covered the whole northern portion of the State. Thus the floods from the great ice-mass filled the whole valley between the high land at Akron and the face of the glacier slowly retreating northward. By the time Cleveland was reached the whole valley, as we know it now, was one great lake extending from Cleveland to Akron. This lake had its outlet through a short river which flowed from North Akron, in the bed of the present Ohio Canal, to a point south of Summit Lake, where the Tuscarawas meets the canal. Professor Claypole gave to this river the name "Akron River." The great lake, which in its deepest part must have been almost 300 feet deep, he called "Cuyahoga Lake." It is difficult to estimate the length of time this lake and the Akron River were in existence. It was probably many centuries. They existed until the ice-sheet was well beyond Lake Erie, and the Niagara River and the St. Lawrence were open to the sea. When this happened, then the Cuyahoga Lake was drained rapidly into Lake Erie and the Akron River started to flow north and finally ceased to flow at all, except as a very small outlet for the lake on the summit now called Summit Lake. While Cuyahoga Lake existed it was a very muddy lake. The grinding of the surface by the movement of the glacier produced an immense amount of fine mud which was carried by the water from the melting ice into the lake. Here, after a time, it was deposited as a fine sediment upon the bottom of the

lake. The occasional deposits of boulders or gravel are accounted for by the fact that icebergs or floes, becoming detached from the face of the glacier, and bearing on their surfaces a burden of gravel or boulders, floated out into the lake, and there melting, made the deposits referred to. In the "Geology of Ohio," volume 1, page 552, occurs the first mention of the existence of this ice-dam, which stopped the northward flow of all the rivers emptying into Lake Erie. The credit for the discovery must be given to Dr. Newberry.

A former Akron citizen who was professor of geology, Dr. E. W. Claypole, has written very entertainingly of this episode in the geological history of Summit, and we will do well to listen to his own words as he describes it.

"As the conditions of existence of all these lakes were essentially identical, a description of all of them would be tedious and involve much useless repetition. My purpose here is not to present all the details of the retreat of the ice, but to show its general course and its inevitable results. I will therefore select one of these as an illustration, and merely name the rest. For this purpose I choose the Cuyahoga River, which I have carefully studied. This river rises in Geauga County, and, after flowing for almost 50 miles in a southwesterly direction, turns sharply to the north near Akron, and thence follows this course until it falls into the lake at Cleveland.

"The cause of this sudden change of direction in the channel of the Cuyahoga River, is the following: Along the earlier part of its course, it is flowing in a post-glacial channel on the top of the plateau of Northern Ohio. As it approaches Akron it passes through a deep gorge in the lower carboniferous rocks cut by itself since the ice retreated. This gorge is, in its lower part, not less than 300 feet below the level of the adjoining country and its length is between two and three miles. At the lower end of the gorge the river escapes from its imprisoning walls of rock into a wide-open valley—its own pre-glacial channel—which retains it for

the rest of its course. This channel extends backward in a southeasterly direction above the point where the Cuyahoga now enters it for several miles, passing between Akron and the present river. It is occupied by a small branch stream—the Little Cuyahoga. It gradually rises and becomes less distinct, being heavily clogged with drift, which has most likely been the cause of diverting the water that pre-glacially flowed along it into the present channel.

“Let us take our stand on one of the so-called hills overlooking the vale of the Cuyahoga, between Akron and Cleveland, near Peninsula, for example. The broad valley lies about 200 feet beneath our feet. Through it the lazy stream slowly meanders in a channel cut in one place through deep, soft deposits of drift, and in another through solid rocks of the Cuyahoga shale. But the valley is a pigmy besides that deeper and older one in which the Cuyahoga used to flow before the Great Ice Age came on. The hill on which we now stand did not then exist. The plateau, or terrace, out of which it has been carved, is a deposit of drift, left here during the retreat of the ice. Over on the western side of the valley is another terrace on the same level and of the same age, also cut and scarred by water-courses. Deep under both, and in most places below the present level of the river, is the solid rock floor of the valley, not yet cleared of its cumbering load of glacial drift. The stream is now crowding the left or western bank of its pre-glacial valley. The ground there rises abruptly, and less than a quarter of a mile from the river the solid sandstone (Berea Grit) is quarried above the water level. Turn now and look eastward, and there, at a distance of about two miles, we see the massive carboniferous conglomerate in almost vertical cliffs rising at least 100 feet above the plateau on which we are standing, and forming the well-known ‘Boston Ledges.’ These are the old banks of the Cuyahoga, and mark the pre-glacial channel of the river. Between these on the east and a similar outcrop on the west was a valley deeper than the present, and nearly three miles wide, scooped

out by the river itself during post-carboniferous ages, and along this valley flowed the old Cuyahoga, not necessarily a larger stream than its successor, but one of vastly greater antiquity.

“Go back now in imagination to that period of the Ice Age when the edge of the retreating glacier had crossed the watershed of Ohio on its backward march, and, extending across the country from east to west, was lying a little north of our present position: that is to say, between Peninsula and Cleveland. Our former point of view is now untenable; it is under water. But we can stand on the top of Boston Ledges and look across the valley to the westward. The whole is one lake of ice-cold water. If it is summer, the shores are clad with a hardy vegetation suited to an arctic climate and the neighborhood of the glacier. If winter, the landscape is covered with snow, and the glittering ice-front is plainly in sight. Soundings show us that the water in the lake is more than 200 feet deep. If we trace its margin we find it cut by deep fiords reaching back into the country, and, of course, full of water up to the lake level. Its main course is due south until a point is reached about a mile north of Akron, where the bank turns slightly to the eastward and curves sharply around the head of an inlet which forms the real end of the lake. This point was near the ‘Old Forge.’ Returning to the west along its south shore we reach another deep bay stretching southward, in which the water rapidly shallows, and here we find the outlet of our lake through the valley in which now lies the city of Akron. A small stream is flowing southward along a channel where formerly was a tributary to the Cuyahoga, and passing over the edge of the watershed, which forms in reality the southern border of the lake, it reaches the Tuscarawas, by which its water passes into the Muskingum, and then to the Ohio, thus making the Lake Region tributary to the Gulf of Mexico.

“Crossing this small river and returning northward along its western bank, we regain the main body of the lake, the shore of which

runs westward for a short distance. It then turns northward and, tracing it, we reach, after making several circuits around deep inlets, a point opposite to our previous station at Peninsula.

"To this body of water, never seen by man, other than the early paleolithic savage, the distinct ancestor of our present Esquimaux, clinging to the margin of the retreating ice-sheet, I propose to give the name 'Lake Cuyahoga' in order to associate it with the existing river, and to connect the present with that which has passed away.

"Lake Cuyahoga, then, was a body of water pounded back against the watershed by the retreating ice-front, and rising higher and higher, until it at last it found an outlet at the lowest point—the Akron Water Gap. Its dimensions varied from time to time. Now the glacier advanced under accumulating snow and ice in the cold winter, and pressed the water over the outlet. Now again it retreated under warm skies and diminution of snow, and the water from its melting filled the space from which the ice had disappeared. Alternately receding and advancing, the ice-front determined the size of the lake. In summer a furious torrent, white with glacier-milk, swept down the Akron Valley and through Summit Lake to the Tuscarawas River; the whole length of this stream was about four miles. In winter it flowed in silence, its sources frost-locked and its waters ice-bound.

"To this temporary stream, a product of the retreating ice-sheet, whose very existence would now be unknown save for the researches of geologists, I propose to give the name 'The Akron River.' * * * * *

"In all probability, a hardy vegetation of pines, firs, hemlock-spruce, and red-cedar followed close upon the retreating ice, and soon clothed the shores of the lake and the adjoining country with a dark forest, under which various northern plants and animals found a congenial home. Man himself hugged the retreating ice, withdrawing with it to the north.

"It is possible even now to find in the damp, cool gorges along the Cuyahoga Valley strong

organic confirmation of the probability suggested. Here linger many plants whose home is far north in Canada—survivors from a time when the climate conditions were such as suited a northern flora. The secular rise of temperature has exterminated them from the high lands, but in these shady moist glens they still find a congenial habitat, and maintain a somewhat precarious existence. Among those plants may be mentioned the following:

Hemlock Spruce,	<i>Abies Canadensis</i> ,
American Arbor-vitæ,	<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i> ,
Canadian Yew,	<i>Taxus Canadensis</i> ,
Mountain Maple,	<i>Acer Spicatum</i> ,
Paper Birch,	<i>Betula Papyracea</i> ,
Red-berried Elder,	<i>Sambucus Pubens</i> ,
Purple Raspberry,	<i>Rubus Odoratus</i> ,
Pale Touch-me-not,	<i>Impatiens Pallida</i> ,
Calla,	<i>Calla Palustris</i> ,
	(<i>caltha paulustris</i>),
Swamp Saxifrage,	<i>Saxifraga Pennsylvania</i> ,
Goldthread,	<i>Coptis Trifolia</i> ,
Mountain Shield-fern,	<i>Lasterea Montana</i> ,
Long Club-moss,	<i>Lycopodium Lucidulum</i> .

"All these, with other plants of northern affinity, may be found in or near the deep gorges of the Cuyahoga Valley, and give to them a character unlike that of other places in the vicinity. It is scarcely possible to explain their presence on any other theory than that above adopted—that they are relics of a similar flora that once covered the whole country, but which has been exterminated by change of conditions."

When the great cosmic forces which formed the continents had subsided and the last great upheaval had taken place, other natural forces began to operate toward the preparation of the land lift by the receding oceans for the coming of man. We call it land in contradistinction to the water of the oceans; but the surface of the dry portions of the world disclosed no vegetation or soil and presented no aspect save that of bare rock. There it stretched away in the long billows of the plains; there it was heaved up in lofty, ragged mountain ranges. The atmosphere,

the rains, the frost, and the sun then began the work of soil-making. Under their influence the rocks began to disintegrate, and gradually the soil was formed. When the natural conditions became such as to favor vegetation, the forests and the grass took their places in the mundane system. In the pre-glacial era it is probable that the general surface appearance was much as it is today. Great rivers had eroded deep valleys and canyons; the hills were forest-clad; luxuriant grasses abounded in the intervalles; swamps like ours were common, and lakes diversified the topography.

Then the great ice-sheet pushed down from the frozen North. We may well believe that it was a destroyer. Of course, no vegetation could survive. The damage, if such it may be called, was more fundamental, however, than the destruction of the things growing in and upon the soil. The soil itself was destroyed. The great mass of ice, steadily moving forward, pushed up the soil from the underlying rocks and washed it away in the great glacial floods which attended the melting of the ice. Its melting also left the great moraines of gravel and stones upon the bare surface of the mother rocks. It did more than these things; it even planed and furrowed these constituent rocks themselves. Thus the hills were reduced in elevation and the valleys raised. The canyon eroded by the pre-glacial Cuyahoga was widened into the valley as we know it today. The river of that time flowed in a bed two hundred feet below its present bed. It is flowing now upon the top of two hundred feet of glacial drift. We must look to the glacier for the reason why the northern portion of our county is covered with heavy clay, difficult to till, but very rich in desirable soil qualities; while the southern portion is sandy and gravelly. It must not be inferred from the foregoing that Nature had her work of soil-making all to do over again after the final departure of the ice. The glacial deposits and the sediment of glacial lakes, left upon the surface of the earth, were a long step forward in the work of restoring the soil. As pointed out

by Prof. Claypole, our flora is considerably richer by reason of the Arctic conditions which attended the coming of the ice.

Fortunately for us, the erosion of the Cuyahoga and the various deep borings made in this vicinity in the search for water and oil and coal make the determination of the geological structure of Summit County an easy matter. There are various out-croppings of the different strata, also, which greatly assist the geologist in this work.

The lowest formation in the county is the Erie Shale, which occurs in the upper part of the Devonian. It is almost homogeneous in its nature and is a soft shale of a bluish-gray color. It is sometimes varied with bands of calcareous sandstone and is occasionally found carrying fossils. It is exposed at Peninsula and in some of the gorges opening into the Cuyahoga Valley. When the quarrying for the improvement of the Arcturus Springs in the Sand Run Gorge was done, some beautiful specimens of the blue iron stone with bands of a rich brown color were broken off the Erie shale out-crop there.

Above the Erie shale is the Cleveland shale, which is black and highly bituminous. It is probably a lower member of the Waverly or subcarboniferous. It is rich in carbon and, upon distillation, gas and oil may be obtained from it. This shale may also be seen to good advantage in the steep cliffs along the Cuyahoga. The next formation is the Bedford shale, which takes its name from Bedford, in Cuyahoga County. It is exposed in Bedford Glens. One peculiarity of this stratum is the thin bands of sandstone, from which flagging for side-walks, etc., can be easily made. Above the Bedford shale is found the Berea sandstone, which comes to the surface in the southern part of Boston township. It also outcrops on the high land in Northfield township. The large quarries at Peninsula are constituted of Berea sandstone. It is of a uniform white or gray color and its close texture and resisting qualities make it a splendid stone for building. It is capable of being quarried in large blocks. In the lower parts of the Peninsula quarries the

sandstone is extremely hard and possesses a sharp grit which makes it especially valuable for the manufacture of mill-stones. Much of it is used for this purpose and also for making grind-stones. It is topped by a thin layer of black, bituminous shale. Below Cuyahoga Falls this sandstone may be seen exposed and the cascade in Brandywine Creek is over this formation also. Next above the Berea sandstone comes Cuyahoga shale, so called because of its fine exposure in the bluffs below Cuyahoga Falls. In the main, it is composed of a soft argillaceous shale, but also contains a bed of hard, fine-grained sandstone. The Big Falls at the Old Maid's Kitchen are due to this hard sandstone resisting the eroding powers of the river. It is formed on the surface in parts of Northfield township. A bed of limestone occurs near the top of this shale just below Cuyahoga Falls, from which quicklime was made at the time of the construction of the Ohio canal, as alluded to elsewhere in this history. A very good cement could doubtless be made from it. In Richfield township a bed of fossiliferous limestone occurs, in which some very remarkable fossil plants and animals have been found.

Next above the Cuyahoga shale comes the most common rock formation to be found in the county. It is Carboniferous Conglomerate. It is well to remember the name, for it is the surface rock of the townships of Northampton, Copley, Portage, Tallmadge, Springfield, Coventry, Norton, Twinsburg, Hudson, Stow, Boston, Richfield and Bath. It is an extremely coarse sandstone and generally contains, thickly imbedded in it, small, round, white quartz pebbles. The stone is of a yellowish color, except where it has been stained red or brown by oxide of iron. This sandstone is extensively quarried just above Old Portage at the plant of the Akron White Sand Company. After grinding and washing, the

product is shipped to various centers to be used in the process of glass-making. At Boston Ledges and on the top of the bluffs about Old Maid's Kitchen it may also be studied to good advantage. This stratum averages about 100 feet in thickness. On account of its strength and durability it is much used for rougher construction purposes, such as foundations, bridges and culverts.

It is not possible to find coal north of the place of outcrop of the Carboniferous Conglomerate, for the coal measures all lie above it. Sometimes it is missing and the coal beds lie directly above the Cuyahoga shale. The rocks containing the coal measures all lie in the southern part of the county. In them are found four different seams of coal. The top and bottom seams are about 200 feet apart. The lowest, of course, is the best coal. In the Ohio Geological Reports it is called Coal No. 1. It is of the same grade as the best Ohio bituminous coal. It is found in basins or pockets which were the swamps of the coal-forming period. It occurs about twenty-five feet above the Carboniferous Conglomerate, or, when the latter is wanting, the Cuyahoga Shale. The next seam gives us coal No. 2, which is of little value. Coal No. 3 comes to the surface near Mogadore. It is a thin stratum and is of value only because of the under-clay, which is used in making sewer-pipe and coarse pottery. In the southeastern part of the county coal No. 4 is found. It is of little value, except for local consumption. A bed of limestone is sometimes found above both No. 3 and No. 4. This limestone carries a low-grade iron ore, of which use was made in the early days of Summit County. The last blast-furnace has long since drawn its fires, and the only use which can be made of this limestone bed at the present time would be the manufacture of lime, cement, or material for road-making.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF SUMMIT COUNTY

Pioneer Conditions—Indian Trading—Wild Game—Home-Made Garments—Pioneer Hospitality—Social Amusements—First Published Description of Summit County—Making of Summit County—Western Reserve—Organization of the County—County Seat Selected—County Seat Contests—Adams' Reception—Territorial Changes.

Unfortunately for the purposes of the modern historian, the early settlers of Summit County left no written record of their experiences in breaking the forest and founding homes in the wilderness. Only a few meager accounts contained in letters and recorded in journals, exasperatingly deficient in details, have been left to give succeeding generations an idea of how the pioneers in the land lived. Many oral traditions have survived, however, and many vivid stories are still being told which have never been seen in print.

In 1904 the total valuation of property in the State of Ohio was \$2,113,806,168. The real wealth of Ohio in this year—1907—is probably not far from five billions of dollars. In respect to wealth, ours is the fourth State in the Union, only New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania exceeding it. It is difficult to realize that this has practically all been accumulated within one century. Every nook and corner of the State has kept pace with the growth of American culture and refinement. Ohio is abreast of the times in every desirable respect. The humblest today enjoy advantages which would have been extreme luxuries for their predecessors of only two or three generations back. Contrast the life of today with the following picture of the everyday experiences in the early years of the past century found in Carpenter and Arthur's

History of Ohio. It was written at an early time, when the first comers were still with us and were fond of relating their early hardships.

PIONEER HARDSHIPS.

The present residents of the now flourishing State of Ohio, living in the midst of plenty, can form but a faint conception of the hardships and privations endured by their predecessors. The first object of the pioneer, after selecting a suitable spot, was to build a log cabin of proper dimensions as a residence for his family. The walls of his cabin were constructed of logs piled one upon another, the space between being completely closed with tempered clay. The floor was made of puncheons or planks, formed by splitting logs to about two and a half or three inches in thickness, and hewing them on one or both sides with a broad-axe. The roof and ceiling were composed of clap-boards, a species of pioneer lumber resembling barrel staves before they are shaved, but split longer, wider and thinner. The walls of the log cabin having been erected, the doors and windows were then sawn out; the steps of the door being made with the pieces cut from the walls, and the door itself formed of the same material as the floor. The apertures in the walls intended for windows were pasted over

with paper lubricated with bear's oil or lard, which was used as a substitute for glass. This paper resisted the rain tolerably well, and at the same time subdued the direct rays of the sun, and admitted into the rude apartment a light beautifully softened and mellowed.

The furniture of the log cabin corresponded to the cabin itself in simplicity and rudeness of construction. The bedstead was usually formed in the following manner. Two round poles were first fixed in the floor as uprights, at a distance from each other and from the walls of the cabin, equal to the intended length and breadth of the bedstead. A pole was then inserted into either post as a side rail, and two poles were also fixed in them, at right angles to the plane of the wall, their ends being wedged into the crevices between the logs. Some puncheons were then split and laid from the side-rail across the bedstead, their ends being also inserted into the chinks of the log wall. This constituted the bottom of the bedstead. The skins of the bear, the buffalo and the deer formed the bedding. The shelves of the log cabin were made of clap-board, supported on wooden pegs driven in between the logs, and on these were displayed such wooden, pewter and earthenware plates and dishes as the pioneer was fortunate enough to possess. One pot, kettle and frying-pan were considered to be the only articles absolutely indispensable, though some included the tea-kettle. The few plates and dishes on the clap-board shelf were sufficient for the simple wants of their owners, who relished their food none the less that it was eaten from common trenchers and from a puncheon table. The great scarcity of domestic utensils among the settlers often taxed their ingenuity to supply the want when an influx of visitors unexpectedly tre-passed upon their hospitality.

"A year or two after we arrived," writes one of the earlier pioneers, "a visiting party was arranged by the ladies in order to call on a neighboring family who lived a little out of the common way. The hostess was much pleased to see us, and immediately commenced preparing the usual treat on such occasions—

a cup of tea with its accompaniments. She had only one fire-proof vessel in the house—an old, broken bake-kettle—and it was some time before tea was ready. In the first place, some pork was fried in the kettle to obtain lard; secondly, some cakes were made and fried in it; thirdly, some short cakes were prepared in it; fourthly, it was used as a bucket to draw water; fifthly, the water was boiled in it; finally, the tea was put in, and a very excellent and sociable dish of tea we had."

The seats in the log house were generally three-legged stools, for, owing to the unevenness of the puncheon floor a chair with four legs could not readily be made to stand evenly upon its surface. Some of the wealthier families might have a few split-bottomed chairs, but more frequently stools and benches occupied the place of chairs and sofas.

After the pioneer had completed his log house, the next thing to be done was to effect a "clearing" around it for a "corn-patch." When the trees were cut down the ground was usually ploughed with a shovel-plough, this being the best instrument with which to force a way among the roots. As the clearing expanded, many were the farinaceous delicacies which covered the settler's puncheon table. The johnny-cake, made of corn-meal, hominy, or pounded maize, thoroughly boiled, and other savoury preparations of flour and milk. The forest furnished him with an abundance of venison and wild turkeys, while corn "pone" supplied the place of every variety of pastry. Hogs and sheep were, however, seldom raised, on account of the wolves and bears which infested the woods.

The corn of the first settlers was either pounded in a "hominy block," which was made by burning a hole into the end of a block of wood, or ground in a hand-mill. After the corn was sufficiently pounded it was passed through a sieve, and the finer portion of the meal having been made into bread and mush, the coarse remainder was boiled for hominy. The supper of the pioneer usually consisted of mush and milk. A capacious pot containing this preparation was sometimes

placed on the table, and all the guests invited to help themselves. More commonly, however, each person was furnished with a pewter spoon, and a tin eup containing milk, into which he infused the pure mush in proportions most agreeable to his taste.

The pioneers had frequently great difficulties to surmount before they could get their corn ground. Notwithstanding, the rich harvests of maize yielded by their clearings, meal was a very scarce article in their cabins. To procure it they had to choose between the hominy mortar or a toilsome journey of upward of thirty miles, over an Indian trail, to the nearest mill. In 1791 flour was so scarce and dear, that the little which could be afforded in families was laid by to be used only in sickness or for the entertainment of friends, for, although corn was then abundant, there was but one floating mill on the Little Miami. It was built in a small flat-boat tied to the bank, its wheel being slowly turned by the force of the current. It was barely sufficient to supply the inhabitants of Columbia (the second settlement in Ohio) with meal; and, sometimes, from low water and other unfavorable circumstances, was of little or no service. At such times the deficiency in flour had to be supplied by hand mills, a most laborious mode of grinding.

About this time each house in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, had its own hand grist-mill in the chimney corner, which has been thus described: "The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick and twenty inches in diameter. The runner was turned by hand, with a pole set in the top of it near the verge. The upper end of the pole went into another hole inserted into a board and nailed on the underside of the joist, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person turned the stone, and another fed the corn into the eye with his hands. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately changed places." It took the hard labor of two hours to supply enough for one person for a single day.

About the year 1800 one or two grist-mills,

operating by water, were erected. One of these was built at Newbury, in Cuyahoga County. In Miami County the most popular millers were Patterson, below Dayton, and Owen Davis, on Beaver Creek. But the distance of many of the settlements from these mills, and the want of proper roads, often made the expense of grinding a single bushel equal the value of two or three.

It was not an uncommon thing for the pioneer to leave his family in the wilderness with a stinted supply of food, and with his team or pack-horse travel twenty or thirty miles for provisions. The necessary appendages of his journey were an axe, a pocket-compass, a blanket and bells. He had to cut a road through the woods with the axe, wide enough for his team, ford almost impassable streams, and, as the day drew to its close, look out for a suitable place for a night's encampment. Having decided on the spot, he then, by means of flint, steel, and a charge of powder, kindled a fire to dissipate the gloom and damps of night, to drive off the mosquitoes, and to prevent the approach of wild animals. The harness being removed from the cattle, the bells were attached to their necks, and they were driven forth to find such pasturage as the forest afforded. After having partaken of his solitary meal, the blanket was spread on the ground in the neighborhood of the camp-fire, and the wearied backwoodsman, wrapped in its warm folds, slept soundly beneath the trees. In the morning, or more frequently, long before the break of day, he listened to catch the sound of bells, to him sweet music, for not unfrequently hours were consumed in tedious wanderings before he could recover his stray cattle, harness them to his team, and resume his journey. On reaching his place of destination, if he could only get his grinding done by waiting no longer than a day and a night at the mill, he esteemed himself fortunate. The corn having been ground, the pioneer retraced his steps to his lonely and secluded family, and not unfrequently had scarcely time to rest and refresh himself, before the same journey had to be repeated.

Jacob Foust, one of the Ohio backwoodsmen, when his wife was sick, and he could obtain nothing to eat that she relished, procured a bushel of wheat, and, throwing it on his shoulders, carried it to Zanesville to get it ground, a distance of more than seventy-five miles from his dwelling, by the tortuous path he had to traverse. His object accomplished, he once more resumed his load, and returned home, fording the streams and camping out at nights.

The animal food which covered the table of the settler was chiefly obtained from the woods. Hunters, the better to elude the ever-watchful eye of the deer and turkey, wore hunting-skirts of a color suited to the season of the year. In spring and summer their dress was green: in the fall of the year it resembled the fallen leaves, and in winter, as nearly as possible, the bark of trees. If there was any snow on the ground, the hunters put on a white hunting-shirt. As soon as the leaves had fallen, and the weather became rainy, the hunter began to feel uneasy at home. "Everything about him became disagreeable. The house was too warm, the bed too soft, and even the good wife for the time was not thought to be a good companion." A party was soon formed, and on the appointed day the little cavalcade, with horses carrying flour, meal, blankets, and other requisites, were on their way to the hunting-camp. This was always formed in some sheltered and sequestered spot, and consisted of a rude camp, with a log fire in the open air in front of it, the interior of the hut being well lined with skins and moss, the only bedding on which these hunters were accustomed to sleep.

It was to the spoils of the chase that the pioneers and Indians trusted for the skins and furs to barter for the few necessities they required from the Eastern States. An Indian trail from Sandusky to the Tuscarawas, passed by the residence of Mr. Harris, who formed the first regular settlement at Harrisville, in Medina County. It was a narrow, hard-trodden bridlepath. In the fall the Indians traversed it from the west to this region, remained through the winter to hunt, and re-

turned in the spring; their horses laden with furs, jerked venison, and bear's oil, the last an extensive article of commerce. Their horses were loose, and followed each other in single hunter's file, and it was by no means remarkable to see a single hunter returning with as many as twenty horses laden with his winter's work, and usually accompanied by his squaw.

INDIAN TRADING.

The mode in which business was conducted with the Indians by the fur traders, was as follows: The Indians walked into the merchant's store, and deliberately seated themselves, upon which the latter presented each of his visitors with a small piece of tobacco. Having lighted their pipes, they smoked and talked together awhile. One of the Indians then went to the counter of the merchant, and, taking up the yard-stick, pointed to the first article he desired to possess, and inquired its price. A muskrat skin was equal in value to a quarter of a dollar; a raccoon skin, a third of a dollar; a doeskin, half a dollar, and a buckskin, a dollar. The questions were asked after this manner: "How many buckskins for a shirt pattern?" The Indian, learning the price of the first article, paid for it by selecting the required number of skins, and handing them to the trader, before proceeding to purchase the second, when he repeated the same process, paying for everything as he went along. While the first Indian was trading the others looked on in silence, and when he was through, another took his place, until all were satisfied. No one desired to trade before his turn, but all observed a proper decorum, and never offered a lower price, but, if dissatisfied, passed on to the next article. They were careful not to trade when intoxicated; but usually reserved some of their skins with which to buy liquor, and close their business transactions with a frolic.

To such of the pioneers, however, as did not hunt, the long winter evenings were rather tedious. They had no candles, and cared but little about them, except at such



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE



GEN. WM. HENRY HARRISON



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR



GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR

seasons. The deficiency in light was, however, partially remedied by torches made of pine-knots, or the bark of the shelly hickory. To relieve the tedium, the pioneer would read aloud to his family from such books as his cabin afforded, or engage in the usual operations of the season, such as shelling corn, scraping turnips, stenuing and twisting tobacco, plaiting straw for hats, or cracking walnuts and hickory nuts, of which the inmates of every cabin usually laid in a good winter's supply.

WILD GAME.

The wolf for a considerable time caused much trouble to the pioneers, and prevented the profitable raising of sheep and hogs in the neighborhood of the "clearing." In order to preserve the hogs from the attacks of these animals, it was necessary to build the walls of the hog-pen so high that the wolf could neither jump nor climb them. Their depredations were so great that the state offered a bounty of from four to six dollars apiece on their scalps. This made wolf hunting rather a lucrative business, and called into action all the talent of the country. Sometimes these ferocious animals were taken in traps. The wolf-trap resembled a box in appearance, formed of logs, and floored with puncheons. It was usually made about six feet in length, four feet in width, and three feet in depth. A very heavy puncheon lid was moved by an axle at one end, the trap being set by a figure four, and baited. On one occasion, a hunter went into a wolf-trap to adjust the spring, when the lid suddenly fell and hurled him into the pit. Unable to raise the cover, and several miles from the nearest house, he was imprisoned for a day and night in his own trap, and would have perished but for a passing hunter, who heard his groans and instantly relieved him.

Bears and panthers were at one time common in the northwestern territory, but their depredations on the hog-pen were not so frequent as those of the wolf and the wild-cat, and they were usually more shy in their habits.

HOME-MADE GARMENTS.

Most of the articles of dress worn by the first settlers were of domestic manufacture. Wool was not yet introduced into the country, and all their home-spun garments were made from flax or hemp, or from the skins of the deer, which, when nicely dressed, afforded warm and comfortable clothing. Such was the settler's everyday and holiday garb. A common American check was considered a superb article for a bridal-dress, and such a thing as silk or satin was never dreamt of. A yard of cotton check, which can now be obtained for twelve and a half cents, then cost one dollar, and five yards was deemed an ample dress pattern. The coarser calicoes were one dollar per yard, while whiskey was from one to two dollars per gallon, and as much of this article was sold as of anything else. The country merchants, however, found it advantageous to their business to place a bottle of liquor on each end of the counter for the gratuitous use of their customers.

In the fall of 1800, Ebenezer Zane laid out a town in Fairfield County, and in compliment to a number of emigrants from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who had purchased lots, called it New Lancaster. It retained that name until 1805, when, by an act of the legislature, the word "New" was dropped. Shortly after the settlement was made, and while the stumps were yet in the streets, the cheapness of whiskey occasionally led some of the settlers to indulge in drunken frolics, which not unfrequently ended in a fight.

In the absence of law, the better disposed part of the population held a meeting, at which it was resolved that any person in the settlement found intoxicated should for every such offense either dig a stump out of the street, of which there were many, or suffer personal chastisement. The result was, that, after several of the offenders had expiated their offenses, dram-drinking ceased, and sobriety and good conduct marked the character of the people.

For many years the pioneers lived together

on the footing of social equality. The rich and the poor dressed nearly alike. What little aristocratic feeling any new settler might bring with him, was soon dissipated, for all soon found themselves equally dependent. The pioneers knew who were sick for many miles around, and would very cheerfully tender their assistance to each other under such circumstances. All sympathized on these occasions, and the log cabin of the invalid would be visited, not only by those in his own immediate neighborhood, but by settlers from a distance, who would keep him well supplied with the best of everything their primitive habits could afford.

PIONEER HOSPITALITY.

The stranger ever received at the log cabin of these pioneers a generous welcome. The rough fare on the puncheon table was most cheerfully shared, and any offer of remuneration would offend them. Even the Indian, in times of peace, was no exception, and would be received and kindly entertained with such fare as the cabin afforded. The pioneer hospitality, together with its happy effects on one occasion, is well exemplified in the following confession of converted Wyandot chief, named Rohn-yen-ness. He had been chosen by his tribe to murder Andrew Poe, a woodsman, celebrated in border warfare, who had slain, among others, one of the bravest warriors in the Wyandot nation. This Indian proceeded to Poe's house, where he was received with utmost kindness and hospitality. Poe, having no suspicion whatever of his design, furnished him with the very best which his cabin afforded. When bedtime came, a pallet was carefully prepared for their Indian guest by the hospitable couple in their own chamber. The unsuspecting hunter and his family having fallen into a deep sleep, the Indian had now a fair opportunity to accomplish their destruction. He thought of the duty he owed to his nation, of the death of its most valiant warrior, and of the anger of his tribe; but Poe had received him with so much

kindness, had treated him so much like a brother, that he could not summon a sufficient amount of resolution to kill him, and in this unsettled state of mind he lay till about midnight. Once more he arose from his pallet, and approached his sleeping host. His sinewy arm was uplifted, and the murderous weapon glittered in his hand. Again the kindness of the sleeping pioneer overcame the resolution of the Indian, who, feeling it to be unworthy the character of a warrior to kill even an enemy who had reposed in him such generous confidence, returned to his pallet and slept till morning. During the war, however, it was necessary to be more guarded in entertaining Indians, and, although the following incident is more romantic than tragic, it affords a good general illustration of the danger to which the settlers were exposed.

One night, just before retiring to rest, a backwoodsman of the name of Minor Spicer, residing near Akron, in Summit County, heard some one call in front of his log cabin. He went out and saw a large Indian with two rifles in his hand and a deer quartered and hung across his horse. Spicer asked him what he wanted. The Indian replied in his own dialect, when the other told him he must speak English or he would unhorse him. He finally gave Spicer to understand that he wanted to stay all night, a request which was reluctantly granted. The rifles of the Indian were laid in a corner, his venison hung up, his horse stabled in an out-house, and the Indian invited to enter the dwelling of the settler.

The savage now cut a piece of venison for Mrs. Spicer to cook for him, which she did in the usual way, with a liberal supply of pepper and salt. He drew near the table and ate only sparingly. The family being ready to retire, he placed his scalping-knife and tomahawk in the corner with his rifles, and, stretching himself upon the hearth before the fire, was soon apparently asleep. After a while he was observed to raise himself slowly from his recumbent position and sit

upright on the hearth, looking stealthily over his shoulder, to see if all was still. Having satisfied himself that the family slept, the savage rose to his feet, and stepped lightly across the floor to the corner where lay his implements of death. At this juncture the feelings of Spicer and his wife may be imagined, for they were only feigning sleep, and were intently watching. The Indian stood half a minute to see if he had awakened anyone, and then slowly drew forth from its scabbard the glittering scalping-knife. At the moment when Spicer was about to lay his hand upon his rifle, which stood near his bed the Indian crossed quietly to the venison, cut several steaks from it, and was soon after busily engaged in broiling a supply for himself, freed from the pepper, which had previously offended his unsophisticated taste.

SOCIAL AMUSEMENTS.

The social amusements of the pioneers originated in the peculiarities of their habits, and were especially characteristic. On the arrival of a new settler, every one was expected to perform a certain amount of gratuitous labor at the "log-rolling," or the raising of the new cabin. Some felled the trees and cut them the proper length; others prepared puncheons for the floor, and clap-boards for the roof, while another neighbor with his team hauled these materials to the site on which the cabin was to be erected. A large number of persons usually assembled at this place on the day appointed for the raising, by whom the walls of the house were speedily constructed. The labors of the day having ended, the evening was spent in dancing and other innocent amusements. If the company had no fiddler, which was not unfrequently the case, some of the party would supply the deficiency by singing.

Marriages among the pioneers were generally contracted in early life, and on these truly festive occasions the youth of both sexes in the immediate neighborhoods, and for fifteen or twenty miles around, would be gath-

ered together. On the morning of the wedding day the bridegroom and his friends, with their numerous visitors, assembled at the house of the bride, and, after the ceremony was performed, the company were entertained with a most substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, with plenty of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables. After dinner the young people engaged in various rural sports until dancing commenced, which was kept up for the remainder of the day, and not unfrequently through the whole of the night. The dances most in vogue being ordinarily three and four-hand reels, or square sets and jigs.

The next day the whole party were accustomed to return to the house of the "groom" to partake of the "infair." On arriving within a mile of the dwelling, two young men would volunteer to race for the bottle. Mounted on ponies (the rougher the road the better) both started with an Indian yell, and away they went over logs, brush, muddy hollows, hills and glens, the obstacles on the road only serving for a better display of rival intrepidity and horsemanship. The bottle was always filled and ready to be presented to the first who reached the door. The successful competitor having drank the health of the bride and groom, then returned in triumph to distribute potations among the company.

Although among the pioneers disputes would occasionally arise, but few ever thought of settling them by legal proceedings. There were other modes of adjudication. Sometimes a duel would decide all difficulties. At others the pugilistic ring was formed, and, after a fight, which often afforded an opportunity of displaying great courage and immense powers of endurance, the conqueror would shake hands with the vanquished, and a perfect good feeling would usually be restored between the contending parties. It is true there were some justices of the peace, men generally chosen by the pioneers on account of their strong, natural sense, who admirably answered all the purposes of their selections.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED DESCRIPTION OF
SUMMIT COUNTY.

In the spring of 1755, James Smith, a youth of 18 years, was taken captive by three Indians, about five miles above Bedford, Pennsylvania. He was taken by them to the banks of the Allegheny River, opposite Fort Duquesne, where he was compelled to run the gauntlet, consisting of two long ranks of Indians, two or three rods apart. He escaped with a slight tomahawk injury, and his fleetness and skill awakened such an admiration among the Indians that they spared his life and adopted him into the tribe, the name of which was Caughnewaga. Several years later, upon the conclusion of a treaty with the whites, he was released and returned to civilization. In 1799 there was published in Lexington, Kentucky, by John Bradford, a book entitled "Narrative of the Captivity of Colonel James Smith Among the Ohio Indians, Between May, 1755, and April, 1759." It is a most thrilling story of James Smith's experience during his Indian life, and its authenticity is unimpeached. In his Indian hunting trips he traversed our portage path, and has left us the first description of the adjacent country which has been published. It is given in Colonel Smith's own words and is as follows:

"Sometime in October another adopted brother, older than Tontileango, came to pay us a visit at Sunyendeand and asked me to take a hunt with him on Cuyahaga. As they always used me as a freeman, and gave me the liberty of choosing, I told him that I was attached to Tontileango, had never seen him before, and, therefore, asked some time to consider this. He told me that the party he was going with would not be along, or at the mouth of this little lake, in less than six days, and I could in this time be acquainted with him, and judge for myself. I consulted with Tontileango on this occasion, and he told me that our old brother, Tecaughretanego (which was his name) was a chief and a better man than he was, and if I went with him I might expect to be well used, but he said I

might do as I pleased, and if I stayed he would use me as he had done. I told him that he had acted in every respect as a brother to me, yet I was much pleased with my old brother's conduct and conversation, and as he was going to a part of the country I had never been in, I wished to go with him. He said that he was perfectly willing.

"I then went with Tecaughretanego to the mouth of the little lake, where he met with the company he intended going with, which was composed of Caughnewagas and Ottawas. Here I was introduced to a Caughnewaga sister, and others I had never seen before. My sister's name was Mary, which they pronounced Maully. I asked Tecaughretanego how it came that she had an English name. He said that he did not know that it was an English name, but it was the name the priest gave her when she was baptized, and which he said was the name of the mother of Jesus. He said there were a great many of the Caughnewagas and Ottawas that were a kind of half Roman Catholics, but as for himself he said that the priest and he could not agree, as they held notions that contradicted both sense and reason and had the assurance to tell him that the book of God taught them these foolish absurdities, but he could not believe that the great and good spirit ever taught them any such nonsense, and, therefore, he concluded that the Indians' old religion was better than this new way of worshiping God.

"The Ottawas have a very useful kind of tents, which they carry with them, made of flags, plaited and stitched together in a very artful manner, so as to turn the rain and wind well. Each mat is made fifteen feet long and about five feet broad. In order to erect this kind of tent they cut a number of long, straight poles, which they drive into the ground in the form of a circle, leaning inwards; then they spread the mats on these poles, beginning at the bottom and extending up, leaving only a hole in the top uncovered, and this hole answers the place of a chimney. They make fire of dry split wood in the middle, and spread down bark mats and skins for bedding, on which they sleep

in a crooked posture, all around the fire, as the length of their beds will not admit of their streteling themselves. In place of a door they lift up one end of a mat and creep in, and let the mat fall down behind them. These tents are warm and dry, and tolerably clear of smoke. Their lumber they keep under birch bark canoes, which they carry out and turn up for a shelter, where they keep everything from the rain. Nothing is in the tents but themselves and their bedding.

"This company had four birch canoes and four tents. We were kindly received and they gave us plenty of hominy and wild fowl boiled and roasted. As geese, ducks, swans, etc., here are well grain-fed, they were remarkably fat, especially the green-necked ducks. The wild fowl fed upon a kind of wild rice that grows spontaneously in the shallow water, or wet places along the sides or in the corners of the lakes. As the wind was high and we could not proceed on our voyage we remained here several days and killed abundance of wild fowl and a number of raccoons.

"When a company of Indians are moving together on the lake, as it is at this time of the year, often dangerous sailing, the old men hold a council, and when they agree to embark, every one is engaged immediately in making ready, without offering one word against the measure, though the lake may be boisterous and horrid. One morning, though the wind appeared to me to be as high as in days past, the billows raging, yet the call was given *yohohyehoh*, which was quickly answered by all *-ooh-ooh*, which signifies agreed. We were all instantly engaged in preparing to start, and had considerable difficulties in embarking. As soon as we got into our canoes we fell to paddling with all our might, working out from the shore. Though this sort of canoe rides waves beyond what could be expected, yet the water several times dashed into them. When we got out about half a mile from shore we hoisted sail, and as it was nearly a west wind, we then seemed to ride the waves with ease, and went on at a rapid rate. We then all laid down our paddles, ex-

cepting one that steered, and no water dashed into our canoe until we came near shore again. We sailed about sixty miles that day and encamped some time before night. The next day we again embarked and went on very well for sometime, but the lake being boisterous and the wind not fair, we were obliged to make the shore, which we accomplished with hard work and some difficulty in landing.

The next morning a council was held by the old men. As we had this day to pass by a long precipice of rocks on the shore about nine miles, which rendered it impossible for us to land, though the wind was high and the lake rough, yet as it was fair, we were all ordered to embark. We wrought ourselves from the shore and hoisted sail (what we used in place of sail cloth were our tent mats, which answered the purpose very well), and went on for some time with a fair wind, until we were opposite to the precipice, and then it turned toward the shore, and we began to fear that we should be cast upon the rocks. Two of the canoes were considerably farther out from the rocks than the canoe I was in. Those who were farthest out in the lake did not let down their sails until they had passed the precipice, but as we were nearer the rock, we were obliged to lower our sails and paddle with all our might. With much difficulty we cleared ourselves of the rock and landed.

This night the wind fell and the next morning the lake was tolerably calm and we embarked without difficulty, and paddled along near the shore, until we came to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, which empties into Lake Erie on the south side betwixt Cane-sadooharie and Presque Isle. We turned up Cuyahoga and encamped, where we stayed and hunted several days, and so we kept moving and hunting until we came to the forks of Cuyahoga.

"This is a very gentle river and but few ripples or swift running places from the mouth to the forks. Deer here were tolerably plenty, large and fat, but bear and other game scarce. The upland is hilly and principally second and third-rate land; the timber chiefly

black oak, white oak, hickory and dog-wood. The bottoms are rich and large, and the timber is walnut, locust, mulberry, sugar-tree, redhaw, blackhaw, wild apple trees, etc. The west branch of this river interlocks with the east branch of Muskingum, and the east branch with the Big Beaver Creek that empties into the Ohio about thirty miles below Pittsburg. From the forks of Cuyahaga to the east branch of Muskingum, there is a carrying place, where the Indians carry their canoes, etc., from the waters of Lake Erie into the waters of the Ohio.

"From the forks I went over with some hunters to the east branch of Muskingum, where they killed several deer, and a number of beavers, and returned heavy laden with skins and meat, which we carried on our backs, as we had no horses. The land here is chiefly second and third-rate, and the timber chiefly oak and hickory. A little above the forks, on the east branch of Cuyahaga, are considerable rapids, very rocky for some distance, but no perpendicular falls.

"The party then built for themselves a 'chestnut canoe' of large dimensions and enjoyed a fine paddling trip down the river. They then skirted the south shore of Lake Erie until they passed the mouth of Sandusky, where they put in on account of the wind having arisen. The narrative contains the following paragraph on profanity, which may not be without a useful lesson even in these regenerate days.

"I remember that Tecaughretanego, when something displeased him, said 'God damn it.' I asked him if he knew what he then said. He said he did and mentioned one of their degrading expressions, which he supposed to be the meaning, or something like the meaning of what he had said. I told him that it did not bear the least resemblance to it, that what he had said was calling upon the Great Spirit to punish the object he was displeased with. He stood for some time amazed, and then said: 'If this be the meaning of these words, what sort of people are the whites?'

"When the traders were among us these words seemed to be intermixed with all their

discourse. He told me to reconsider what I had said, for he thought I must be mistaken in my definition. If I was not mistaken, he said, the traders applied these words, not only wickedly, but oftentimes very foolishly, and contrary to sense or reason. He said he remembered once of a trader's accidentally breaking his gun lock, and on that occasion calling out aloud, 'God damn it.'

"Surely," said he, 'the gun lock was not an object worthy of punishment for Owananeeyo, or the Great Spirit.' He also observed the traders often used this expression when they were in good humor and not displeased with anything. I acknowledged that the traders used this expression very often in a most irrational, inconsistent and impious manner, yet I still asserted that I had given the true meaning of these words. He replied, if so, the traders are as bad as Oonasharoona, or the underground inhabitants, which is the name they give to devils, as they entertain a notion that their place of residence is under the earth."

THE MAKING OF SUMMIT COUNTY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The two northernmost townships of Summit County are situated in the very center of the Western Reserve. The full designation of this district is "The Western Reserve of Connecticut." The connection of the name Connecticut with land in Ohio, situated six hundred miles distant from the state of that name, came about in this way. In the year 1662, King Charles II of England granted a charter to Connecticut, which, after recognizing the claims of that colony resting upon former grants, conveyed to it all the land now occupied by it and, in addition thereto, all the territory lying west of it between the 41st and 42nd North Parallels, or the extent of its breadth, from sea to sea. Thus, the colony of Connecticut had a legal title to all the land lying west of the Delaware River between 41° and 42° 2' N. Latitude, to the Pacific Ocean. Certain terms in the charter excepted from its

provisions the Hudson valley, which was part of the territory of New York. Had this claim not been abandoned and had Connecticut's title been held valid, she would have possessed nearly two-fifths of the state of Pennsylvania, about one-third of Ohio, a portion of Michigan and all the western states whose extent is intersected by those parallels. This claim of Connecticut gave rise, later, to serious disputes and much bloodshed and suffering.

The royal ignorance of American geography, in England, was astounding. Conflicting grants had been made on a large scale and nearly all the colonies were making claim to parts of Pennsylvania and the western lands. Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey were each trying to obtain possession of the southern part of Pennsylvania. Several of their charters contained conveyances which overlapped. Each colony thought that it was in the right and relied upon the validity of its own royal grant. Nineteen years after making his grant to Connecticut, Charles II made another grant, by a royal charter, conveying to Pennsylvania the territory she continues to occupy and extending as far North as the 43° N. Latitude. Thus Connecticut's territory was overlapped by one degree and the way prepared for a tremendous controversy. Perhaps in justice to the memory of Charles II, it should be said that the bestowal of these lands upon the Penns was made after a report by the Attorney for the Crown, that "The tract of land desired by William Penn seems to be *undisposed* of by his Majesty, except the *imaginary* lines of New England patents, which are bounded westwardly by the main ocean, should give them a real, though impracticable, right to all those vast territories." (The italics are ours.)

CONNECTICUT'S CLAIMS: WESTERN RESERVE.

In 1653, Connecticut began to assert her rights in a physical way. She took possession of several towns on Long Island which were located within the limits of her claims. She made trouble for the Dutch on Manhattan Island, a readable account of which is con-

tained in Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker History of New York." Just one hundred years later she formed the Susquehanna Company, which soon numbered over 1200 persons. It was organized for the sole purpose of taking possession of and colonizing the beautiful Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, which Connecticut exploring parties had discovered three years before. This company purchased for about \$10,000.00, from the Six Nations, the Indian title to all the land lying within the Wyoming valley. The attempt at colonization, which followed, gave rise to the "Pennanite War."

In 1762, the first settlement was made and the first massacre of Wyoming came in October of that year. Although driven out time and time again, imprisoned, subjected to every kind of maltreatment, and many of them killed, the Connecticut colonists persisted in their purpose. Upon the commencement of the Revolutionary War, nearly six thousand people from Connecticut had taken possession of land in Pennsylvania. On July 3, 1778, occurred the awful massacre of the peaceful inhabitants of Wyoming at the hands of the combined forces of Indians and British. This was one of the bloodiest, most atrocious and fiendish deeds of which history has made any record. The entire settlement of Wyoming was obliterated. The earnestness of the people of Connecticut may be seen from the fact that in November of the same year, they returned, in numbers, to possess themselves of this valley of blood.

When the Revolutionary War was over and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which in the meantime had acquired the title of the heirs of William Penn to all the land in dispute, could give her attention to the controversy; she appealed to the Congress organized under the Articles of Confederation. She presented a petition on the 3rd day of November, 1781, praying that Congress would adjudicate the claims of the different states to the disputed territories. Congress granted the petition and appointed a Board of Commissioners, selected by the delegates of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, to pass upon the

respective claims. The verdict of the Commission was as follows: "We are unanimously of opinion that the jurisdiction and preemption of all territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania. We are unanimously of the opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy."

It is probable that this award was made on grounds of policy only. Connecticut's claims in law were well founded and her rights, therefore, were superior to Pennsylvania's, but the conflicting claims of the other colonies, particularly Virginia, New York and Massachusetts, were bringing the young nation to the verge of civil war. It is not altogether improbable that a compact was made with Connecticut to reimburse her in some other way, by land located elsewhere, in return for her surrender of Pennsylvania settlements she had made. There are many who believe that she was allowed to retain her title to the Western Reserve on this account. This tract contains more land than the parent state itself, and now has a larger population. This was what Connecticut received as a balm for her feelings, so rudely wounded by the decree of the Trenton Court, as the Board of Commissioners was called.

One of the greatest problems before the new American nation was the settlement of the land claims made by the different states composing it. Congress made an appeal direct to the states that all claims to western lands, or any territory lying outside the boundaries of the respective states, should be ceded to the general government, for the benefit of all. This appeal succeeded. In 1780, the state of New York granted to the United States all her right, title and interest in and to all western lands. In 1784, Virginia did the same. Massachusetts followed in 1785. On the 11th day of May, 1786, the state of Connecticut relinquished all her right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim to all lands and territories lying west of a line 120 miles west of and parallel with the western boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, but she ex-

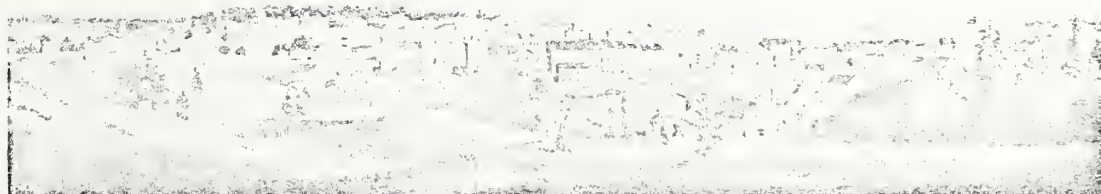
pressly reserved from her conveyance all the land lying between 41° and 42° 2' North Latitude, and bounded on the East by the west line of Pennsylvania, and on the West by a line parallel with the west line of Pennsylvania and 120 miles west of it. This reserved land contained 3,366,921 acres, as a subsequent survey showed. This was nearly 200,000 acres more than the parent state contained. It embraced what is now the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Portage, Medina, Lorain, Erie, Huron and parts of the counties of Mahoning, Summit and Ashland. The popular designation of this tract was soon established as "The Connecticut Western Reserve." On September 14, 1786, Connecticut made a deed to Congress of the possessions and interests enumerated in her offer and duly reserved the lands which Congress agreed should remain in her name.

In 1792, Connecticut set aside half a million acres of land, being the extreme western end of her reserved territory, for division among those who had suffered by incursions of British soldiers and their Indian allies during the Revolution. Most of those who had suffered in this way had met their losses owing to the British having burned several Connecticut towns. For this reason, the tract of half a million acres which was at first called the Sufferers' Lands was afterwards given the name of "The Fire Lands," which is retained to this day.

Connecticut determined to sell the balance of her land in the Western Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut legislature, in session at Hartford, passed a resolution providing for the sale of all land in the Western Reserve, except the Fire Lands. The legislature appointed a committee, who eventually sold the lands offered, for the total sum of \$1,200,000.00. Forty-eight different deeds were made to as many different grantees. In the same year these forty-eight buyers formed the Connecticut Land Company. The Company was composed of some of the best and most prominent men in Connecticut.

In May, 1796, General Moses Cleveland

OK



AKRON FROM WEST OF THE CANAL—1853



AKRON FROM WEST OF THE CANAL—1904



THE CAMPUS—HUDSON

led an expedition of fifty-two persons, for the purpose of making a survey of the lands just purchased. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, a lawyer by profession, and a graduate of Yale. It was on this surveying expedition, in July, 1796, that Cleveland was founded and the site surveyed into city lots. On July 10, 1800, Congress made the whole Western Reserve one county and gave it a government. It was named Trumbull County, of the Northwest Territory, being so named in honor of Jonathan Trumbull, who was then governor of Connecticut. Warren was made the county seat.

ORGANIZATION OF SUMMIT COUNTY.

Summit County is one of the counties forming the southern half of the Reserve. All but its two southernmost townships, Green and Franklin, lie within the boundaries of the Western Reserve. These townships are six miles square, while the others of the county are each five miles square. In 1833, a few citizens in Akron, which at that time was situated in Portage County, began to agitate the question of forming a new county, with Akron as its nucleus. Ravenna was the county seat of Portage County, and it was a long and difficult trip there. Akron had grown very fast and began to covet the advantages of being the seat of government of the county. The new county project of course had the support of all the villages adjacent to Akron and of all the farmers living in that vicinity.

Doctor Eliakim Crosby was the prime mover in this matter, as he was in every laudable enterprise. The energy and versatility of the man are worthy of remark in any history of Summit County. He was the most indefatigable of all the founders of Akron, or of all who have wrought for her welfare and advancement. He made an offer to give \$2,000.00 toward the erection of the new county buildings, if Akron should be made the county seat of the new county. The proposition encountered much vigorous opposition, especially on the part of Ravenna

citizens. For six years the projectors kept at work, trying to arouse sentiment in favor of the project and especially trying to get the representatives from the counties interested to present a bill in the legislature for the creation of the new one.

At last it was accomplished by means of a political deal. The Whigs of Akron and vicinity voted with the Democrats of Portage County and succeeded in electing two representatives from Portage County who were pledged to the creation of the new county. The new State Senator for the district was Colonel Simon Perkins, who was in favor of the project. The legislature convened on the first Monday in December, 1839, and a bill was introduced by Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, the new representative, providing that the townships of Twinsburg, Northfield, Boston, Hudson, Stow, Northampton, Portage, Tallmadge, Springfield and Coventry in Portage County; Richfield, Bath, Copley and Norton in Medina County, and Franklin and Green in Stark County, be erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of "Summit." In order to restore the constitutional area to Medina County, the bill transferred Homer and Spencer townships from Lorain to Medina County. It provided for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of suits at law, the continuance of officials in office until the election of their successors and that Franklin and Green townships should not be taxed for the erection of county buildings during a term of fifty years after the passage of the Act. It stipulated the first election for officers of the new county should be held on the first Monday in April, 1840, and that courts should be held in Akron until the county seat was located. This was to be done by commissioners to be appointed by the State.

The name "Summit" expressly given as the name of the new county, was obtained from the *summit* level of the Ohio canal, which level begins in the south part of Akron. It extends from Lock one to New Portage. This long stretch of canal without a lock, being located upon the very highest land along the

whole length of the canal, was called Summit Level. It is probable that the name was selected by Dr. Eliakim Crosby, Colonel Simon Perkins, or Judge Rufus P. Spalding. The last named probably drew up the bill.

With the introduction of this bill, began one of the hottest legislative battles of the session. A powerful opposition arose at once. If the bill passed, Medina, Lorain, Portage and Stark counties would lose some of their best townships. The constituents of the legislators representing these counties were opposed to it to a man. These legislators were, therefore, fighting for personal prestige as well as principle. They enlisted the support of the legislators of all other counties which had been threatened with a like fate. A strong lobby went to Columbus to work against the bill. Not a stone was left unturned in a search to find weapons to bring about its defeat. The opposition brought all possible filibustering tactics into play. They moved postponements, laying on the table, referring to committees, amendments, adjournments and every parliamentary device allowed by the rules of procedure. The ground was fought inch by inch.

The result was a splendid victory for the new representatives. It reflects much credit upon their skill and sagacity. On Feb. 6, 1840, the bill passed the House of Representatives, thirty-four votes being cast in its favor and thirty-one against. The margin by which success had been won was very small. On the 28th it emerged triumphant from a battle in the Senate, equally as fiercely contested. Here the vote stood 19 in its favor and 15 against it. On March 3, 1840, it was signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and became a law.

The legislature then appointed James McConnell, of Holmes; Warren Sabin, of Clinton, and Jacob Williard, of Columbiana, as a Board of Commissioners to establish a county seat for the new-created county. Summit was put in the Third Judicial District, with Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull and into the Fifteenth Congressional District of

Ohio, with Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina and Portage. The people of the neighboring counties were much discomfited by their defeat, and for a long time, looked upon the inhabitants of Akron as robbers and despoilers. The news of the passage of the bill through both houses reached Akron on the evening of March 2, 1840, and an impromptu celebration was held, lasting nearly all the night. On the 4th a formal celebration was had, consisting of a parade of all the military companies and bands in the county; a banquet in the open air in the grove on the "Gore," about where the present Court House stands; speeches by prominent citizens of the county; and, in the evening, a big dinner and ball in the "Ohio Exchange," an hotel which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Market streets. According to the newspapers of the time, the affair was a great success and the new county was started on its successful career under the happiest auspices.

The first officers elected for the new county offices were temporary ones. They were to hold office only from the time of the spring election in April until the regular state and county election, which, at that period of the State's history, was held in October. Thus, on the first Monday in April, there were chosen: For county treasurer, William O'Brien, of Hudson; auditor, Birdsey Booth, of Cuyahoga Falls; recorder, Alexander Johnston, of Green; sheriff, Thomas Wilson, of Northfield; county attorney, Geo. Kirkum, of Akron; coroner, Elisha Hinsdale, of Norton; county commissioners, Augustus Foot, of Twinsburg; John Hoy, of Franklin, and Jonathan Starr, of Copley; appraisers, Fred A. Sprague, of Richfield; Milo Stone, of Tallmadge, and Thomas Jones, of Franklin. No probate judge was elected, as the laws of the State did not provide for such courts at that time. Temporary quarters for the county officers were secured in the Stone Block on the east side of Howard Street, near Market, the third floor being used as a court-room with the jail in one corner.

COUNTY SEAT SELECTED.

In May the Board of Commissioners for locating the county seat appeared upon the scene and called a public meeting to hear arguments in favor of the different sites proposed. Only three were seriously considered—Akron, Cuyahoga Falls and Summit City, the new town just laid out by Dr. Eliakin Crosby as the western terminus of his "Chuckery Race." The advocates of each of these sites had promised that the new court-house would be erected free of cost to the taxpayers of the county if their particular site should be selected. The commissioners decided unanimously in favor of Akron and set off land on the "Gore," which had been donated to the county through the generosity of General Simon Perkins, of Warren, as the place at which to build the new court-house.

As this site was just midway between North Akron, or Cascade, as it was sometimes called, and South Akron, the older village, both places joined in another celebration. A committee of sixteen citizens was appointed for the purpose of raising money by subscription; \$17,500.00 was raised. The county commissioners then appointed Dr. J. D. Commins, Richard Horne and Col. Simon Perkins, Jr., as a building commission to collect the subscriptions, make all contracts and have full charge of the work of erecting the new building. They were the first "Court-House Commission." The second was appointed in 1905. They let the contract to Ithiel Mills, of Akron, and by January, 1841, he had completed the foundations.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

In the meantime trouble was brewing and Akron was in a fair way of losing her advantage as the county seat of Summit. It happened in this way: The orator who presented the claims of Cuyahoga Falls, at the meeting called by the commissioners, was Elisha N. Sill, of that village. His defeat rankled and he was waiting and watching for a chance to retrieve it. He was a man of much force of character and occupied an in-

fluential place among the Whig party of the county. Upon the expiration of the term of Senator Perkins, Mr. Sill secured the Whig nomination, as his successor, and was elected. Among his first acts as a legislator, was the introduction of a bill to re-locate the county seat of Summit County. Mr. Sill's influence with his party was sufficient to overcome the opposition in both houses and it became a law. When this news reached Akron there was no celebration. Her citizens were almost in despair.

The new legislative commission consisted of Jacob Hoagland, of Highland; William Kendall, of Scioto, and Valentine Winters, of Montgomery. In May, 1841, they came to Akron, looked over the competing sites and conducted an exciting meeting in the old stone church on North High Street, which lasted all day. Senator Sill spoke for Cuyahoga Falls and Hon. Rufus P. Spalding for Akron. Interested citizens of these two places filled the church to the doors. The excitement was intense. The next morning the commissioners astounded the whole community by announcing that a majority of them were in favor of Summit City, the paper-town on what is now North Hill. It was evidently a compromise decision. Mr. Kendall made a minority report in favor of Akron. The particular site staked out by the commissioners was about half way up North Hill, nearly where the Bryan School now stands. The crowd which accompanied them expressed such disapproval that the majority commissioners became much nettled, pulled up the stakes and drove on to Cuyahoga Falls, where they located the new court-house on the south side of Broad Street, between Front and Second Streets.

The county officials divided on this question. Some moved their offices to Cuyahoga Falls; others retained theirs at Akron. The building commissioners stopped work on the new court-house at Akron. Cuyahoga Falls made no move to build one there. All felt it would be necessary to await the next session of the legislature for decisive action by that body.

The Whig party held its convention at Cuyahoga Falls that year and nominated for representatives Amos Seward, of Tallmadge, and Harvey Whedon, of Hudson, both favorable to Cuyahoga Falls as the proper site for the county seat. A Peoples Convention was called to meet at Akron and a bi-partisan ticket was nominated. Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, a Democrat, and Colonel Simon Perkins, a Whig, were the nominees for representatives. In the election which ensued, this ticket was triumphantly elected. The Whig ticket was simply snowed under. The vote for the Akron ticket was nearly three to one.

When the legislature assembled, the new Representatives began the work for which they had been sent there. Feeling confident because of the result of the last election, which had, in reality, been an issue simply between Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, they agreed to leave the matter of locating the county seat to a vote of the citizens of Summit County, and prepared and introduced a bill for the purpose. Senator Sill fought it vigorously in the Senate, but it passed both houses and was signed March 2, 1842.

On the first Monday in April the election to choose the county seat was held. A poll of the votes showed that Akron had received 2,978; Cuyahoga Falls, 1,384; Summit City, 101, and other places, 24. Thus Akron's plurality and majority were each more than the total vote cast for Cuyahoga Falls. It was felt all over the county that this decisive victory settled the question for all time to come, and so it proved.

The court-house was finished and accepted by the county commissioners December 6, 1843. The minutes of this meeting show that "having examined the court-house, the board proposed as an offset to the *general bad character* of the work, which the building trustees

fully admitted, to accept it, if the windows were made to work, * * * the doors better hung, * * * and the windows screened, etc." In spite of this sweeping condemnation, the building stood sixty-four years, or until this year of grace, 1907, in which it is proposed to demolish it, because of the erection of the fine new court-house just west of it. In 1867 wings were added on the north and south sides.

ADAMS' RECEPTION.

On the morning of Nov. 2, 1843, it was learned that ex-President John Quincy Adams, who was on his way to lay a corner stone for a public building at Cincinnati, was coming up the canal from Cleveland and would stop over in Akron while his packet was being "locked" through the local 21 locks. Bells were rung, whistles blown, and almost the entire population were notified in a short time that the distinguished visitor would make an address in the court-room. Although it was not yet nine o'clock in the morning, the court-house was crowded and Mr. Adams received a most enthusiastic welcome. This was the first meeting held in the old (then new) court-house.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

The only changes which have been made in the territory of Summit County, were to establish townships co-extensive with the municipalities of Akron, Cuyahoga Falls and Middlebury, for purposes of government. Thus in 1851 Cuyahoga Falls Township was created; in 1857, the township of Middlebury, and, in 1888, the township of Akron.

CHAPTER III

COUNTY AND OTHER OFFICIALS

A Roster of Officials from the Organization of the County down to 1907.

The following is a complete roster of all the officials of Summit County for the year 1907. A list of all county officials occupying the more important positions since the beginning of the county will be found at the end of the chapter.

Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit: Ulysses L. Marvin, of Akron; Louis H. Winch, of Cleveland; F. A. Henry, of Cleveland.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial Circuit: George C. Hayden, of Medina; Clarence G. Washburn, Elyria; Reuben M. Wanamaker, Akron; Dayton A. Doyle, Akron.

Probate Judge, William E. Pardee; treasurer, Isaac S. Myers; auditor, Marcus D. Buckman; clerk of courts, Clint W. Kline; sheriff, Dan P. Stein; recorder, John Sowers; county commissioners, L. H. Oviatt, Hudson; Gus Seiberling, Barberton, and John Frank, Fairlawn; prosecuting attorney, Henry M. Hagelbarger; coroner, H. S. Davidson, Barberton; referee in bankruptcy, Harry L. Snyder. Infirmary directors, W. H. Wagoner, Coventry township; Z. F. Chamberlain, Macedonia, and J. M. Johnston, Akron.

Superintendent of infirmary, S. B. Stotler. Jury Commissioners: W. H. Stoner, P. G. Ewart, of Springfield; George Edwards, of Twinsburg, and W. H. McBarnes. Surveyor, Joseph A. Gehres. County detective, H. M. Watters. Stenographer of courts, W. H. Col-

lins. Trustees of the Children's Home: A. M. Armstrong, J. B. Senter, of Northfield township; F. M. Green and Charles Hart. Superintendent of the Children's Home, D. R. Braucher. Members of the Court House Building Commission: L. H. Oviatt, chairman; John C. Frank, secretary; Gus Seiberling; J. Park Alexander, R. F. Palmer, W. A. Morton and John Frank, of Fairlawn. Members of the Board of County School Examiners: M. S. Kirk, of Akron; H. O. Bolich, of Copley township, and C. A. Flickinger, of Peninsula. Deputy State supervisors of elections: F. C. Wilson, chief deputy; R. E. Lewis, clerk. Members of the Summit County Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Commission: John C. Weber, of Akron; John C. Reid, of Cuyahoga Falls, and J. R. Campbell, of Akron, secretary. Deputy probate judge, Ora Lytle. Deputy clerks of courts: Ed. Mitchell, Harriett M. Baad and Maud Gostlin. Deputy recorder, B. F. Clark. Deputy auditor, John Moore. Deputy sheriff, B. C. Garman. Superintendent of Court House, Earl Shepherd.

OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF AKRON.

Mayor, Charles W. Kempel; solicitor, Clyde F. Beery; auditor, William A. Durand; treasurer, Fred E. Smith; engineer, John W. Payne; poor director, Joseph Kendall; city physician, Dr. A. W. Jones; superintendent of streets, Edward Dunn, Jr.; superintendent of markets, John Wolf. Board of Public

Service: William J. Wildes, president; J. H. Burt, vice-president; James J. Mahoney; Charles H. Watters, clerk. Board of Public Safety: C. C. Warner, president; E. C. Housel; W. H. Kroeger, clerk. Police Department: John Durkin, chief of police; Robert Guillet, captain; Alva G. Greenlese, lieutenant; Bert Eekerman, detective; Harry Welch and Charles Doerler, special duty officers. Fire Department: John Mertz, chief; Frank Rhee, assistant chief; Frank F. Loomis, mechanical engineer; Julius D. Olsen, lineman; H. M. Fritz, captain Station No. 1; C. M. Smith, captain Station No. 2; C. S. Jost, captain Station No. 3; C. E. Tryon, captain Station No. 4; John Cummins, captain Station No. 5; J. D. Dorner, captain Station No. 6; N. P. Smith, captain Station No. 7.

City Council: Ira A. Priest, president; Ray F. Hamlin, clerk; Joseph Dangel, Adam G. Ranck, Harry A. Palmer, councilmen-at-large. Members from wards—Ward 1, H. F. Treap; 2, F. J. Gostlin; 3, Milo S. Williams; 4, J. W. Gauthier; 5, John Beynon; 6, Louis D. Seward; 7, C. H. Gardner.

Board of Health: Charles W. Kempel, president *ex officio*; Dr. A. A. Kohler, health officer; Michael W. Hove, sanitary policeman and milk inspector; James D. Chandler, George W. Crouse, John C. Weber, A. P. Woodring and William E. Young.

Library Board: John C. Frank, George P. Atwater, William T. Vaughn, Henry Kraft, G. D. Seward and M. V. Halter.

Board of Education: F. G. Stipe, president; J. F. Barnhart, clerk; F. E. Smith, treasurer; H. V. Hotchkiss, superintendent of instruction; Charles Watson, truant officer; J. T. Flower, I. C. Gibbons, F. G. Marsh, E. W. Stuart, A. E. Kling, F. G. Stipe and F. W. Roekwell, members.

Teachers' Examination Committee: H. V. Hotchkiss, Lee R. Knight and L. D. Slusser. Special teachers: N. L. Glover, music; Grace C. Sylla, drawing; D. E. Watkins, elocution. Principals of Schools: High School, D. C. Rybolt; Allen School, J. L. McFarland; Bowen, Margaret L. McCreedy; Bryan, M. E. Campbell; Crosby, Harriet M. Jones; Findley,

Mame E. Knapp; Fraunfelter, Jessie V. Waltz; Grace, Agnes W. Watkins; Henry, J. H. App; Howe, E. P. Lillie; Kent, W. H. Kopf; Lane, Sue E. Vincent; Legget, Elizabeth Camp; Miller, W. C. Bowers; Perkins Normal, Lee R. Knight; Spieer, J. R. Smith.

Parochial Schools: St. Bernard's, Sisters of St. Dominic; St. Mary's Sisters of St. Joseph; St. Vincent's, Sisters of St. Joseph. Sacred Heart Academy. German Lutheran Parish School.

BARBERTON VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Mayor, James McNamara; clerk, George Davis; solicitor, C. M. Karch; treasurer, E. A. Miller; engineer, H. W. Aleorn; Marshal, D. R. Ferguson; chief of Fire Department, J. M. Royston; health officer, B. Rodenbaugh; sanitary policeman, J. P. David. members of council: W. A. Bryan, B. C. Chandler, H. Y. Herman, A. W. Sample, B. C. Ross, Charles Worthen. Trustees of public affairs, F. A. Hale, M. C. Hastings, W. S. Mitchell. Board of Education: C. A. Carlson, president; O. N. Craig, clerk; T. J. Davies, H. S. Davidson, W. P. Welker, U. G. High. Superintendent of Schools, J. M. Carr. The schools of Barberton are the High School, Baird Avenue, Rose Street, Hopocan Avenue, Portage, Riverside, Central and St. Augustine's Catholic (parochial) School.

SUMMIT COUNTY'S HONORED SONS OF THE PAST.

Perhaps all will agree that the one Summit County citizen whose fame has spread the farthest was John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry and the Kansas struggle. He was not a native of the county, having been born in Connecticut, but, at the age of four years, his father brought him, with the rest of his family, to Hudson. There his early days were spent; there he was educated, and there it was he married the wife of his youth. He spent twenty-one years in Hudson, two in Richfield and two in Akron. Thereafter,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Massachusetts, New York and the Nation claimed him. Hudson can justly claim that it was his rearing in the atmosphere of freedom and sentiment of anti-bondage, which has always prevailed there, that was the inspiration of his later life, and furnished the animus of the acts that brought his fame.

The Summit County man, who has risen highest in the official public life of the nation and who has brought to his county its greatest distinction in this respect, is our own honored and beloved United States Senator, Charles Dick. He was born in Akron and has never lived anywhere else. He is proud to say that all he is, he owes to Summit County. When Senator Marcus A. Hanna died in 1904, the legislature of Ohio obeyed the wishes of the Republican party of the State when it made Charles Dick his successor. He served the unexpired part of Senator Hanna's term, and, in 1905, began the service of a full term. Summit County will, therefore, claim a United States Senator until 1911, at least. If he desires a re-election at that time, his splendid record in the public service should bring him the title to another term.

A high place in the Summit County Temple of Fame belongs to Sidney Edgerton, a name that all the older residents, and many of the younger, will never hear mentioned, save with the deepest feelings of love and respect. Sidney Edgerton came to Akron in 1844 from New York State, where he was born. He was then about twenty-five years of age. He taught school and studied law until 1852, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1858, and again in 1860, he was elected to Congress. In 1863, President Lincoln appointed him Chief Justice of Idaho, from which he resigned to accept the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Montana. He resigned in 1866 and returned to Akron, where he practiced law until his death.

Russell A. Alger can hardly be credited to Summit County, as he was born in the adjoining county of Medina, and spent the active years of his career as a citizen of

Michigan. Most of his education, however, was secured in Richfield, where he attended the old Richfield Academy. He also taught school there two winters while pursuing his course. He spent the years 1857 and 1858 in Akron, studying law in the office of Wolcott and Upson. In 1860 he left Cleveland, where he had been practicing law and took up his residence in Michigan. He rose to the rank of major-general in the Civil War; was made Governor of Michigan in 1884; became secretary of war in President McKinley's Cabinet in 1897; and in 1901 was elected United States Senator, which position he held at the time of his death in 1907.

Other temporary residents of Akron for short periods who afterwards reached high places in the national life were:

David K. Cartter, who practiced law in Akron from 1836 to 1845, coming here from New York State; in 1848, and again in 1850, he was elected to Congress; in 1861 appointed minister to Bolivia; and in 1863 appointed chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Wilbur F. Sanders, came to Akron in 1854, from New York State; taught school and studied law here until 1861, when he entered the Union Army; in 1863 he became a citizen of Montana, and when that territory was admitted to the Union in 1890, he was elected United States Senator.

Samuel B. Axtell, who for some years had his residence in Richfield, was elected to Congress from a California district; in 1875 appointed governor of Utah; in the same year, governor of New Mexico; in 1882 chief justice of New Mexico.

William T. Coggeshall, lived in Akron from 1842 to 1847, was appointed minister to Ecuador in 1865, where he died in 1867.

Christopher P. Wolcott was born in Connecticut December 17, 1820; graduated at Jefferson College in 1840; was admitted to the bar and came to Akron in 1846. He was the senior member of the distinguished firm of Wolcott and Upson. In 1856, he was appointed attorney-general of the State of Ohio to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected

twice to that office. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him assistant secretary of war. He served under his brother-in-law, Edwin M. Stanton, until within two months of his death. He died at his home in Akron, April 4, 1863.

Rufus P. Spalding, a native of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, came to Akron in 1840, and in 1841 was elected Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives; in 1848 appointed justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. At the expiration of his term he moved to Cleveland, and was afterward elected to Congress for three terms.

One of the most distinguished names in Summit County history is that of William H. Upson. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1823, but came to Tallmadge with his parents in 1832. He has been a resident of the county continuously, since that time. He came to Akron in 1846, a few months after his admission to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney 1848-1850; Ohio State Senator, 1853-1855; elected to Congress in 1869, and again in 1871; delegate to National Republican Convention in 1864, and voted to renominate Abraham Lincoln; delegate-at-large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention in 1876; in 1883 was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; in 1884, elected judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1886 and 1890. In 1896 he retired from active practice and resumed his domestic quiet in Akron, where he still lives.

In addition to those already mentioned, Summit County has had the following Representatives in Congress: George Bliss, 1852-1854; David R. Paige, 1882-1884; George W. Crouse, 1886-1888, and Charles Dick, 1898-1904. She has had Presidential electors as follows: Stephen H. Pitkin, 1868; John R. Buchtel, 1872; Nathaniel W. Goodhue, 1880, and Ulysses L. Marvin, 1884.

This senatorial district has often called upon Summit County to represent the district in the Ohio Senate, as witness these names of Senators: Simon Perkins, 1838-1840; Elisha N. Sill, 1840-1842; William

Wetmore, Jr., 1844-1846; Lucian Swift, 1848-1850; William H. Upson, 1853-1855; George P. Ashmun, 1857-1859; Lucius V. Bierce, 1861-1863; Newell D. Tibbals, 1865-1867; Henry McKinney, 1869-1871; N. W. Goodhue, 1873-1875; D. D. Beebe, 1877-1881; George W. Crouse, 1885-1887; J. Park Alexander, 1887-1891; George W. Sieber, 1897-1899; Nation O. Mather, 1905-1907.

Common Pleas Judges—Van R. Humphrey, 1840-1848, George Bliss, 1851-1852; Robert K. Du Bois, 1840-1845; Charles Sumner, 1840-1845; Hugh R. Caldwell, 1840-1847; John B. Clark, 1845-1846; James R. Ford, 1845-1849; Sylvester H. Thompson, 1846-1852; John Hoy, 1847-1852; Samuel A. Wheeler, 1849-1850; Peter Voris, 1850-1852; James S. Carpenter, 1856-1861; Samuel W. McClure, 1870-1875; Newell D. Tibbals, 1875-1883; Ulysses L. Marvin, 1883; Edwin P. Green, 1883-1891; Alvin C. Voris, 1891-1895; Jacob A. Kohler, 1895-1905; Reuben M. Wanamaker, 1905 to date, and Dayton A. Doyle, 1906 to date.

Probate Judges: Charles G. Ladd, 1851-1852; Roland O. Hammond, 1852; Constant Bryan, 1852-1853; Noah M. Humphrey, 1854-1860; William M. Dodge, 1860-1861; A. H. Lewis, 1861; Stephen H. Pitkin, 1861-1868; Ulysses L. Marvin, 1869-1875; Samuel C. Williamson, 1875-1881; Nathaniel W. Goodhue, 1881-1883; Charles R. Grant, 1883-1891; Edward W. Stuart, 1891-1897; George M. Anderson, 1897-1903; William E. Pardee, 1903 to date.

County Clerk: Rufus P. Spalding, 1840; Lucian Swift, 1840-1847; Lucius S. Peck, 1847-1851; Nelson B. Stone, 1851-1853; Edwin P. Green, 1854-1861; John A. Means, 1861-1864; Charles Rinehart, 1864-1870; John A. Means, 1870-1873; George W. Weeks, 1873-1879; Sumner Nash, 1879-1885; Othello W. Hale, 1885-1891; Nathaniel P. Goodhue, 1891-1897; Edward A. Hershey, 1897-1903; Clint W. Kline, 1903 to date.

County Treasurers: William O'Brien, 1840-1842; George Y. Wallace, 1842; Milton Arthur, 1842-1848; William H. Dewey, 1848-1850; Frederick Wadsworth, 1850-1852;



NEW COUNTY JAIL



OLD COURT HOUSE



SILVER LAKE PARK



GERMAN-AMERICAN MUSIC HALL



THE AMERICAN CEREAL MILLS



FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, NO. 5, AKRON

Chester W. Rice, 1852-1854; Houston Sisler, 1854-1858; Sullivan S. Wilson, 1858-1863; George W. Crouse, 1863; Israel E. Carter, 1863-1867; Arthur L. Conger, 1867-1871; Schuyler R. Oviatt, 1871-1875; David R. Paige, 1875-1879; Henry C. Viele, 1879-1883; Arthur M. Cole, 1883-1887; James H. Seymour, 1887-1891; Emmon S. Oviatt, 1891-1895; R. L. Andrew, 1895-1897; Lueius C. Miles, 1897-1901; Homer Berger, 1901-1905; Fred E. Smith, 1905-1906; Ulysses Grant High, 1906; Isaac S. Myers, 1907 to date.

County Auditors: Birdsey Booth, 1840-1842; Theron A. Noble, 1842-1848; Nathaniel W. Goodhue, 1847-1852; Henry Newberry, Jr., 1852-1854; Charles B. Bernard, 1854-1858; George W. Crouse, 1858-1863; Sanford M. Burnham, 1863-1871; Hosea Paul, Jr., 1871; Edward Buckingham, 1872-1881; Aaron Wagoner, 1881-1887; Charles Dick, 1887-1893; Charles Grether, 1893-1896; Louis E. Sisler, 1896-1904; Marcus D. Buckman, 1904 to date.

County Recorders: Alexander Johnston, 1840-1843; Nahum Fay, 1843-1849; Jared Jennings, 1849-1852; Henry Purdy, 1852-1858; Phillip P. Bock, 1858-1864; J. Alexander Lantz, 1864-1870; Grenville Thorpe, 1870-1872; Henry C. Viele, 1872; George H. Payne, 1872-1878; Albert A. Bartlett, 1878-1884; Henry C. Searles, 1884-1890; Benjamin F. Clark, 1890-1896; Williston Alling, 1896-1902; John Sowers, 1902 to date.

County Sheriffs: Thomas Wilson, 1840-1844; Lewis M. James, 1844-1848; William L. Clarke, 1848-1852; Dudley Seward, 1852-1856; Samuel A. Lane, 1856-1861; Jacob Chisnell, 1861-1865; James Burlison, 1865-1869; Augustus Curtiss, 1869-1873; Levi J. McMurray, 1873-1877; Sam'l. A. Lane, 1877-1881; William McKinney, 1881-1885; William B. Gamble, 1885-1889; David R. Bunn, 1889-1893; William Williams, 1893-1897; Horace G. Griffith, 1897-1901; Jared Barker, 1901-1907; Dan P. Stine, 1907 to date.

Prosecuting Attorneys: William M. Dodge, 1840-1842; George Kirkum, 1842-1844; William S. C. Otis, 1844-1846; Samuel W. McClure, 1846-1848; William H. Upson, 1848-

1850; Harvey Whedon, 1850-1852; Sidney Edgerton, 1852-1856; Henry McKinney, 1856-1860; Newell D. Tibbals, 1860-1864; Edwin P. Green, 1864; Edward Oviatt, 1864-1868; Jacob A. Kohler, 1868-1872; Henry C. Sanford, 1872-1874; James M. Poulson, 1874-1876; Edward W. Stuart, 1876-1880; Charles Baird, 1880-1884; John C. Means, 1884-1886; Edwin F. Voris, 1886; George W. Sieber, 1886-1893; Samuel G. Rogers, 1893-1896; Reuben M. Wanamaker, 1896-1902; Henry M. Hagelbarger, 1902-1908.

County Surveyors: Russell H. Ashmun, 1840-1843; Peter Voris, 1843-1846; Frederick Seward, 1846-1849; Dwight Newton, 1849-1852; Schuyler R. Oviatt, 1852-1855; Hosea Paul, 1855-1870; Robert S. Paul, 1870-1874 and 1877-1883; John W. Seward, 1874-1877; Charles E. Perkins, 1883-1893; Sherman Swigart, 1893-1896; Joseph A. Gehres, 1896-1908.

Infirmiry Superintendents: Abraham Siehley, 1849-1855; William Chandler, 1855-1861; Francis T. Husong, 1861-1868; George W. Glines, 1868-1878; George Feichter, 1878-1879; Julia F. Glines, 1879-1882; Willard F. Hamlin, 1882-1887; Sherman B. Stotler, 1887 to the present time.

SUMMIT COUNTY OFFICERS, 1907.

Judges of Circuit Court, Eighth Judicial Circuit of Ohio—Hon. Ulysses L. Marvin, Akron; Hon. Louis H. Winch, Cleveland; Hon. F. A. Henry, Cleveland.

Judges of Common Pleas Court, Second-Sub-division, Fourth Judicial District of Ohio—Hon. Geo. C. Hayden, Medina; Hon. C. G. Washburn, Elyria; Hon. R. M. Wanamaker, Akron.

Probate Judge—W. E. Pardee.

Commissioners—Philip Wagoner, Akron; Eber Hawkins, West Richfield; L. H. Oviatt, Hudson; Gus. Seiberling, Barberton (elect).

Auditor—M. D. Buckman.

Treasurer—Fred E. Smith.

Clerk of Courts—Clint W. Kline.

Sheriff—Daniel P. Stein.

Recorder—John Sowers.

Prosecuting Attorney—H. M. Hagelbarger.

Coroner—L. B. Humphrey.

Infirmiry Directors—W. E. Waters, Akron; Z. F. Chamberlain, Macedonia; J. M. Johnston, Fairlawn.

Superintendent of Infirmiry—S. B. Stotler.

Jury Commissioners—W. H. Stoner, F. A. Green, P. G. Ewart, W. H. McBarnes.

Surveyor—J. A. Gehres.

County Detective—H. M. Watters.

Stenographer—W. H. Collins.

Trustees Children's Home—A. M. Armstrong, Akron; J. B. Senter, Northfield; F. M. Green, Akron; J. H. Brewster, Coventry; Mrs. R. E. Grubb, superintendent.

Court House Commission—L. H. Oviatt, chairman; J. C. Frank, secretary; Philip Wagoner, Eber Hawkins, J. Park Alexander, R. F. Palmer, W. A. Morton.

County School Examiners—M. S. Kirk, Akron; F. L. Lytle, Hudson; W. M. Glasgow, Barberton.

County and City Board of Elections—E. H. Bishop, Akron, chief deputy; F. E. Whittemore, Akron, clerk; R. C. Ellsworth, Richfield; F. C. Wilson, Akron; L. C. Koplin, Akron; office, 520 and 522 Hamilton building.

Summit County Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Commission—J. C. Weber, John C. Reid, Cuyahoga Falls; A. P. Baldwin, secretary.

CITY OFFICERS.

Municipal Offices and Council Chamber, East Mill, corner Broadway; City Prison, S6 East Mill; Treasurer's Office, Court House; Infirmiry Director's Office, 90 South Howard.

Mayor—Charles W. Kempel.

Solicitor—C. F. Beery.

Auditor—W. A. Durand.

Treasurer—Fred E. Smith.

Engineer—J. W. Payne.

Infirmiry Director—Joseph Kendall.

Superintendent of Streets—Edward Dunn, Jr.

Superintendent of Market—John Wolf.

Board of Public Service—W. J. Wildes, J. H. Burt, J. J. Mahoney; C. H. Watters, clerk.

City Council—Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month: Ira A. Priest, president; Ray F. Hamlin, clerk; Joseph Dangel, A. G. Ranck and J. R. Mell, councilmen at large. First Ward—J. M. Amundson; Second Ward—F. J. Gostlin; Third Ward—M. S. Williams; Fourth Ward—J. W. Gauthier; Fifth Ward—John Beynon; Sixth Ward—L. D. Seward; Seventh Ward—S. R. Thomas; Board of Public Safety—C. C. Warner, E. C. Housel.

Police Department—J. F. Durkin, chief; Robert Guillet, captain; A. G. Greenlese, lieutenant.

Fire Department—J. T. Mertz, chief, F. F. Loomis, mechanical engineer.

Fire Station No. 1 (Central)—Corner High and Church streets; H. M. Fritz, captain.

Fire Station No. 2—Corner East Market and Exchange, East Akron; C. M. Smith, captain.

Fire Station No. 3—South Maple, corner Crosby; Frank Rice, captain.

Fire Station No. 4—South Main, corner Fair; C. E. Tryon, captain.

Fire Station No. 5—East Buchtel avenue; John Cummins, captain.

Fire Station No. 6—Wooster avenue; C. S. Jost, captain.

Fire Station No. 7—North Howard; N. P. Smith, captain.

Board of Health—Meets first Friday of each month: Mayor C. W. Kempel, president; Dr. A. A. Kohler, health officer; M. W. Hoyer, sanitary police and milk inspector; G. B. Courson, clerk; J. D. Chandler, G. W. Crouse, J. C. Weber, A. P. Woodring, Wm. E. Young.

Library Board—Meets first Friday of each month at library, corner Market and High streets; J. C. Frank, T. J. Mumford, J. W. Kelley, W. T. Vaughan, G. D. Seward, Henry Kraft.

Parks—Fountain Park (Summit County Agricultural Society's Fair Grounds), East North, near city limits. Grace Park, corner Prospect and Perkins; Hill Park, corner East

Market and Broad; Neptune Park, West Market, corner Valley; Perkins Park, south of Maple at west city limits; Perkins Square, corner Exchange and Bowery; Pleasant Park, corner Thornton and Washington.

Cemeteries—Akron Rural Cemetery, west end Glendale avenue; German Catholic Cemetery, South Maple, adjoining Rural Cemetery; East Akron Cemetery, East Market, Sixth Ward; St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery, West Market, west of Balch; Mount Peace Cemetery, North Valley, north of Doyle; C.

P. Hass, superintendent; Old Cemetery, Newton, near east city line.

Board of Education—James T. Flower, Isaac C. Gibbons, Frank G. Marsh, Frank W. Rockwell, Frank G. Stipe, Edward W. Stewart, A. E. Kling.

Board of Review—A. J. Weeks, O. L. Sadler, John Cook.

Trustees of Sinking Fund and Board of Tax Commissioners—C. I. Bruner, Harry Hamlen, Joseph Thomas, H. E. Andress.

CHAPTER IV

AKRON—THE COUNTY SEAT

Introductory—Economic Causes and Growth of Akron—Its Settlement and History—Public Improvements—Akron an incorporated Town—City Government—Mercantile Akron—Fire and Police Departments—Riot of 1909—Aftermath of the Riot.

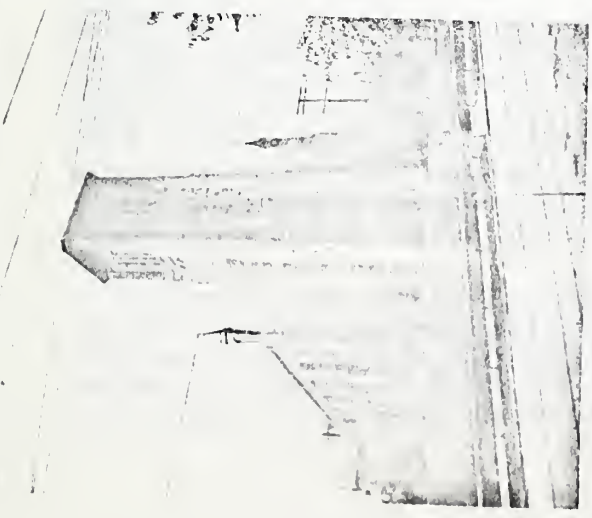
Akron, the City of Busy Hands! The place of rubber-making, of sewer-pipe and clay goods, of the printing of books, of the grinding of grains and the making of cereal foods! All these are done here on the largest scale seen in any one place on the American continents. You may add to them, large factories making linoleum, steam-engines and mining equipment, steam boilers, traction-engines, electric dynamos and motors, steam drilling machinery, twist drills and agricultural implements, belting, twine and cordage, varnishes and a host of small enterprises, making nearly everything needed by man or required for the gratifying of his luxurious tastes.

Industrialism then is the one striking feature of Akron and Akron life. Her triumphs have been triumphs of her industries. Her dark days have been the results of stagnation of business. The influence of the shop permeates her whole sphere of activity. By far the larger part of her population is connected directly with the shop and it would be surprising if this interest in them were not deemed the paramount one generally, and the city's social, spiritual, educational and even mercantile interests, modified in no small degree by this all-pervading sentiment.

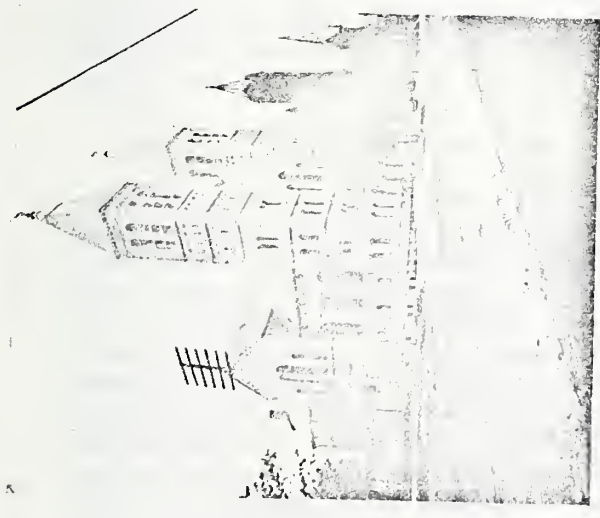
Herein we may find ample excuse for the "talking shop," which the visitor notices at once. For the same reason we may sym-

pathize with the citizen who is willing to subordinate even his personal comfort to the prevailing spirit. Any agitation to abolish the smoke evil is sure to meet with the objection that smoke means turning wheels, and busy men and women, and streams of wages and prosperity. If a big factory wants a street vacated or opened, a bridge built or removed, a street paved, a sewer built, or an extension of the fire department, the Akron citizen has not, for a moment, a thought of objection. Nay, rather he digs into his pocket and brings forth the ready cash. Mind you, he meets every request of this kind with great personal gladness and joy. He is perfectly happy in doing something to benefit the "shops." If you want to kill any projected movement in Akron just hint that it will be deleterious to the factories, or that the manufacturers will find it necessary to oppose it. On the other hand the popular policy is one that will aid to develop manufacturing and business.

With such a favorable atmosphere is it any wonder that Akron has grown to be one of the great manufacturing cities of the United States? Is not this the very best inducement outside capital can have to locate here? Akron has never paid a cent, or donated a foot of ground, or exempted any enterprise from taxation for a day, to secure the location of any kind of business. When they do come she



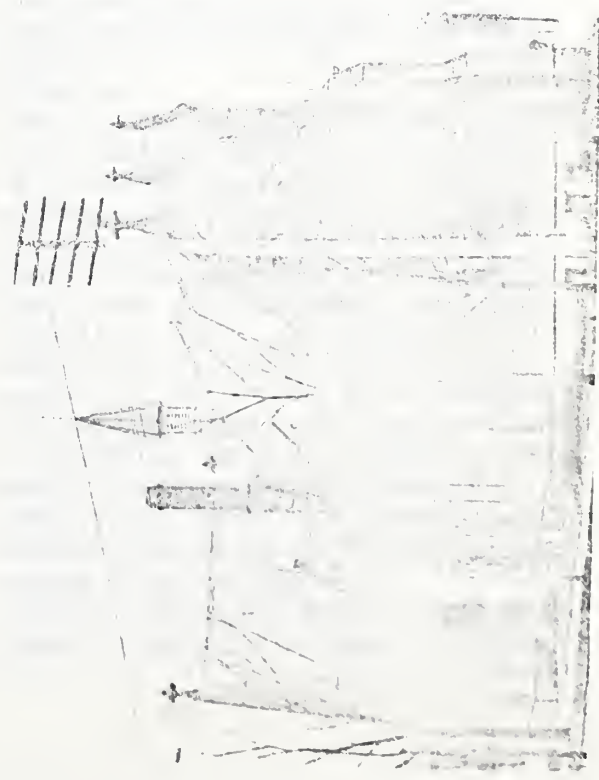
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AKRON



ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AKRON



ST. BERNARD'S SCHOOL, AKRON



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AKRON



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE

makes it easy for them to stay and to prosper. She welcomes them with open arms and shows a most benignant manner ever after. This has been the accepted policy for half a century. How well it has succeeded read in the history of Akron, marvel in the figures of the statistician, and behold in the multiplication of factories and enterprises. The history of Akron then is a record of business activity primarily. And it proves good reading—this record, beginning with the conception of an idea in the mind of a business man, covering struggles, ambitions and disappointments of early days and ending in triumph for sagacity, courage and honesty. Such is an oft-repeated story in Akron life. The triumph has many times brought with it a princely fortune.

AKRON A CITY OF MANUFACTURES.

These business successes have made the name of Akron well known in every corner of the earth. All her products are finished goods, ready for immediate use or consumption. She makes no raw materials. Many of her manufacturing rivals produce raw materials largely and they are sent away to other cities, where they are worked over and their identity lost. When they reach the consumer they bear the name of the last city which had a hand in the making of them. Akron-made goods never lose their identity. Their exportation is very large, and hence Akron labels, boxes and bales may be found all over the earth. Akron travelers abroad are often surprised at the fame of their little city in the far-away corners of the world. Akron cereal goods are shipped to every country in Europe, mining machinery and agricultural machines to Africa and South America and rubber products to Japan and China. Smaller exportations of other products are as widespread.

The story of Akron, then, is a story of manufacturing, and, if a very large part of this history is devoted to the city's industrial progress, it is accounted for by this fact. The great names in Akron history are the names

of manufacturers—Perkins, Miller, Conger, Werner, Schumacher, Goodrich, Barber, Crouse, Crosby, Commins, Seiberling, Buchtel, Robinson. Their activities were the making of Akron. They furnished the true basis for the city's development.

EDUCATION.

Reader, do not get the impression that Akron people live and have lived for the making of things alone. Such is far from being the case. Manufacturing is not deified. The shops are not set up as idols. The manufacturers are not worshipped, and the all-essentials that are needed to make character and perfection of manhood are not slighted.

No city in Ohio makes so large a per capita expenditure for the maintenance of public schools. Ohio is famous for the excellence of its schools, but no city in the state can boast of better schools than Akron, or a healthier public sentiment back of them, or a greater pride in educational achievement. The "Akron idea" of graded schools originated here and took its name from this city. Ohio's whole school system has for its basis the idea of the Akron Congregational clergyman, who started Akron's schools on the march forward six decades ago.

This is the seat of Buchtel College, founded by, and taking its name from one of Akron's most prominent citizens, and one foremost in every good work. If a large part of this history is devoted to the story of the rise of Buchtel College it is because of the important place Buchtel College occupies in the heart of the Akron citizen. He is proud of the position it has earned, he glories in the opportunity it offers for the higher education of his children, right at his very door, and he sympathizes with "The College" in her calamities and struggles and ambitions.

The Catholic Church has provided many excellent parochial schools for the training of youth of that communion.

The law making attendance at school compulsory is rigorously enforced in Akron.

There has been a public library, open to all citizens, from the earliest days of the community. Lyceum entertainments, lecture courses and the very best concerts have had their part in the popular education of the people.

Successes in education have made the names of Jennings, Bryan, Leggett, Findley, Fraunfelter, Rood and McAllister honored ones in the city's history.

THE CHURCHES.

The churches occupy a relatively more important place in Akron life than is true of most municipal communities. In view of the overwhelming importance of the manufacturing interests it is hard to believe that this is so. Close study of conditions, however, demonstrates its truth. Every important Christian denomination is represented by a live and thriving church organization. Akron is one of the important church centers for at least two of the denominations—the Methodists and the Universalists. The "Akron Plan," in church architecture has been an important factor in the former, and the church life, of which Buchtel College is the center, in the latter. The history of the Methodist Church in America will be incomplete without a record of Chautauqua and Lewis Miller. Many ministers and priests have won large successes in their labors in Akron, and her citizens will always remember with earnest reverence such men as Carlos Smith, Monroe, Burton, Day, Young, Ganter, Scanlon and Mahar. There is a roll of honor among laymen, also. The leaders of the past in the manufacturing world have also been leaders in church and charitable work. Take the names of the captains of industry first above given; there is only one of them who has not had a very prominent part in the work of some Akron church. That list might be extended almost indefinitely.

THE PROFESSIONS.

Akron's reputation as a manufacturing and business center has attracted a host of professional men. Most of them have been capable practitioners and have made useful and respected citizens. Of the doctors who have gone, many like Crosby, Bowen, Curn, Bartges, McEbright and Jacobs, not only held high positions in their profession, but did much for the material advancement of Akron's various interests. At the present time all schools of medicine are represented here by exceedingly accomplished physicians.

From its ranks of lawyers Akron has sent forth men who have taken high places in public life, both in the service of the state and the nation. Memory recalls readily the names of Bierce, Bliss, King, McClure, Edgerton, Spalding, Sanders, Cartter, Alger, Wolcott, McKinney and Upson. The present junior senator from Ohio is a member of the Summit County Bar. Very few counties in Ohio are able to bring forward better lawyers than those who make up the local bar. Business, both manufacturing and mercantile, brought the lawyers. Large interests, great producing and distributing, big deals and intricate enterprises demanded competent hands for their legal protection and direction. In the early days there were great enterprises exploited here, such as the canals, the Crosby projects, etc. They were directed by strong men, who demanded strong men as legal advisers. The association of such men attracted the ablest of the young lawyers then commencing practice. The high standard then established has been maintained until the present day. The great Akron companies entrust their legal matters entirely to members of the local bar. It is a rare thing for outside counsel to be called into a local case. On the other hand, Akron lawyers are frequently called into other counties of the state for legal advice and services.

In the last decade Akron has begun to attract attention in a new respect. The city

lies in the midst of nearly twenty small lakes, most of them possessing great natural beauty. The city itself is most attractively located on more hills than ancient Rome possessed, and with magnificent views down and across the Cuyahoga Valley. These things have been gradually becoming known and it began to be whispered about that there was good fishing in the Akron lakes and good camping sites on their shores. Thus the summer invasion began. Great improvements have been made, those at Silver Lake alone costing \$100,000. Summit Lake has a beautiful new casino which will seat 3,000 people. Many beautiful cottages have been built at Turkey-Foot Lake and Springfield Lake. During the season the attractions of Akron as a summer resort bring thousands of people to the city. Merchants find their trade correspondingly larger and there is no dull season known to our mercantile circles. The local summers are never excessively hot. There will be, perhaps, two or three periods of hot weather when the thermometer will reach 87, or, in extreme cases, 90 degrees. These periods are of very short duration, seldom lasting more than four or five days, and the rest of the summer consists of delightful days, with the air clear, and the sky blue, and the thermometer ranging from 70 to 80 degrees. The high altitude of the city, the higher portions being nearly 1,100 feet above the sea level, and the proximity to Lake Erie combine to lower the temperature in summer and to make the city a healthy and delightful place in which to live.

Many beautiful residences and private parks attest the prosperity of Akron's citizens. All the important streets are paved with brick, stone or asphalt. Beautiful and well kept public parks are situated in all parts of the city. Here is one of the finest Music Halls in the state and one well adapted for large conventions, music festivals and other important public occasions. Here, also, are three fine theaters, one of them—the beautiful Colonial Theater—presenting the best attractions to be seen on the American stage.

The Y. M. C. A. has been reorganized and

is enjoying a new home, costing about \$100,000. The Akron City Hospital is now completely established in a new six-story building and making use of an equipment that cost \$150,000. It will compare favorably with any hospital in America.

The Y. W. C. A. has moved into a fine new home on High street, where it possesses every possible requisite for the successful prosecution of its admirable work. No more praiseworthy work is being done in Akron than that of the Y. W. C. A.

Two beautiful new ward school buildings have just been erected and the High School nearly doubled in capacity by a splendid new building adjoining the old building on the west.

The old court house built in 1840 has been supplanted by a superb structure of stone crowning the old court-house hill, and costing about \$300,000. Many fine new business blocks were erected in 1906. The additions made to the store of The M. O'Neil Company in 1907 make it the largest store in Ohio and one of the great department stores of the United States.

Akron always takes time to rejoice in its fire department. It is housed in seven modern buildings in different parts of the city, and furnished with the latest appliances and equipment for extinguishing fires. The personnel of the department is very high and the citizens have absolute confidence in its efficiency.

The city has equal faith in its custodians of the law. The police force is a capable one and is guided by trustworthy hands. Life and property, therefore, enjoy here as large a measure of protection as the best American municipalities afford.

The city supports three enterprising and successful newspapers. They are clean, able, and fearlessly edited, and reflect great credit upon the community which reads and supports them.

Akron's retail stores are a satisfaction to her people. The stocks of goods are as complete and timely as those of the best city stores and the prices are considerably lower than in most cities of Akron's size. The old

tendency to run to Cleveland to do purchasing is a thing of the past. If there ever was any necessity for such a course it no longer exists. When the public learned that the same quality of goods could be purchased in Akron at prices equal to the lowest anywhere, shopping in Cleveland became a mere affectation and accordingly has not been fashionable for a considerable time.

Akron's growth in population has been at the rate of 5 per cent per annum in late years. Accordingly the year 1908 will find nearly 60,000 people dwelling within her borders.

Such is a rapid pen-picture of Akron as it exists in 1907. In the following pages will be found an accurate account of the rounding of the city, the purposes its founders had in mind, its early struggles, its pioneer citizens, its growth in many diverse ways, its disasters and misfortunes and its complete triumph in the year of its greatest prosperity, 1907. The reader will also find reliable historical statements concerning Summit County, its townships, its villages and all the various activities of Summit County citizens since the beginning.

ECONOMIC CAUSES AND GROWTH OF AKRON.

It is inaccurate to say that the Ohio Canal made Akron. The city as it stands today is the resultant of many causes. Many and different influences, and various men and measures, have co-operated toward the end now attained. The start was made long before the Ohio Canal was built. Within the present limits of the city, settlements at two different points had been made, which antedate the canal by nearly two decades. In 1807 the first settlement had been made in Middlebury. In 1811 Miner Spicer had started "Spicertown." In the same year Paul Williams settled upon the lands immediately west of the Spicer settlement and adjoining the land of General Simon Perkins on the east. When the canal was opened in 1827 Middlebury was an important village. It had

attracted many settlers from the East, principally from Connecticut, and boasted of half a dozen mills and factories, a dozen stores, three inns and about five hundred inhabitants. It certainly deserved a place on the maps of the time.

Let us search that we may find, if we can, the economic reasons for the existence of Akron. The sentence that begins this chapter contains the idea that is ordinarily advanced as the sole reason for the Akron of today. The unthinking man repeats: "The canal made Akron." The writer on Akron history records: "Dr. Eliakim G. Crosby made Akron."

The truth is, no one thing and no one man made Akron, but that all the men who have ever worked for Akron, from the earliest beginning until this centennial year of 1907, aided by certain natural advantages, "made" Akron. The term "men" is here used in the generic sense, and includes the army of noble women who planned, worked, and sacrificed, and made man's work worth the while. All the minds and all the hands; all the labor and all the capital; all the faith and all the hope—these have been working for one hundred years to produce the results we now behold.

If the canal did not make Akron, it was the largest single factor in the making. Where so many causes have been working together it is impossible to say that the result would not have been possible without any one of them. There is reason to believe, however, that without the early advantages of the first canal the great industries and the teeming population of the present would not have been Akron's.

Allusion has been made above to certain advantages which Nature provided for the future city. A study of the economic reasons underlying the location of any city will assist us in determining what they are in the present case.

What induced the five hundred inhabitants of Middlebury in 1827 to locate there in the twenty years succeeding its founding? Leaving the Alleghenies behind, the boundless

West was before them and they were free to settle here or there, as their judgment dictated? Then why Middlebury? To one who knows New England and Middlebury the answer is not hard to find. What turns the mills at Lowell, Lawrence, Holyoke and all the towns on the Merrimac and Connecticut and other rivers of New England? New England's manufacturing prestige is due to the overwhelming advantages its unsurpassed water-power gives it. It is a power, cheap and easily transmitted. New England even in the early part of the last century was full of dams and sluices and waterwheels. The man from Massachusetts and Connecticut was brought up with a knowledge of these things. They were a familiar part of his environment. He knew water-power when he saw it.

The early Middlebury men were from Massachusetts and Connecticut. It was the power in the fall of the river there that attracted them. The early Middlebury factories, including the Cuyahoga furnace, a saw-mill and a large grist-mill, were all operated by the power derived from a dam thrown across the river at the point where the plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company now stands. Later other dams were built and the use of the power extended. All this was done prior to the building of the Ohio canal, or even before the preliminary steps were taken.

The Portage, or carry, between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas rivers was not of sufficient importance to cause any extensive settlement along its length or to influence any that might be made in its vicinity. We, of today, are inclined to overestimate its importance. There is no reason to believe that it was ever extensively used. It was in no sense of the word a great pioneer highway, such as some of those that brought about the establishment of the large trading-posts of the early days. The latter were powerful factors in founding settlements that grew into cities later when the sway of the white man began. Travel over the Portage Path was little enough. The long carry of nine or ten miles, part of it up and down steep hills,

was enough to deter all travelers, but those pressed by the greatest necessity. War parties passed in numbers at times, but trappers and traders went by other ways. There was far greater travel over the east and west highway, part of which is now called the Smith Road, and extensive settlements were made at various points along its course.

At the southern end of the Portage Path, however, there was built up in the years 1806 and 1825 one of the most promising of all the settlements in northern Ohio. This was not because of any advantage derived from travel over the Path, but because of the fact that here was the head of navigation on the Tuscarawas. The Indians and pioneers used the waterway as far as they could and then took various trails leading in other directions. The river was then of much greater volume than today and was capable of supporting an extensive traffic. Navigation was open from New Portage to the Muskingum and the Ohio, and extensive trading sprang into existence along these waterways.

The Path, then, was of little or no benefit to the region we know as Akron. Neither did this immediate locality have any water-power. It was covered with thick forests of oak, ash, hickory, chestnut and maple. Splendid springs issued from the hillsides. Game was abundant. But the lake country only a few miles to the south offered much better hunting-grounds and richer fields in the fertile bottom lands along the creeks.

Early in the year 1825 a great and sudden activity was manifested all along the base of the high hill, which stretches north and south from the Cuyahoga River at old Portage to Summit Lake, and along the top of which runs the Portage Path. This narrow zone of activity met the Path at both these points, and about halfway between them it bent away to the east about a mile and a half. It followed the base of the hill closely and lay in the lowest part of the territory contiguous to these points.

This activity was the work of excavation for the Ohio Canal. The ditching alone would be a work of some magnitude even for

these days of steam-shovels and earth-conveyors. The earth was excavated to a depth, in the center, of five or six feet and of a width averaging, perhaps, twenty-five feet. In the distance between the Summit Level and Old Portage the greatest engineering works of the whole project were made necessary. Between these two points there is a rise of nearly two hundred feet. This necessitated a series of locks and twenty-one of them were built, in massive style, of great sand-stone blocks and ponderous oak gates. By the side of each was built a sluice, or overflow, for the passage of the water when the gates were closed. This work brought into this neighborhood a small army of engineers, contractors, diggers, drivers, stone-masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, and a subsidiary army to do the commissary work for these. Like all camps of the kind, this was followed by the slab-saloon and the grocery, and almost in a day a town arose. It required two years' time to complete these works and by the time they were finished the new town numbered half as many inhabitants as Middlebury, two miles to the east and now in the twentieth year of its existence.

Then commenced the great traffic over the Ohio Canal. If the Portage Path was not a highway, the canal certainly was. It is hard to realize now how important an avenue of commerce this great waterway was in the early days of Ohio. It is difficult to estimate accurately the great part it played in the development of the state. The danger to the student of these results will be to overstate them. The village at the mouth of the Cuyahoga had grown rapidly. Cleveland enjoyed an extensive commerce and the products of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and the East were being distributed thence throughout the West by lake carriage. Ship-building in the vicinity of Cleveland became an established industry. The Cuyahoga at this time was a much larger stream than it is at present and many lake vessels were built as far inland as Old Portage.

South of Akron were many village community of older settlement. The canal

opened an easy way of communication with these. It removed the obstacles in the journey to Cleveland. When completed it formed the best method of inland transportation then known, between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico. Under favorable conditions loaded boats could navigate nearly as fast as a train behind George Stephenson's "Rocket." Travel by packet on the canal was not looked upon as a hardship, but welcomed as a great improvement over a journey by pioneer roads. Previous to the opening of the canal, the products of the community, which consisted mainly of flour, wool, hides, charcoal, potash, and dairy and farm products were taken to Cleveland and Pittsburgh by wagon. These were of the prairie-schooner type and oftentimes immense loads would be hauled by eight-horse teams hitched to them. On the return trip merchandise of various kinds was brought in. The owners of these wagon routes were important men in the community, and they were often intrusted with the execution of extensive commissions. No inconsiderable part of the buying and selling between Akron and the outside points was done through them. The most prominent among these early carriers were Patrick Christy, the grandfather of Will Christy, the electric railway magnate, and George Crouse, grandfather of the present Akron businessman, George W. Crouse, Jr.

In one respect Akron was the most important point on the Ohio Canal. Students of economic causes have learned that great natural obstacles to travel on important highways are the points most likely to attract settlement and become a nucleus for future development into village and city. Thus a ford in a stream, a rapid or fall in a navigable river necessitating a portage, interrupts the journey, causes delay and becomes the natural stopping place for travelers. At Akron, the traveler by canal met the greatest obstacle in all his journey. Here was a series of twenty-one locks through which his boat must pass before he could resume his journey. Four hours at the best would be consumed in the operation of locking, and delays were very

frequent. The traveler could walk the entire distance between the extreme locks in one-fourth the time his boat took in going through. Here, then, was a splendid site for the merchant. Here was a steady stream of travel and commerce passing, for more than eight months of the year. Here that travel must halt for a large part of the day. Thus the way-faring man was forced into an acquaintance with Akron; thus the fame of Akron was carried throughout Ohio and beyond.

In the boyhood days of the writer of this chapter, that part of the town lying north of Federal street and west of Summit was known as "Dublin." This name was given to the locality when the locks were being built. As remarked above, it took two years to build them and a host of laboring men were busy in the work. Now, in the twenties the great tide of immigration from Italy and Germany and the other countries of the European continent had not started to flow toward our shores. The Chinese coolies did not arrive until the building of the Union Pacific railway. The oppression of the peasantry in Ireland, however, had driven a horde of her population to seek easier conditions. The first great immigration was from Ireland. The "Dago" and the "Hunkie" of the twenties and thirties was the Irishman. "Paddy" built the railroads and made the highways and dug canals. That is, he handled the pick and shovel and carried the hod. He was the carrier of water and the hewer of wood. Well, the men from the Shamrock Isle who came to Akron to work on the canal, built their cabins in the locality referred to and lived there during the time they were working on the locks. Whether they named the place themselves as a tender tribute to the "auld sod," which was still the focus of their fondest longings, or whether the place was facetiously dubbed by the bluer-blooded inhabitants of Cascade or Middlebury, is unknown and immaterial. The present generation neither knows the name nor has any dealings with the ancient district of "Dublin." Today it might be more appropriately

called "Naples," for the Irish have prospered and moved into better city quarters, while the Italian, a late comer, has taken the old houses and become the predominating influence in the locality. The territory has been conquered in succession by Ireland, Africa and Italy.

How much the canal did for the new town or rather towns,—for there were two of them, one, called Akron, centering at the corner of Main and Exchange streets and the other named Cascade and located near the corner of Market and Howard streets,—is seen from the growth of population that took place on this narrow strip of land along the canal and extending from Chestnut to Beech streets. At the end of the first decade this territory numbered more than one thousand people. In 1840, or fifteen years after the beginning of construction, the United States census showed a population of 1,381. It had left Middlebury far behind. Practically the whole of this number had moved in from other places. Akron was already known as one of the most promising towns in the northwest territory, and this report was attracting new settlers by the hundred, annually. Most of the men employed in building the locks remained here when the work was completed. So did the keepers of boarding-houses and taverns and the merchants who had been supplying the demand for groceries, clothing and such goods as the presence of so large a body of laboring men made necessary. These constituted a fine nucleus for the coming city. Thus, it was the canal, undoubtedly, that gave Akron its start.

For twenty-five years the canal, too, was the only means of communication Akron had with the outside world. When her citizens traveled they went by packet, between the verdant banks of the canal. Their products found the outside market and their merchandise was brought in to them by boats plying on that same canal. The canal was as of much relative importance in Akron life of the period as it was in Holland. Venice, itself, was not more dependent on, or prouder of, her waterways than Akron before 1852.

The masters of canal boats were duly respected and, in the public estimation, occupied desirable places.

On the 4th day of July, 1852, the first railway train rolled into Akron. It came in from Hudson over the Akron branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. It marked the end of the old order of things. It closed an epoch. The steam-propelled train, running on level iron tracks, had worked a revolution in the world outside. All business had to be adjusted to meet the changed conditions. The world had moved on apace. Akron was practically where the thirties had left her. Communication by canal was now isolation. The railway came and growth began anew. Akron was nearing the time when she was to strike her real pace. The real making of the city, as we know it today, was still a thing of the future. The city grew as a few men prospered. When the sun of prosperity shone upon Ferdinand Schumacher, Arthur L. Conger, John F. Seiberling, Lewis Miller, David E. Hill, Henry Robinson, James B. Taplin, J. D. Cummins, the Allens, the Howers, O. C. Barber, and one or two others, then began the era of real progress. From that time on, Akron has had a steady and even growth.

The growth has never been phenomenal. Its citizens have never experienced the excitement of a "boom." Real estate values have never taken a decided step upward. The contrary is true, that the price of real property has lagged behind. Of course, the increase in population and wealth has brought with it higher prices for land and buildings, but the increase in the latter has not been commensurate with the former. This fact will serve to indicate how gradual, normal, and healthy has been the growth of Akron. It was fortunate for the city that, when some of the industries founded by the above named men fell upon hard times and gave way under the stress of untoward circumstances, others, started subsequently, grew amazingly and more than filled the gap. It was like the springing of second-growth trees to replace the falling of century-old monarchs

of the forest. Of the above names, four of the men who bore them, and who had amassed great fortunes from their enterprises, went to their graves, broken in fortune. Three of the great businesses were closed up forever, and their names forgotten in the business world. In the joy of possessing the greater industries that have taken their places, few make room for the emotion of regret that ordinarily would have attended the departure of the older. Thus it has happened that Akron has been known successively as "The Oatmeal Town," "The Match Town," "The Place Where They Make Mowers and Reapers," "The Sewer-pipe Town," and lastly, "The Rubber City." When the magnitude of The Werner Company is considered, we can say with reason that it might well be called "The City of Graphic Arts." The renown of the latter publishing house on the American Continent would easily make it the one overshadowing feature of many of Akron's rival cities, were they fortunate enough to possess it.

Among the economic reasons for the remarkable growth of Akron, an important place must be given to the extraordinary advantages derived from certain mineral deposits discovered in Summit County, early in its history. Even the most unreflective reader must be aware of the desirability of cheap fuel in a district devoted to manufacturing. Water-power was a good thing so far as it went; but that was limited, not only in the amount of the horse-power it could develop, but in the kinds of manufacturing which it could subserve. Thus, it was unavailable for the largest part of the operations of the potteries and for such work as operating the "driers" of the cereal mills.

Fortunately, Nature was prodigal of her gifts to the territory of which Summit County is a part. To the south and east of Akron lie great beds of bituminous coal, some of it of superior quality. The "Turkey-foot Coal" is the same as that of the Massillon field, and on combustion is capable of producing as many heat units. Steady mining for more than half a century has not exhausted these

resources; it has not even determined their full extent. New mines are opened from time to time, and the out-put continues to furnish the major part of the Akron supply. A short haul of five, ten, or fifteen miles brings this splendid fuel to the doors of Akron's big factories. Thus, this city has an advantage over her manufacturing rivals, who must add to the cost of production the expense of transporting fuel, sometimes for long distances.

The "burning" of sewer pipe, brick and earthenware requires large quantities of fuel. These were among the very earliest of the city's industries. Contemporaneous were the furnaces for reducing iron ore to metal. They, too, needed heat rather than power.

Coal was not the only fuel, for magnificent forests covered the entire country, and rich peat beds filled the swamps in many localities. Long after the coal is exhausted it will be possible to obtain excellent fuel by resorting to the peat deposits in Coventry, Copley and Springfield townships. Oil can also be obtained by refining the carboniferous shales which abound in various sections of the country.

Akron sewer-pipe is the standard for the world. Specifications often read: "Sewer-pipe used must be equal to the best Akron." It cannot be doubted that the superior qualities of the finished product are due in large measure to the superexcellence of the raw material. Great beds of fine clay extend over the townships of Tallmadge, Springfield, Coventry and Green, while other townships possess smaller deposits.

Reference has been made in previous pages of this history to the existence of iron-furnaces in Middlebury and Akron. None exist now, and have not for many years. Only the oldest inhabitants will remember them. The present generation ask in surprise, "Well, where in the world did they get the iron ore?" The answer, too, is surprising. It was obtained right at home. The furnaces were built here because the ferrous ores were here. They are still here, but are the so-called "bog-iron," and the process of reduction is so ex-

pensive that they cannot compete with the richer ores mined in other parts of the country. Hence, when use was made of the great deposits in the Lake Superior district, the Akron furnaces went out of business, and now nothing remains of them but the slag and cinder heaps which they left behind.

In Springfield and Green townships there exists a four-foot stratum of lime-stone, of fair quality. Limestone, very impure, also occurs scattered in other portions of the county. Below Cuyahoga Falls, it was quarried in the early days of the county, and burned for water-lime. It is said that quantities of this local lime were used in the masonry of the Ohio Canal, at the time of its construction.

Akron and Summit County have had the oil and gas fever from time to time. Many attempts have been made in the last forty years to find these minerals, with varying success. Mr. Ferdinand Schumaecher drilled a deep well, about twenty-five years ago on the site of the former Cascade Mill. His desire was to obtain gas sufficient to provide fuel for the operation of his mills. He was not successful, though gas in moderate quantities was obtained. Somewhat later J. F. Seiberling drilled several holes in Springfield Township near Britain, but after drilling to a great depth the wells were abandoned on account of the poor showing. In Bath and Northampton, surface oil has been known to collect in wells, and farmers have often been excited over the indications of petroleum. In Peninsula, the largest flow of gas ever found in the country comes from a well drilled there, and in the year 1907 the flow was continuing unabated.

In 1905-1906, the most ambitious attempt to search for oil that has been made in this district was undertaken. James and Mathew Lang organized the Interstate Oil Company, and secured much capital in Youngstown, Akron, and other cities, for the purpose of making a thorough test of this locality. Their theory was an ingenious one, and appeared plausible enough to any but expert geologists. In explaining the theory it was said that oil was all about us. To the east

and south were the Pittsburg, Parkersburg and Marietta fields; on the west were the Lima and Findlay fields, while north of us, some oil had been found in Canada and the Islands of Lake Erie. The oil in all these places had been found in the stratum of rock known as the Trenton formation, and this dipped from all these points toward Akron. In other words, Akron is built over the center of a great basin, the bottom of which is formed of Trenton rock. Therefore, all that was necessary in order to reach the greatest supply of petroleum ever tapped, was to drill in the neighborhood of Akron until the Trenton formation was encountered. Geologists are of the opinion that this rock lies more than 4,000 feet below the surface of Summit County. These parties overlooked one thing, which is the weak point in their theory: The pressure of so tremendous a mass of the earth's crust would certainly force all oil and other liquids to ascend through the geological faults or porous strata, like the shales, to regions where that pressure was not so great. Is it not worthy of belief that this pressure has forced the oil from the central and lower parts of the basin to the rim of it, and that the surrounding fields have oil because it has been forced out of the territory of which Akron is the center? In the years last mentioned, several wells were drilled near Thomastown, and oil in paying quantities was found far above the Trenton rock. Drilling was then stopped, and the oil has been steadily pumped from these wells since, in moderate quantities. A well is now being drilled near the State Mill, in Coventry Township, and is said to be down 3,000 feet, with no indications of oil. It is extremely improbable that Akron will ever enjoy an oil "boom." Most geologists are of the opinion that oil and gas do not exist in Summit County in sufficient quantities to make a search for either very profitable. Nature has so plentifully enriched this region with other resources that no one must be heard to complain that one or two gifts have been withheld.

AKRON'S EARLY DAYS.

On the 6th day of December, 1825, there was duly recorded in the records of Portage County, Ohio, by the recorder thereof, a plat of a new village. It consisted of about 300 lots of land, and occupied the territory lying between the present railroads, St. Bernard's Church, the Goodrich Rubber Plant and the Perkins School. The prime mover in this allotment was General Simon Perkins, of Warren, who owned considerable land in the county, a part of which was included in the amount platted. With him was associated Mr. Paul Williams, who owned the land adjoining Gen. Perkins' on the east. These men were the founders of Akron. The city cannot appropriately celebrate its first centennial until 1925, although 1907 completes the first century since the settlement of Middlebury, which is now a portion of it.

The survey for the Ohio canal had been made, and, by studying the altitudes of various places on its length, it was seen that the site of this new village occupied the very highest point. There is a Greek word, *Akros*, which translated means "high." At the suggestion of a lawyer friend, General Perkins adopted the name "Akron" as a very appropriate one for his new town. She is the original Akron. She has been a prolific parent, for new "Akrons" are found in New York, Colorado, Indiana and many other states. The city does not occupy the highest land in the state, as is often erroneously asserted. The highest altitude in the city is about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the state is in the town of Ontario, not far from Mansfield, where the elevation reached is 1,373 feet.

The first building built upon the new allotment occupied the corner where the Peoples Savings Bank is now located. It was built by Henry Clark, and was used by him for hotel purposes. Soon a store building was built on the lot diagonally opposite. When the work on the canal began, and dwellings and store buildings and shops and warehouses sprang into existence as though sum-

moned by the way of a magician, there was large demand for the lots, and many of them were sold in a few months. The enterprise was a splendid success, and the new town started under the happiest auspices. A shipyard was started inside the town limits at what was afterward called the Lower Basin, and on June 27th, 1827, the first canal boat built in Akron, and the first to regularly navigate the canal, and called the "Ohio," was launched.

So Akron grew until August 10th, 1833, on which day the territorial extent of the city was doubled by the filing of a new plat by which all the lands lying north of the town as far as the Little Cuyahoga River, and between what is now the railroads on the east and Walnut and Oak Streets on the west, were allotted. As in the former plat, streets, parks, and alleys were provided for, and a little city was carefully laid out on paper. This plat also gave the name of the town embraced by it as "Akron." This last allotted territory belonged mainly to Dr. Eliakim Crosby. He associated with him Judge Leicester King and General Simon Perkins, both of Warren. Dr. Crosby had settled in Middlebury in 1820, coming thence from Canada, although he had been born in Litchfield, Connecticut. He embarked in various ventures in Middlebury, operating at times the Cuyahoga furnaces, a lime kiln, a grist mill, saw mill, etc. He sold them all by 1831, and conceived a prospect larger than any of them. His plan was to carry the water of the Little Cuyahoga River by means of a hydraulic race, from Middlebury to a point on the Ohio Canal near Lock Five, near the foot of Mill Street. This would give a fall of water which could be used for power purposes from Lock Five to the northern limits of the town. Work on the race was commenced in 1831, and in the spring of 1833 the waters of the river were flowing through it, and giving the power the engineer of the enterprise, Colonel Sebried Dodge, estimated they would. This is the race which now flows through the Old Forge, around the Rocky Bluff above and just to the

south of Fountain Park, the present fair grounds, and, crossing Summit, Broadway and High Streets, is conveyed by a conduit under the center of Main Street and down Mill Street from the Central Savings Bank Corner to the "Old Stone Mill," at Lock Five. The mill was built in the year 1832-1833 to make use of the new power. On the maps the new race was called the "Cascade Mill Race." The old village had been called Akron for eight years and the people looked upon the addition as another and separate village. The name of the race they adopted, therefore, as the name of the town, and it was known as "Cascade" for many years thereafter, both at home and abroad. This name was later given to a newspaper, a hotel, and an important store; all named from the town of which they were a part. When the territory between the old and new village became better settled they were often referred to as North and South Akron, but gradually the distinction was obliterated. Today, by "South Akron" the citizen refers to territory lying south of Thornton Street, and extending to a point three miles from the center of North Akron.

The sixth Federal Census did not recognize Akron. It was the census of 1840. It gave Cleveland, 6,071; Steubenville, 4,247; Zanesville, 4,766; Chillicothe, 3,977. It gave the number of inhabitants in Summit County as 22,560. In 1850, the name of Akron appears for the first time, and the town is credited with 3,266 population. In 1860 this had grown to only 3,477. The new railways had been in operation only five or six years, and their influence was not yet firmly felt. The older part of the town was exceedingly jealous, in the early days, of the new upstart just north of it. Although they were both founded by General Simon Perkins, and had much in common, still, the rapid growth and many superior advantages of the northern section was quite sufficient to disturb the equanimity of the older community. The former possessed the "Stone Mill," and it was the largest manufacturing industry in any of the three towns. Here, also, was the new

"Cascade House"; the most modern and best of all the hotels in the vicinity. Here was the "Cascade Store," occupying the southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, founded by Jonathan F. Fenn and Charles W. Howard, and purchased in 1835 by Mr. Philander D. Hall, and many other advantages were enjoyed exclusively by the new village. Middlebury was also envious and jealous, and there was a three-cornered rivalry which at times approached to a feeling of bitterness. Finally, the contest settled down to a conflict between the two Akrons, and oftentimes the business rivalry took the form of a contest of force. The newspapers of the time frequently contained long articles of the most bitter recriminations. The two towns were separated by a narrow strip of land, perhaps 600 or 700 feet wide, extending from Quarry to Center Streets. This was owned by General Perkins, and was neutral ground. It was called the "gore," whether because of its shape, or the amount of blood it caused to be spilled, is not known. This strip belonged to neither of the villages and, lying exactly between them, was good compromise ground. Hence, when the church congregations of that day wished to build a place of worship, the partisans of the two sections fought each other to a standstill, and then decided to meet halfway and erect their temple on the neutral ground. In order to insure absolute fairness in the matter, the churches were faced toward the west. In this way the original Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches were built. The latter occupied the site of the present Court House, while the Baptist was built on the corner of Quarry and High Streets. The reader will doubtless reflect by this time that the County Court House, built in 1841, occupies the site on this neutral ground. When the Baptist Church was built, it was proposed to make it face toward the south. This provoked a quarrel that found its way into the newspapers, and was waged with much feeling. Many of the members living in North Akron withdrew their church membership; some of the contributors to the building fund, who

lived north of the "gore," refused to pay their subscriptions, and the church was nearly rent in twain on account of this sectional warfare. The original Congregational society was broken up and disbanded, and the Methodists engaged in an internecine struggle that caused each party to accuse the other, when, in 1841, their church building burned down, of having set it afire. Judging from the newspaper accounts, the fire was not incendiary at all.

But, the contest up to the time of the Post-Office War, was mild by comparison with what happened during that memorable affair, and the year or two next succeeding. Then was reached the climax. Up until December, 1837, the post-office had been located in South Akron. It was established in 1826, the year after the founding, by President John Quincy Adams. He appointed a young lawyer named Wolsey Wells as the first postmaster. Mr. Wells built a large house on West Exchange Street, on the corner of Water Street, and in it conducted the operations of the postal service and collected the tolls on the Ohio Canal, for he was both postmaster and toll collector, and, when he had time, attended to the duties of justice of the peace, in addition. It probably required the revenues from the combined offices to support the one incumbent, and even then his salary was doubtless only a modest one.

In 1833, Mr. Wells moved away from Akron and President Jackson appointed Lewis Humiston, who was then keeping the Clark Tavern, on the corner of Main and Exchange Streets, as his successor in the post-office. He built a small building in the rear of the hotel on the north side of Exchange Street, just east of Main, and established the post-office in it. Early in 1837 Mr. Humiston resigned owing to his removal from Akron and the war was on.

There was a large number of applicants for appointment to the vacancy. The contest finally settled down to a struggle between Constant Bryan and Harvey H. Johnson. They were both lawyers and both residents of the north village. The former was after-

ward elected probate judge of the county, and was the father of Major Frederick C. Bryan. The contest grew so acrimonious that the government threatened to abolish the office unless the community would announce its decision at an early date and arrive at it in a peaceable manner. The South Akron candidates then withdrew and, with their respective adherents, gave their support to Mr. Johnson in return for his promise, it was alleged, that the site of the post-office should remain in South Akron. This action gave Johnson the support of a large majority of the voters of the two villages, and accordingly he received the appointment.

He took possession of the office in June, 1837, and all South Akron rejoiced with him. They felt that they were sharers of his good fortune. Had they not retained one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of their section of the city? The new postmaster was received with open arms as a new neighbor. They of the North End were inwardly displeased. Mr. Johnson was one of them, but, by maintaining his office in the South End he was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Their displeasure soon manifested itself outwardly and the columns of the newspapers bore evidence of their state of feeling. Mr. Johnson's "treason" was strongly denounced, and every possible argument for the removal of the post-office to the growing North Akron was set forth. Surely the South Akronites could not object to its removal to the neutral ground, called the "Gore"! The churches had compromised on this strip, and here was the logical and reasonable site for all their common activities, the location of which might be in dispute.

South Akron could see nothing to arbitrate. They could not see that it was "logical" to give up so desirable an acquisition as the post-office. For them, to go to the post-office was merely to go around the corner or across the street, while the north citizens must trudge a mile or more in snow, mud and burning summer heat to get their mail and buy their stamps. It is to be feared that the South Enders taunted them as they passed and im-

moderately rejoiced in their own good fortune. Human nature is the same in all ages.

So the summer and autumn passed and South Akron had settled down to the full enjoyment of the post-office as their own property. The reader can imagine then, the surprise, the absolute consternation, which seized South Akron, one morning in December, 1837, when it looked for its beloved possession and could not find it. It searched for its post-office everywhere within its four corners; it rubbed its eyes and searched again. There was no mistaking the fact that somebody had done something with the post-office. At length the information was brought in that it had gone north during the night. It had not even stopped on the compromise ground. It was not to be a neutral thing. It was not to be possessed in common with the enemy. It had gone over to the enemy. It was resting and operating smoothly in the Buckley Building, on the corner of Howard and Mill streets. The North Enders were taking but a step or two to reach it, while they of the South End were trudging a mile in the snow to buy their stamps, and a weary mile back, nursing their wrath and planning satisfaction.

If newspaper articles are a means of satisfaction in such a contingency, they had it in full. We can well believe that the North Enders enjoyed the storm while their crest-fallen rivals thundered their vituperation and insinuation in the local press. The postmaster was denounced as a "traitor" and a "viper." The ugliest charges, backed up by affidavits, were printed in the newspaper. Mr. Johnson replied by other articles and made use of many personalities calculated to drive his assailants to cover. Finally the editor of the paper refused to extend further the courtesy of his columns for the purpose of continuing the wordy war, and the contestants took to pamphleteering. Sixteen-page pamphlets were used to give vent to the feeling of outrage on the part of the South Akron citizens, and their leading men assisted in preparing them and lent their names to the cause. It speaks well for the self-restraint of the com-

munity that the warfare was confined to the newspapers and that no violence of any kind was done or attempted.

The injured feeling on the part of the South Enders soon passed away. The North End, from that time on, rapidly surpassed it in population, wealth and influence. Many of the citizens of the south village moved their business and residences to the North End. The spirit of partisanship or rivalry soon disappeared, never to be renewed. The post-office was moved many times thereafter without a note of protest from anybody. Dr. Dana D. Evans, the successor of Mr. Johnson, moved it twice, each time further north. The first move was into the Stone Block, on the east side of Howard street near Market; the second was to the large stone "Good Block," on the corner of Market and Maiden Lane.

In 1849, postmaster Frank Adams moved it back to the east side of South Howard street, where Remington's jewelry store is now located. In 1853, his successor, Edward W. Perrin, moved it a few doors further north to a room in the Matthews Block, where it remained until July 1st, 1870, when the new postmaster, James B. Storer, just appointed by President Grant, moved it south to the corner room in the Masonic Temple on the corner of Howard and Mill streets. The lease on the room in the Masonic Temple expired before the new government building was ready for occupancy, and the post-office took temporary quarters in the old office of The American Cereal Company, on the south-east corner of Mill and Broadway, which had been vacated when that company moved its general offices to Chicago. Here it remained until the completion of the government building, on the corner of Market and High Streets, where, in all probability, it will remain so long as Akron people will have need of postal services. The separate post-office of Middlebury has been discontinued and a branch of the Akron office installed in its place, yet there was no objection to the move on the part of anyone. At the present time there is no rivalry between any of the many

sections of the city, but, everywhere, the visitor sees evidence of a new spirit, a universal desire to pull together for the good of Akron.

AKRON AN INCORPORATED TOWN.

The real history of Akron as a municipal corporation commences on the 12th day of March, 1836, for it was on that day that the legislature of the State of Ohio duly passed a resolution granting to the two villages, South and North Akron, a town charter, in accordance with their joint request, as contained in a petition they presented to the General Assembly in 1835. In addition to the land contained in the original town plats of General Perkins, Paul Williams, Dr. Crosby and Leicester King, this act of the legislature added to the municipal territory more than three square miles just east of and contiguous to the said plats. The east corporate line under this grant of municipal rights extended a trifle east of the present Spicer Street and from about Hamilton Avenue across Fir, Market and North Main and Howard Streets to the Little Cuyahoga River.

The incorporating act provided a complete scheme of government for the new municipality, including officers, elections, forms of taxation, legislation, boards of education, etc. It provided for the election of a mayor, a recorder and five trustees. It prescribed that the first town election should be held on the second Tuesday in June, 1836. The territory out of which Akron was formed was taken from both Coventry and Portage townships. For the purpose of the first election, the usual polling place of Portage Township was to be used—the old Clark Tavern, on the corner of Main and Exchange Streets.

In 1836, the North End contained more electors than the South End, and, in the caucuses of both the Whig and Democrat parties, it captured the nominations. In the election following, political lines were obliterated, as they always should be in municipal elections, and the results showed that the voters split on sectional lines of cleavage in-

stead. The Whigs nominated Seth Iredell for mayor. He was a Quaker who had come from Pennsylvania about the time of the completion of the canal, and had been intimately connected with the affairs of the north town since the beginning. Their candidate for recorder was Charles W. Howard, a son-in-law of Dr. Crosby's, who, of course, was strongly identified with the interests of North Akron. The nominees of the Democrats for mayor and recorder were Dr. Eliakim Crosby and Constant Bryan, respectively, one the founder of North Akron and the other one of its most prominent citizens.

It was rather poor politics to localize the nominations in this way, but the North Enders had the power, and the temptation to use it to the utmost was too strong to be withstood. The South Enders showed their feelings by voting against the man who was most responsible for the existence of the North End, and all others who were intimately connected with him. The total vote cast in the ensuing election was one hundred and sixty-six, and the strong interest in the election, produced by the warfare of the sections, doubtless drew out a full vote. The votes were soon counted and it was ascertained that Mr. Iredell had been elected by a majority of sixteen, while Mr. Bryan was elected by a majority of twelve.

The vote was as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Seth Iredell, Whig	91
Eliakim Crosby, Democrat.....	75

FOR RECORDER.

Constant Bryan, Democrat.....	87
Charles W. Howard, Whig.....	75

FOR TRUSTEES.

Erastus Torrey, Whig.....	153
Jedediah D. Commins, Democrat.....	143
Noah M. Green, Whig.....	124
William B. Mitchell, Democrat.....	114
William E. Wright, Whig.....	88

By the terms of the charter, all the above officials were to constitute the Town Council and possess within themselves all the executive, administrative, legislative and appointive

functions. The charter provided for a marshal, treasurer, engineer, solicitor, all to be appointed by the Town Council, and for such police and fire officers as it might deem expedient.

When the council organized, it was learned that Mr. Mitchell had declined to act as trustee and Justus Gale, a Whig, was chosen to fill the vacancy. After serving a few months Mr. Commins also resigned as trustee and the council appointed William K. May as his successor.

The grant of municipal powers from the state provided that town officials should hold office only one year. These just elected had but got well acquainted with their respective duties and had settled down to a reasonable enjoyment of the honors so hardly won, when the time for their exit from the stage of public affairs arrived. Whether they were dissatisfied with their offices or the people with their officials, the truth remains that not one of them remained in his office for a second term. Akron has earned for herself a reputation for fickleness in this respect that endures to the present day.

At the second election, held in 1837, John C. Singleton, Jr., was elected mayor, William E. Wright, recorder, and William K. May, William T. Mather, Dave D. Evans, Jesse Allen and Eben Blodgett, trustees. When the new council met it elected Moses Cleveland, marshal, and Horace K. Smith, treasurer. The new mayor was a young man of twenty-seven years. His predecessor was nearly sixty-three. Mayor Singleton came of a wealthy family, living at Streetsboro, Portage County. He had graduated at Western Reserve College, at Hudson, with the class of 1835, and was esteemed later as a very brilliant man. He made some very unfortunate business ventures upon coming to Akron after his graduation, and his inexperience in the law prevented his securing many or profitable clients, so he was better known in Akron for his debts and his poverty than for any special abilities, at the time of his candidacy.

The fame he won by his first term brought him a re-election over such a strong candidate

as William M. Dodge, who was afterward elected probate judge of the county.

In June, 1839, General Lucius V. Bierce, a most remarkable man in many ways, was elected as mayor. He had just returned from the ill-fated "Patriot" expedition into Canada. In 1838, it was believed by many American citizens that Canada was ready for revolution. A Canadian editor, William Lyon Mackenzie, was the originator of the movement. On the American side, all the territory bordering on the Great Lakes, became interested in it. In the beginning it took the form of a fraternal order with the accompanying ritual, secrecy, oaths, etc. "Hunters Lodges," as they were called, were established in many places. A prosperous lodge was formed in Akron. The object of the order was to assist Canada in throwing off the yoke of Great Britain.

On the burning of the filibustering schooner "Caroline" by the Canadian authorities in December, 1837, great excitement prevailed in Akron and public meetings were held by all the prominent citizens and resolutions adopted demanding the prompt interference of the President of the United States. General Bierce was a brigadier-general of Ohio militia. He had always been a student of military matters and had early interested himself in the State Guard. The Canadian movement found him ready to begin hostilities at the drop of a hat. A convention of "Patriots" was called at Buffalo. General Bierce attended and so impressed the other delegates with his military knowledge that he was chosen as military commander-in-chief of the whole movement. The movement never reached any serious proportions. Judging from its size, the character of the men behind it, and the preparations made for carrying it out, it never got beyond the stage of boys' play.

An attack of two hundred men was made in Canada in the St. Lawrence River district, and repelled without appreciable difficulty, and the leader of it hanged. Mackenzie was driven from Canada. December 4, 1838, General Bierce at the head of 137 men, made the

second and last incursion into Canada. It started from Detroit and got as far as Windsor, just across the river. Fifty British soldiers were guarding the barracks here. The "Patriot Army," as the commander-in-chief delighted to call his squad, succeeded in setting fire to the barracks and also in burning a non-belligerent little steamer, "The Thames," lying at the wharf. They were soon attacked by 400 Canadian soldiers, and of the 137 who crossed the river, only thirty returned. The rest were either killed or taken prisoners.

The captured were transported to Van Dieman's land.

This was the last of the effort to "free" Canada. It was a most inglorious affair. It is difficult to see now how anyone could possibly draw any credit from it, except, perhaps, the Canadian soldiers and the American federal authorities, who promptly and energetically did all they could to break up these filibustering expeditions and to maintain our ordinary status with the British government as a power with whom we were on friendly terms. General Bierce, it is alleged by many, did not acquit himself with extraordinary valor. He has been criticised for being among the first to cross in the little canoe to the American side after the disastrous sequel. Be that as it may, he returned to Akron with splendid stories of his exploits and speedily became a hero in the eyes of his fellow citizens. It was something to have an Akron man put in command of the "combined Patriot forces," if they did number only one hundred and thirty-seven. Anyhow, the next year General Bierce stood for mayor and was triumphantly elected. His military renown stood him in such good stead that he was elected mayor again in 1841-1844-1849-1857-1868, and was made president of the Board of Education at its first organization, in 1847. Other well-known men who have held the office of mayor are George W. McNeil, William T. Allen, George D. Bates, Sr., James Mathews and Samuel A. Lane.

In 1851, the people of the State of Ohio adopted a new constitution. Acting under



"IRVING LAWN."

RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. L. CONGER, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF JAMES H. ANDREWS, AKRON



THE PERKINS HOMESTEAD, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF BERTRAM G. WORK, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF MRS. RICHARD P. MARVIN, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ETTA W. WORK, AKRON

powers granted by it, the legislature made a classification of municipalities according to population. In it Akron was classified as a village and henceforth was known as the "Incorporated Village of Akron." The population then was little more than three thousand.

December 14, 1864, recorder Henry W. Ingersoll, acting under instructions from the council, took a local enumeration and found the population living within the corporate limits of Akron to be 5,066. According to the municipal classification this entitled Akron to be advanced to the grade of "city of the second class." On the 25th day of December, 1864, the Village Council passed a resolution that the necessary steps for advancement be taken and petitioned the State authorities to that end. This was done on the 21st day of January, 1865. John Brough was then Governor of Ohio. On that date the "City of Akron" had its inception. Heretofore there had been no wards or precincts. Under the enabling act, the Council immediately met and laid out the city into three wards and took the steps for holding the first city election on the first Monday in the coming April. Hitherto the village elections had been held in June.

April 3, 1865, the first city election was held and James Mathews was chosen as the first mayor of the new city. The first council, elected at the same time, was thus constituted: First Ward—Charles W. Bonstedt, elected for one year; George W. Crouse, elected for two years. Second Ward—John E. Bell, one year; Henry W. Howe, two years. Third Ward—J. Park Alexander, one year; Lewis Miller, two years. This council organized by electing Mr. Miller as president and Jeremiah A. Long as clerk.

One of the important acts of this council was adding additional territory lying immediately east of the city. A small strip lying between the two municipalities of Akron and Middlebury was thickly settled and desired the benefits of city government and improvements. Their petition was acted upon favorably by the city and the county commissioners, and, on September 6, 1865, the second

territorial addition was made to Akron. This strip was bounded roughly as follows: On the west by the east corporation line of Akron, running about the present location of Spicer and Fir streets; on the south by Exchange Street, running on the same courses as it does today; on the east by the west line of the village of Middlebury, which extended as far west as the present junction of East Market Street and Buchtel Avenue.

Early in 1870 there commenced an agitation in favor of the annexation of Middlebury. The two municipalities touched each other and to all intents and purposes were as one. In Akron the sentiment was unanimous in favor of consolidation and in Middlebury a strong feeling in that direction began to set in. At length, public sentiment there ripened to such a degree that the Middlebury Village Council passed an ordinance submitting the question of annexation to Akron to a vote of the village electors. This ordinance was passed August 24, 1871. The Akron City Council passed a similar ordinance on the 5th day of February, 1872. It was agreed and provided that the question should be voted upon at the regular spring election to be held in 1872.

It was held on the first Monday in April and the annexationists were triumphant in both municipalities. In Akron only six votes were cast against the project; in Middlebury only twenty-six. The total vote in favor of annexation was 1,182, of which Middlebury gave 140. The Akron Council then chose, as members of the joint commission to arrange the details of annexation, the following citizens: William T. Allen, George W. Crouse and David L. King. The Middlebury Council selected the following representative Middlebury men as its commissioners: Frank Adams, George F. Kent and Dr. Mendal Jewett.

This joint commission met at once and quickly agreed upon all the terms incidental to the process of annexation, such as arranging for equitable distribution of the public debts, taxation, assessments, etc. Their agreement was incorporated into an ordinance

which was passed by the Akron Council on April 24, 1872, and by Middlebury April 19, 1872. By this Act, the city of Akron increased its population about one-fifth and added to its domains a large extent of territory which possessed great resources.

Middlebury had been known for its water-power and its clay-beds especially. It also brought into the city a substantial, sturdy citizenship which was bound to make its influence felt in municipal advancement. By the ordinance of March 9, 1871, the Akron City Council had redistricted the city and created two new wards in addition to the original three, rather they had made five new ones of the original three, and, when Middlebury was annexed, it was provided by ordinance of May 27, 1872, that it should form the Sixth Ward of the city. As such it continued until 1900, when the annexation of much territory on the south, the west and the north, made another redistricting necessary. It then became the Second Ward of the city. In 1904, the ward numbers were changed again and the old number of Sixth was given to the district of Middlebury. In the year 1907 it is known as the "Old Sixth" ward of the city of Akron.

On October 28th of the same year (1872) a small district lying south of East Exchange was made a part of the city of Akron. Ten years later, a large district lying to the north-east was annexed. This new territory was in Tallmadge and Portage townships and had been known for years as "The Old Forge." It had received the name from the wrought-iron industry established there in 1817 by Asaph Whittlesey, of Tallmadge, Aaron Norton and William Laird, of Middlebury. It is known today as the "Old Forge" district. The ordinance for this annexation passed the council of February 18, 1882, and by council action taken on March 1, 1886, it was made a part of the Sixth Ward.

By an ordinance dated March 15, 1886, the council took the necessary steps to bring about the annexation of part of Coventry Township, on the south, and part of Portage

Township, on the west and north. When this action was completed, the south corporation line had been extended to about South Street, on the south, and to a line running north and south and crossing Beck and Byers Avenues and Market Street, on the west. By this action nearly 700 acres of land, well populated, was added to the city. These additions, made during the decade, lent much interest to the census of 1890, and the citizens awaited impatiently the announcement of the results of the count. The total of 27,601 was very gratifying and every true Akronian felt that from that time onward the world would be compelled to take notice of the existence of the city of Akron.

In 1899-1900, by action of the City Council and the county commissioners, the city of Akron took additional territory from both Coventry and Portage Townships. The city had outgrown its old limits. In South Akron a district extending beyond the railroads, at Falor's and Wingerter's crossings, was thickly populated. The desirable residence features of North Hill had attracted many new residents there. On the west both Perkins Hill and West Hill now contained the costliest and most fashionable residences in the city. Many of these had been built outside the old corporation line. This territory on the south, west and north was all annexed to the city at this time. The new city limits now extended beyond Falor's Crossing and Summit Lake on the south, passed through the County Farm, where the Infirmary is located, and intersected North Portage Path, near the Country Club, on the west; added a populous district on Merriman road, and intersected Cuyahoga Falls Avenue on the north. The annexation was made in time to have the additional population included in the census of 1900 as a part of the enumeration for Akron. The official count that year showed that Akron had a population of 42,728. The growth since 1900 has been steady, and at the present time the population is close to 60,000.

MERCANTILE AKRON.

As early as 1843 Horace Greeley said, in the *New York Tribune* after a visit to Akron: "This place, with a population of 2,500, has five woolen factories, an extensive blast furnace, a machine shop, a card manufactory, nine dry-goods stores, and about as many other stores; two weekly newspapers, four large flouring mills, a court house, four churches and two more being erected."

For the purposes of this chapter Mr. Greeley's reference to the dry-goods stores is alone of importance. Now, as then, the Akron mercantile concerns devoted entirely, or in part, to the sale of dry-goods outnumber those dealing in any other one line of life's so-called necessities.

Up to 1825, the mercantile life of the town—as was true of all else savoring of a settled community—was centered in Middlebury, which in the year mentioned had some ten or twelve stores and was the trading center of a considerable portion of northern Ohio.

The canal was important in Akron's beginning. It brought the first considerable number of customers for prospective merchants. It is recorded that soon after work was begun upon the canal, a man named Benedict erected a two-story frame store at the southwest corner of Main and Exchange streets. Mr. Benedict was probably the pioneer merchant of Akron proper. The business which he established was continued for many years under the name of the "Mammoth Store," and carried such a variety of goods suitable, of course, to the multitude of needs of a more or less primitive population, that it may rightly be termed Akron's first department store.

Mechanics and laborers poured into the infant city. Manufacturers located conveniently near; farmers clustered about the outskirts, and Benedict's "Mammoth Store" soon had many rival seekers for the trade of the active and progressive population of Akron in the twenties.

In the village of Cascade, the northern one of the settlements out of which modern Akron

was formed, the first store building was one erected by the late Seth Iredell in 1832, at the southwest corner of Market and Howard streets, on the site now occupied by Greenwood Brothers.

In 1832 Jonathan F. Fenn and Charles W. Howard established themselves in Mr. Iredell's block with a varied line of merchandise, but after three somewhat stormy years these early and disappointed "merchant princes" gave up the struggle. In 1835 Philander D. Hall acquired a lease of the property and entered into the conduct of the business founded by Messrs. Fenn and Howard. He was much more successful than they had been, and proceeded, with his brother, to build a business and a fortune. The business was discontinued only on the death of the brothers, a few years ago. Such were the beginnings of the "general store" or "department store" business in Akron. It has grown as Akron has grown. Hundreds of mercantile establishments founded and conducted on a small basis have made the names of their thrifty proprietors household words in the localities where they affixed themselves. Many such businesses through the judicious investment of profits, created comfortable fortunes.

But good fortune in Akron has not been more nearly universal than elsewhere. For instance, no more pathetic and at the same time no more remarkable figure has been identified with Akron's mercantile life than that of the venerable Joseph E. Wesener, still among the living, though past eighty years of age. Born in Pennsylvania in 1827, Mr. Wesener came to Akron from Canton in 1846, and as a youth of twenty gained a practical insight into mercantile affairs by clerking in Akron stores for four years. Then he entered into partnership with the late Allen Hubbard. Two fires were encountered (but survived) in a few years, but Mr. Wesener pushed on, sometimes alone, and again with various partners, dealing in wool, conducting dry-goods stores, speculating where legitimate opportunity presented itself, and for a third of a century continuing to do a phenomenally

successful business in Akron. He was at one time rated as Akron's wealthiest citizen. Then came reverses. One venture after another proved unsuccessful. Disaster after disaster visited itself upon him; his properties were swept away, and this venerable "captain of industry," his wealth vanished, his fame enfeebled by the relentless wear of the years, is ending his days in dire poverty.

The following are some of those who have had an active part in Akron's commercial life since 1840, arranged so far as possible, in chronological order: Frank J. Kolb, 1840; Major Erhard Steinbacher, druggist and grocer, 1851; Jacob Koeh, clothier, beginning as a clerk for Koch & Levi in 1854; John Cook, grocer, 1855 (afterward succeeded by his sons); Cornelius A. Brouse, 1859; C. W. Bonstedt, John B. Houghton, John Wolf, 1862; George C. Berry, 1866. Others who have made their names in Akron's mercantile affairs were Brouse & Co., O'Neil & Dyas (now conducted by Michael O'Neil as The M. O'Neil & Co.), who first conceived the idea of a modern department store for Akron, an idea which has been worked out to huge success under the present management; Murray & Watt (later the Boston Store, which was discontinued within the present year); Myers & Polsky (still conducted successfully by A. Polsky and his two sons); Wendel Mangold, Dague Brothers (whose business was recently purchased by the C. H. Yeager Co.); Burke C. Herrick, O. H. Remington, J. B. Storer, Dwight A. Hibbard, George J. Neiberg, C. M. Hibbard, William J. Frank, D. H. McBride and E. C. McBride, George S. Dales, Alfred M. Barber, Levi Kryder, C. M., F. L. and J. H. Kryder; Augustus Jabaut, John C. Weber, William Gray, John Kreuder, James N. Baldwin, George A. Bisbee, Charles W. F. Dick, David K. and Albert T. Paige, George Viall, Burdette L. Dodge, George W. Weeks, Albert T. Kingsbury, Louis Loeb, Fred Kuhlke, Shepard B. Lafferty, Nicholas Laskaris, Antonio Masino, J. M. Laffer, S. K. Black, John D. Rampanelli, Henry A. Akers, Emil Ganmeter, Charles A. Pouchot, John S. Herrold, George A. Kempel, Oliver A. Sor-

rick, Josiah J. Harter, A. C. Rohrbacher, John Gross, James T. Diehm, William Durr, J. W. Little, R. M. Pillmore, and a host of others.

As will be noticed, many of the names which were familiar to commercial Akron a generation or more ago are familiar now. Business conditions have changed somewhat, it is true. The city has acquired metropolitan qualities, and the people metropolitan requirements. The business details that made a concern popular and successful a generation ago might easily be shown to be valueless now. And such merchants of that other Akron as are still in business were obliged to be progressive. And they were. There are many new names in the mercantile roster for 1907. Each of them indicates the city's added greatness.

The double line of business houses which formerly extended for a block on Howard street and for a short distance on Market street, has been found too small to do the city's mercantile business. Main street has been changed from a rough and rubbish-strewn canal bank to a first class business thoroughfare of which, in its mercantile aspect, any city might be proud.

HARRY S. QUINE.

FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

AKRON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Up to the year 1839, Akron had no fire department of any kind, the inhabitants being notified by one calling to another or in the ringing of the church bells. But in December, 1839, an ordinance was passed providing for a volunteer fire department. From this arose the "North Akron Fire Company," formed January 28, 1840, with its twenty-six members. And to the people, certificates of membership were issued. February 10, 1846, eight more were added and the numeral one was added, thus making them No. 1. The equipment of this company was gotten by private subscription, it consisting of a rotary hand engine costing \$600, with the subscribers paying \$25.00 each toward the en-

gine. This company bought also for itself fifty feet of hose and finally, in 1841, was offered a small building for headquarters on Mill Street.

"Niagara Fire Engine No. 2" was started December 20, 1845, and its membership numbered thirty-seven. A hook and ladder company was formed in 1847, with the energetic name of "Tornado Fire Company No. 3." Various other companies were formed from time to time, but all volunteer. It was not until May, 1858, that there was a paid department, and then it was two dollars per year for each member. The Niagara Company was equipped with a new engine purchased by the town, with headquarters, finally, in the small brick building still standing on Federal Street. The West Side had its independent company, called the "West Hillers." Later there was a German hook and ladder company called "Washington No. 3." Still another organization was known as the "Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company."

At the present time the fire equipment in Akron is as good as any in the country. It will be recalled that one of the fruitful sources of improvement in this line has been the steady increasing factor of fire insurance. Other things being equal, the city with the best fire department obtains the lowest rate. To see that fire rules are strictly observed, to keep buildings free from inflammable material, insurance agents and fire department cooperate. The estimating a rate on a given dwelling, the construction and exposure are considered, and for any building used for other than residence purposes there is a separate rate. Maps of every street are made and, in short, fire protection has changed from a matter of convenience and local pride to a purely business proposition.

This being true, it has a marked reaction on the fire department. Fire cisterns are located over the business centers of the city and a superbly equipped and finely organized body of men is at the service of the city. Civil service rules prevail strictly and almost military discipline is enforced. Every night there is drill and so perfect is the discipline that the

equipment can get away in eleven seconds from the first sounding of the alarm. Each man is allowed one day off out of five and fourteen days vacation in a year.

Particularly should Akron feel proud of its fire and police alarm system. In the year 1873 there was only one box in the city and that was located in the engine house. But about 1880 Engineer Loomis began the present system. At first it was a key for each box with the key at the nearest house. Now, of course, the alarm is turned in as soon as the door is thrown open.

This entire equipment was put in by Engineer Loomis at a cost of three thousand dollars, whereas, if put in by regular methods, it would have cost twelve thousand dollars. To look after the details of this intricate system, the mechanical engineer, an expert lineman and three operators give their entire time.

The engine-houses in Akron are seven in number. No. 1 is the Central, where is located the headquarters of the alarm system. Here also are two separate and distinct companies, an engine company and a truck company. Here also, as at all the engine-houses, may be seen the fire district system. The result of this is that in case of a fire affecting a certain district, the blaze is attended to by the fire company in that district. This leaves that engine-house without an equipment. To meet this situation the engine companies move up according to a regular schedule.

Engine-house No. 2 is located in East Akron and is in charge of Captain Smith. In addition to the gymnasium and dining room the house has a beautiful fountain presented to it by the late D. E. Hill. Probably of this fire company more than any other is it true that there is a distinct local pride in it. For the site of the engine-house is that of the town hall of the historic town of Middlebury, and local pride is still strong.

Station No. 3 is located on the West Side. Here is the home of Assistant Fire Chief Rice and here is one of the new engine-houses. Being in a community of wealth many pleasant social features are seen in connection with the regular routine of duty.

Station No. 4 is located in the South End, with Captain Tryon at its head. In addition to the splendid equipment there is also a branch of the public library.

Station No. 5 is another new station on Buchtel avenue. Here is the official home of Chief Mertz, and also one of the finest stations in the city.

Station No. 6 is located on Wooster avenue and is in command of Captain Dorner. This station has a larger territory than any other house in the city.

Station No. 7 is the latest addition and is on North Hill, with Captain N. P. Smith in charge. Here the equipment is a combined hose and chemical wagon.

AKRON POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department of the county naturally centers about Akron and that department has steadily increased from its first marshal, Marshal Wright, to the present complex organization. William Mason was the last Marshal of Akron, and with the loss of that official succeeded the period of the Police Chief with the first incumbent, H. H. Harrison. He was so appointed in 1897, and under him were twenty-seven officers. In 1900 the positions of captain and lieutenant were created. At the present time, in addition to the officers, are three detectives, a police surgeon, clerk, prison-keeper and photographer.

This last—the photographer—has the task of taking the pictures of all suspected criminals and at present has two hundred and sixty.

The police alarm system is similar in operation to that of the fire department. Each officer must ring up hourly when on duty. And every box is marked telephone, fire, patrol, riot, so that his signal indicates the state of his beat.

The patrol—an automobile—for a long time was the only one of its kind in the world. That, too, was built by Engineer Loomis. The old one has just worn out and a new one is to be installed in a very short time.

No history of the police would be complete without a passing mention of the riot of 1900. From that riot dates the reorganized police. At that time an emergency arose which showed all too plainly the lack of organization and the inability to meet the demands of that catastrophe. Since then, riot guns have been a part of the regular equipment of the police, riot calls have been among their expectations, and there has grown up the feeling that the police are a distinct and separate organization somewhat apart from the good old days when Akron was a village.

The detective bureau in operation at city hall operates along metropolitan lines and is a vital part of that complicated and intricate machinery by which one is detected. By these men a close watch is kept on all strangers and there are few new arrivals that are not watched and inspected. Besides this, by means of exchanged photographs, measurements and other devices, fugitives from justice are apprehended and the difficulties of escape are increased. Through the department very efficient work has been done and in one case, at least, public notice has been taken of this branch. John E. Washer, for a long time prison-keeper, established a record as an able detective, and is now serving the president of the country as a personal body-guard.

Other prominent local characters connected with the detective service have been Edward Dunn, now on the pension list; James Burlison, an old-time detective, and our first marshal, and Captain "Jaek" Wright.

At the present time there is established a well regulated pension system for both the fire and police department. The working of this branch of the service assures the members of these departments of an assured income at the expiration of a given length of service. From it results a steady class of men watchful to maintain the credit of their respective bodies.

In times past the bane of both fire and police departments has been political influence. To minimize this the legislature has placed the members under civil service rules, and now

promotions are made on the basis of fitness, physical and mental. When a vacancy occurs a regular examination is held and the candidates are marked as at school.

Besides this, both bodies of men are placed under the direction of the Board of Public Safety, a board appointed by the Mayor of Akron. The net results of this system are of comparative freedom from "pull." Still the counter results of an assured position and the difficulty of a trial involving incompetency are factors in the other direction. It is true, also, in a measure that Akron gets as good a force as its people demand.

OUTSIDE FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Outside of Akron the fire and police departments exist, but in a modified form. Barberton has a regular police department and a paid fire department has been recently organized. A water-works system prevails there, and an unusual degree of efficiency is manifested in both organizations.

Cuyahoga Falls still relies on the village marshal and has the nucleus of an efficient fire department. The other villages of the county rely for police protection on their marshals and constables and on volunteer departments.

HARRY S. QUINE.

THE RIOT OF 1900—THE DARKEST NIGHT IN AKRON'S HISTORY.

Wednesday, the 22d day of August, in the year 1900, was a day of rejoicing in America. The wires under the Pacific had throbbed with a message of joy for all Christendom. Peking had fallen—the capital city of China. The Imperial Court had departed in hasty flight to the interior. The American troops were the heroes of the allied armies. They had attacked and repulsed the Yellow Horde laying siege to the British Legation, where the American minister and his family and other good citizens had taken refuge when the Boxers arose. America rejoiced that her sons and daughters had successfully escaped from the perils of the 4,000 shells that fell

into that legation; from the famine and sickness of the long siege, and especially from the ferocity and torture and barbarism of the legions of Chinese savages. Akron is a representative American community. Her people were just as glad as any on account of the glory which had come upon the American armies.

In the evening of that day a large part of the beauty and wealth and culture of the city had met on the beautiful grounds of the Perkins homestead where a lawn party was being held for the benefit of a splendid charity. Sounds of mirth and music filled the air and countless lights and colors made it a brilliant scene. It is a common sight in any center of culture and fashion.

Out in Lakeside Park the beautiful summer night had drawn a large company of spectators to the Casino, and they were enjoying to the full the delights of the theater.

But the night in Akron had not been given over to pleasure alone. What strange contrasts human living presents sometimes! The darkest night Akron had ever seen had fallen with the coming of dusk that night. The perfect picture of Hell, that was to be beheld before the coming of dawn again, was then in the making. The Antithesis of joy and light and love and good-will was gaining followers in other parts of the city and they were preparing for the crowning of Hate, and Revenge, and Lust for Blood.

If little Christina Maas had not been playing by the road-side, near the home of her parents on Perkins Hill, on Monday evening, August 21, 1900, in all probability Akron would have been spared her deepest shame. Not that the innocent child, in her sweet play, was the cause of what followed, but that she was destined to form a link in the chain of circumstances, without which completed action could not be had. She was the little, six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas. As she played by the roadside in the early evening with her girl friends, a negro drove by. He called to her. She did not fear him. He persuaded the older children to

leave and promised little Christina a gift of candy. He asked her to get into his buggy and she responded in her childish confidence and natural faith in mankind and all. He assisted her as she climbed in. He whipped up the horse and drove down the country road. The negro was Louis Peck. He was a stranger in Akron. He had been here but a short time, having come from Patterson, New Jersey. His reputation there was very bad and the authorities wanted him there for a long list of crimes he had committed. Since coming to Akron he and his wife had been working in a restaurant. He was about forty years of age and black and unprepossessing. After his arrest, he confessed freely all he did that evening, after he drove into the country and until he left the little girl crying and injured by the lonely roadside with night coming on.

He had hired the horse and buggy from a Main street liveryman. After driving back into town he abandoned them and they were found soon after by the police. It was by means of the horse and buggy that the officers were enabled to learn the identity of the perpetrator of this outrage. As soon as the police department was informed of the crime every policeman on duty was notified and instructed to be on the lookout for such a negro as Peck. Every place in the city likely to harbor him was searched and the railway tracks were watched with sharp sight, but Peck succeeded in escaping from the city. He had lost no time in beginning his flight. Not a trace of him could be secured. On Tuesday the officers patrolled the railway tracks, rather expecting that Peck was still in the city, in hiding, and would try to make his escape. A number of them were scattered along the tracks on Tuesday night.

Shortly after midnight a freight train rolled into the Union depot from the east. Officer Duffy was patrolling the tracks in that vicinity and, as the train passed him, standing in the dark, a negro jumped from one of the cars almost into his arms. Officer Duffy arrested the man. It was Peck. He was taken at once in the patrol wagon to the city prison.

The prison-keeper was awakened and spent the rest of the night talking with Peck about the crime. By adroit leading and skillful questioning Mr. Washer succeeded at last in getting Peck to make a full confession. R. W. Wanamaker, the prosecuting attorney, was summoned, a stenographer secured, and Peck's statement was taken down verbatim.

At 9 o'clock he was arraigned before the mayor, W. E. Young, in the mayor's court. He pleaded guilty to a charge of rape and was bound over by the mayor to the Common Pleas Court to await the action of the Grand Jury at the coming September term. His bond was placed at \$5,000, and he was committed to the prison because of his inability to furnish bail in that amount.

Greatly exaggerated stories of his confession and of the criminal act were circulated throughout the city. The appearance of the evening papers (especially one, very imprudently printed in red ink) and the cries of the newsboys selling them, stirred up a feeling of resentment. Excitement was slowly kindling. Many heedless remarks were made by persons whose words usually carry weight. An Akron professional gentleman was on his way home at 5 o'clock that bright Wednesday afternoon. He stopped in a store and listened to a recital of the outrage by the merchant. Said the professional man in the hearing of a little company, "I'll be one of a hundred to go over and take him out of the jail and hang him." Not a man in the company protested. No one deemed the sentiment extravagant or the speech incendiary. There was an echo in their own breasts. Every man felt a personal interest in having so great a wrong redressed and in having it done at once. Many such intemperate remarks were made that afternoon as the story spread.

As early in the day as noon, threats were made to the authorities that the negro would be lynched. The executive departments of the city government heard the mutterings of the coming storm all afternoon. The county officers heard it also. None of them can be heard to say now that they were taken by surprise. They were totally unprepared when



HIGH SCHOOL, AKRON



FRAUNFELTER SCHOOL, AKRON



MILLER SCHOOL, AKRON



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES)



BUCHTEL COLLEGE—RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—AKRON

the hour of trial came, but they were not taken unawares. They had full warning more than ten hours before the storm broke in all its fury. They paid this much attention to the threats and warnings they had received—they ordered Sheriff Frank G. Kelly to take the prisoner to Cleveland during Wednesday afternoon for safe keeping. Another colored man named William (alias "Bug") Howard had been locked up in the prison awaiting commitment to the county jail as he, too, had been bound over to the Common Pleas Court on a charge of shooting a white man in the leg. It was deemed best to take Howard along, as a mob might easily mistake the identity of the negro they sought, or might be so incensed at the whole black race, that they would not hesitate to hang another than the one sought. These two black men were soon secure behind the gray walls of the Cleveland prison. The Akron authorities were congratulating themselves on so successful an issue of their wise plans. When a mob appeared they would laugh at them and enjoy their discomfiture when told the quarry had flown. They know more about mobs and mob nature now.

Crowds began to collect at the intersection of Main and Howard streets a short time after 6 o'clock. Knots of men stood about the prison talking over the affair. Some were already discussing the advisability of trying to make an example of the prisoner. Considerable sentiment in favor of such action had been aroused during the day in several of the big city factories. Some of these men were present and made up their minds that, if an opportunity offered, they would make good what they had said they would do.

As it began to grow dark and to become difficult to distinguish objects across the street, the crowd, much augmented, closed in about the old brick building which Akron people had known for many years as "The City Building." They began to call for Peck and to hoot and jeer the police officers who were within. The chief of police had become alarmed and had summoned every available man for duty at headquarters.

Much parleying took place between city of-

ficials and the members of the crowd. They tried to push into the building through the Main street doors, but the officers prevented them. There was still much daylight remaining when the first attack on the building was made. A shower of stones and bricks broke the windows and bombarded the stout doors. Then a ladder was brought out and quickly manned. This was used as a battering-ram on the north doors, which lead into the Mayor's Court. The stones and bricks continued to fly. The doors were rapidly giving way beneath the repeated blows of the improvised ram. Then one of the front windows was raised and a policeman emptied his revolver over the heads of the assailing party. This was a foolish move. There was no ammunition in the city building beside what was already in the chambers of the policemen's revolvers and part of a box which was in possession of the prison-keeper. The scarcity of ammunition was a cause of much alarm to the policemen in the building. They had sent outside to secure more, but were unsuccessful.

Across the street were a large number of spectators watching the efforts of the men in their attack upon the building. Among them were a few carriages and buggies. In the one of the latter sat John M. Davidson, with his wife and four-year-old daughter, Rhoda. They had been out looking at some work Mr. Davidson had taken the contract for and were returning home by the way of Main street. They had started to go up the Quarry street hill and were told that the Fire Department was coming down. They turned back on to Main Street and other buggies crowded around them so that they were forced to remain.

Mrs. Davidson was looking at the policeman in the window. She saw him shoot his revolver directly at them. She heard bullets fly about their heads. Her little daughter said, "Oh, mamma," and her head fell forward on her mother's knee with the blood flowing from a mortal wound in her head. Glen Wade, a boy of ten years, was also standing among the spectators on the opposite side

of Main street and he received one of the bullets from this same policeman's reckless—yes, criminal shooting. He was instantly killed. Hundreds of shots were fired afterward, and charges and charges of dynamite exploded, and two large buildings were burned to the ground, yet these two innocent children were the only persons who lost their lives by reason of the riot. The injuries received by other parties that night were mostly of a minor character.

The party within the walls was increased by this time so that it consisted of Mayor Young, the four city commissioners, Chief of Police Harrison and seven or eight policemen.

A hurried conference was held and it was decided to allow the crowd to appoint a committee to enter and inspect the jail to make sure that Peck was not in it. The mob selected a committee of six, headed by a member of the City Council, who was one of the loudest and most strenuous of all the seekers for the blood of this negro.

When the doors were opened to admit the committee, the crowd poured in after them. It was impossible to stem that impetuous rush. They filled the building and searched every nook and corner of it. The cells of the prison were opened, but the mob found no negro within the building. Even Mr. Washer's private apartments were invaded and the garments of himself and wife torn from the closets where they hung, to see if any one was concealed by them. Their cellar was ransacked, and every spot which could possibly contain or shelter a man was searched. The disappointment of the mob was plain. Some one shouted that Peck was in the county jail. The entire crowd started for the jail. Deputy-Sheriff Simon Stone was on duty. Sheriff Kelly was absent for some unexplained cause. His continued absence through all the stirring events of that night and until the hour of danger had passed caused much comment.

The deputy sheriff met the mob in front of the old brick jail, which stood on the east side of Broadway, opposite the Court House, and

which was torn down on the completion of the new jail. Standing on the old stone steps at the front entrance, he made them a short address, telling them that Peck had been taken to Cleveland that afternoon and that he had never been brought to the county jail. He offered to allow a committee chosen by themselves to make a search. This was done and the same committee searched the jail thoroughly and reported that no negro could be found. The crowd moved over to the old Court House, battered in the wooden doors, and trooped into every room in the building except the office of the treasurer.

Here the heavy iron doors resisted their efforts to make an entrance and caused them to desist in their purpose.

They hastened back to the City Building and filled the space in front of it. They were still shouting and calling for Peck, and occasionally a stone or a brick would fly through the windows on both the Main street and Viaduct sides of the building. When the mayor appeared at a window in the rooms of the board of health and motioned for silence, the crowd listened to him with comparatively good attention. He told them that Sheriff Kelley had taken Peck to Cleveland that afternoon and that there was no use hunting longer for him. Some one insisting that this was not so, the mayor offered to bet \$20 that Peck was not in Akron. He urged them to disperse and let the law take its course in bringing Peck to a full punishment for his crime.

Of course, this did not satisfy them. It was a mistake to suppose that it would. They were not there for oratory. They had come on a serious business. They sought vengeance. Nothing but blood would satisfy them. It was a maddened, blood-thirsty pack of wolves, and to advise, and to temporize, and to try to compromise with such was entirely unreasonable and a waste of effort. It was the temporizing policy of the authorities up to this time which had helped bring the mob up to its present pitch. The attack was renewed with increased vigor. It was no longer a crowd of men confronting the officers; it was a furious mob. Many of them carried pistols

OK



CITY HALL, AKRON



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, AKRON



in their hands and a few shots were fired at the building. Occasionally a policeman would come to the window and discharge five or six shots toward the sidewalk.

Prison-keeper Washer had been spending the evening with Mrs. Washer and friends at one of the summer resorts south of Akron. He had gone out of town on the earnest solicitation of the chief of police, who explained to him that, if a mob did form, it would make the story more credible if it could be said that the prison-keeper was out of town with the prisoner. When the fish supper was concluded, Mr. Washer tried to reach the city building by telephone, but was unable to do so. He became apprehensive that all was not right and started for Akron about 8 o'clock. He drove into the mob at Main street about 9 o'clock and they dragged him and Mrs. Washer from the buggy. They shoved two revolvers into Mr. Washer's face, boring the barrels into his flesh, saying they wanted Peck and meant to have him. One man, in a perfectly fiendish condition of mind, kept scratching Washer's face shrieking, "It's blood we want, blood, blood, blood." He succeeded in drawing some of Mr. Washer's. Mrs. Washer finally succeeded in reaching their apartments at the rear of the building, with a large part of her clothing torn from her body. Mr. Washer tried to make a speech to the mob. The noise and tumult was so great he could not make himself heard, except to a few immediately surrounding him. He saw a man with a brick in his hand working his way up to the front. A minute later and this brick struck the speaker on the side of the head and he dropped senseless to the street. The blow nearly fractured his skull and he suffered from the wound it made for several years afterward.

After Mr. Washer had been carried into the drug store on the corner, and the police had fired a few more desultory shots from the building, the crowd withdrew. The larger part of them strangely disappeared and an ominous quiet reigned in the neighborhood from about 9:30 o'clock until about 11. A few spectators stood on the opposite side of

the street; another knot or two were scattered at different street corners. The electric lights were all burning brightly and the street cars were running as usual. But for the broken panes in the building, the stones and bricks on the sidewalk, and the ladder lying where the mob had left it, no indications that trouble had happened were present. The city commissioners took advantage of this lull to leave the building by the rear entrance and made a successful escape down the railway spur. The mayor also took his departure and went direct to his home on Perkins street. The Chief of Police, with seven or eight policemen, remained. About 11 o'clock the crowd began to collect again, and the spectators were not long in finding out where its members had been in the interim. An electric arc lamp hung about half way between the City Building and the Beacon-Journal office and flooded the vicinity with light.

The spectators saw a couple of men cross the sidewalk with bundles in their arms and enter the south door, leading to the stairway to the second floor. In a few minutes after they returned, a fearful explosion shook the neighborhood, and brought a cloud of dust into Main street. The concussion was terrific, but little apparent damage was done. The walls still stood just as before. The dynamite for this and the other explosives which followed had been stolen from the Middlebury clay banks and from the chests of contractors doing work on the Erie Railway.

A peddler had been arrested that Wednesday morning for peddling without a license and released on bail. He drove an old white horse in a spring wagon. He volunteered to haul the dynamite to the City Building, and the mob gladly accepted his services. The cessation of hostilities was due to this cause and a further desire on the part of several to go home and get arms.

The last of the cars carrying home the throng of pleasure-seekers from the Casino at Lakeside Park had passed, and empty cars were on their way back to the South Akron barns. Perhaps a thousand men were in Main Street, from Church to Howard Streets. Four

or five thousand more stretched from these points down to Mill and up to Center and covered the bluff on High Street. The active members of the mob numbered not more than two or three hundred, including active sympathizers. The rest were mere onlookers—some a prey to a morbid curiosity; others fascinated by the spectacle of terror enacted before them.

After the first explosion, a few men started to lower the electric lamp that was lighting the scene. They let it fall the last six feet upon the brick pavement, and the place was dark enough for the vilest purpose. Up to this time, at intervals, a policeman in the City Building would approach the window and fire five or six shots in rapid succession into the sidewalk, directly under the window. It was easy to see that the shots were directed into the ground and it was not possible that even the most foolish in the crowd could be fooled by the action, yet this silly performance was repeated many times. Then followed dynamite explosions, one after another, each sounding like the discharge of a mighty cannon. These reports should have awakened the entire city. The policemen had stealthily taken their departure out of the rear door and crept off in the darkness. Some of them hid in the lumber yard in the rear of Merrill's pottery; others in box-cars in the rear of the American Cereal Company's big mill. Their demoralization could have not been greater. Each man was looking out for himself, and no one else. The city property was left to the mercy of the relentless mob.

Soon a little blaze of a match was seen burning at the northeast corner of Columbia Hall, the large rambling frame building next south of the City Building. It had been erected as a roller skating rink during the days of the first roller craze and had been used subsequently as an armory for militia and an assembly hall for concerts and bazars, etc. The little match kindled a pile of paper and dry wood and soon a bright fire was burning alongside the front of the hall. The building was so dry and of such favorable construction that ten minutes had not elapsed

until it was in flames at every point. It made a magnificent spectacle. Great tongues of flame leaped high above a seething mass of fire, and the sparks ascended in showers. On the front side of the hall was a tower with a flag-staff. An American flag waved nobly in the breeze made by the ascending heat currents. The lesson of that waving emblem of freedom was lost on that demoniacal assemblage. The fire reigned with unrestrained fury. Not a drop of water fell into its midst. Violent hands were laid on every one who had the courage to attempt to subdue it.

About midnight a part of the crowd had marched down the middle of Main street to the Standard Hardware Company, located on the west side of South Main Street about halfway between Market and Mill Streets. They made entrance into the store by breaking a plate-glass window. A few entered and passed out guns, revolvers, rifles, knives and ammunition, until the store was despoiled of its entire stock of such goods. Over one hundred arms of various descriptions were stolen by the mob in this raid. Hidden behind telephone poles and in dark corners of buildings, they kept up a perfect fusillade upon the city building, while Columbia Hall was burning. The firemen in the central station, only a stone's throw east of the City Building, had on the first appearance of the blaze, sounded an alarm of fire and carried a line of hose down Church Street. The fire-bell had been rung earlier in the evening, with a response on the part of No. 1 company, merely as a ruse to attract attention of the mob from the City Building.

Three firemen from Company No. 1 stood out in the middle of Main Street, holding the nozzle of the line of hose. The water shot through it for only a few seconds. The rioters had cut the hose in many places, and, while the three firemen stood in the street alone, a perfect hail of bullets and shot were fired at them. One of them fell and another promptly stepped forward and took his place at the nozzle while others came out and removed their fallen comrade. It was the finest exhibition of heroism ever seen in Akron.

That little band stood out there until the walls fell in, waiting for the water to come through that hose, and laying new lines to replace the damaged. Cowards were firing at them from behind walls and telephone poles, yet they went about the performance of their duty as calmly as though it were an ordinary attack upon their customary foe, the Fire Demon.

It was a superb exhibition of manly courage. Many a man who felt the flame of faith in human nature die out that night, found it rekindled after beholding the deeds of those heroic firemen.

The alarm had called out other companies. In responding, one of them sent a hose-wagon south on Main from Mill Street. As they neared the Wilcox Block, a couple of ruffians called upon them to halt and presented guns from behind telephone poles. They paid no attention to the command and both guns were discharged point blank at them. How they ever escaped alive remains a marvel to those who witnessed the scene. They drove on, followed by bullets and shot, and only desisted in their efforts to quench that fire when borne down by overwhelming numbers.

Shortly after the tower, with its staff and waving flag, had fallen into the flaming pit, the fire broke out in the City Building. Whether it communicated from the conflagration south of it or was set afresh is not known. The more probable view is that the rioters hastened the destruction by setting the building afire directly. In an incredibly short time fire was bursting from every window in the building. The dynamite explosions had wrecked the floors and partitions, doors and windows had been demolished by the battering and storm of shot, and the flames made quick work of the resulting debris. Both buildings were soon enveloped in flames and the conflagration was at its height. All the splendor of the scene when Columbia Hall first burst into flames was doubled. The street was as light as day. The heat drove all but the firemen back into the shadows. They stood their ground, beside their useless hose and apparatus. The mob would not permit a drop of

water to be thrown upon the fire and, like a tremendous furnace, it seethed and rolled and roared—an awful spectacle to the thousands who covered hill-sides and house-tops, at a safe distance from the bullets of the rioters. The gleam from the fire lighted up their faces, still diabolical with hate and blood-lust, as they peered from behind their barriers of defence. The frenzy possessing them had been stilled by the tremendous power shown by the natural element Fire. Even their disordered minds could perceive the magnitude of the influences they had called into operation. Even they stood thrilled by the raging and tumult of elemental power. Occasionally a malignant jeer, a demoniacal howl of delight, or a shot, broke the spell and recalled the thoughtful spectators to the dread reality of the scene.

The minutes passed unheeded, but probably an hour passed, with the great fire holding the center of the stage—the one great spectacle that centered the interest and gaze of all. Then the walls of the City Building fell, and the flames gradually shrunk within the pit of the white heat. In the east, pale streaks along the horizon indicated the coming of another day. The somber gray mellowed into gold and the first gleam of dawn mingled with the reddened glow from the ruins. The outlines of objects became more distinct. It was a signal from the powers of darkness to slink away. As the Sun-God scatters the forces of Night; as Death dwindles into insignificance before the truth of the resurrection; so the slaves of the Demon of Anarchy slunk away into their places of hiding, from their revel of blood and fire, before the messenger on the hilltops, who heralded the coming of the source of light—typical of order, law and right.

By 4 o'clock all of the thousands who thronged the streets had gone and the scene was almost deserted. It was safe enough now for those policemen who were in hiding to come forth and go to their homes, and they did.

At 7 o'clock the first of the militia arrived. It was Company C of the Eighth regiment, from Canton. It was known as "The Presi-

dent's Own." Never were the boys in blue received with more profound gratitude. The feelings of Akron citizens were too deep for cheers or a demonstration. Nevertheless, deep in their hearts they welcomed the soldier boys. What a relief to see those swinging battalions and to know that they represented the majesty of the law! What a comfort in those grim rifles, those well-filled ammunition boxes and the keen sight of those sworn foes to disorder! For the thoughtful citizen had been much disturbed. He had seen his entire city surrendered to the will of a riotous mob. There was absolutely nothing to restrain that mob from doing anything it pleased with the property and the lives of all the citizens of Akron. Not a dollar, not a life was safe in Akron that night. Had the notion been taken, every store and every home might have been pillaged and looted. The leaders of that mob might have easily persuaded it to assist in working out revenge for private grievances by murder and arson. They were drunk with power to which they were unaccustomed, and revelled in the use of it. For instance, just as the City Building burst into flames a number broke in the doors of the little building alongside and ran out the electric police patrol automobile. As many as it would hold climbed into it; others clung to the steps and climbed upon the top. Then, it was started amid the cheering of the mob and run about the downtown streets, with its occupants singing and yelling, until they tired of the sport and ended the wild orgy by sending it full speed into the canal.

It was like a scene from the wildest period of the French Revolution. One must go to the orgies of that carnival of disorder to find a parallel, unless, indeed it shall be found in the conceptions of certain great minds concerning the Inferno. It was the very apotheosis of evil.

In the meantime something was being done in an attempt to stop the tide. There were a few citizens aware of what was happening, who were not spellbound by the awful scenes nor frightened into supine subservience by the exhibition of the power of

the mob. Some of them sought the sheriff. For reasons known to himself, and guessed at by others, he could not be found. Akron had two full companies of militia and some other organizations of a semi-military character who carry rifles and look real brave on parade days. The captains of these companies were appealed to. The reply was, "You must see the Governor." An attempt to assemble the companies resulted in getting only three or four men at the armories; the rest were mingled with the crowd watching the fire. As before stated, the city authorities, from the highest to the last-appointed policeman, were completely demoralized. Finally Governor Nash was reached by telephone and he promised to send a regiment of militia, if requested by the sheriff of the county or the mayor of the city. Probate Judge George M. Anderson, accompanied by a few citizens, then took a cab to search for the mayor. They found him at home and persuaded him to ask the Governor for help.

The Fourth regiment of the Ohio National Guard was in camp at Minerva Park, near Columbus. They had arrived there only a day or two before for their annual encampment, as required by law. They were under the command of Colonel J. D. Potter, who is a son of General Potter, of the United States Army. They received their orders at 1:45 o'clock A. M. At 2:45 the entire nine companies were entrained and on their way to Akron. A special train on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway brought them into Akron at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. They immediately marched downtown and joined Company C of the Eighth Regiment in guarding the city. Colonel Adams of the Governor's staff arrived and took charge of all the military forces in the city, including the local companies, which were never called from their armories during the disturbed period. The streets near the ruins were roped off, and none was allowed to approach them. The downtown street assumed a martial appearance. Armed sentries paced everywhere and companies were marching back and forth to mess

and temporary barracks at all hours. At noon, after a consultation of officials and citizens, the mayor issued a proclamation closing all the saloons in the city until further notice. The revulsion of feeling against the rioters was so strong that the saloon-keepers were very willing to assist, as much as possible, in the general effort to restore law and order. The proclamation was generally respected. Closing the saloons undoubtedly was a great factor in the bringing back of peace and quiet to the city.

In the afternoon of the 23d a meeting of all the city officials and a few prominent citizens was called at the Hotel Buchtel. Chief of Police Harrison could not be found anywhere. It was reported that he was last seen about 4 o'clock in the morning driving out of the city. John Durkin had been appointed by the city commissioners as acting Chief of Police. With the city officials, there assembled at the Hotel Buchtel Judge U. L. Marvin, Prosecutor R. M. Wanamaker, Judge G. M. Anderson, Fire Chief Frank Manderbach, Colonel Potter, Colonel Adams and others. At this meeting the situation was thoroughly discussed and the city government reorganized. It was understood the city was not under martial law, but that the city authorities were in power and the military arm of the government was there, not to supplant, but to assist them. Barracks were arranged for the militia and they were quartered at the old Market House Hall, at the Court House and in a North Main Street livery barn. Business was practically suspended in the downtown stores and offices all day of the 23d. The riot was the one theme of conversation everywhere. A constant stream of people kept moving all day long about the ruins of Columbia Hall and the City Building. No crowds were allowed to congregate. The soldiers kept everyone moving; a good example for the police, don't you think? These latter moved about town in companies of two and three. When night came many people were apprehensive that more trouble would take place. Many rumors had been heard during the day that another attack would be made.

Many persons remained down street rather expecting excitement of some sort, but they were disappointed, and the soldiers had no other duty than the weary work of sentry posting.

On Friday business was resumed and the marching of the soldiers was the only incident different from the ordinary routine of Akron affairs. In the middle of the afternoon those in charge of things startled the whole community by an act of exceeding daring. It was successful and can be called daring; if it had failed, it would have been termed foolhardy. This coup d'etat was no less a feat than bringing the rapist Peck back to Akron for trial. It happened in this way:

A meeting of the officials was held Friday morning to determine the course to pursue in regard to Peck. The crime was committed in Summit County and he would have to be brought back here for arraignment. Why was it not better to bring him back while the militia were here to protect him and prevent additional rioting? The stay of the soldiers must, of necessity, be brief, hence, the sooner action was taken, the better. The very audacity of the thing, too, would aid in its successful prosecution. The people would be far from expecting any move of this kind and the rioters would not be prepared to take advantage of their opportunity. John E. Washer, the prison-keeper, was still weak from the effect of the blow on his head, but it was decided that he was the best man to go to Cleveland for Peck, who was still confined in the Cuyahoga County jail. Dr. A. K. Fouser was engaged to accompany Mr. Washer and give him such medical attention as he might require. Driving to a Valley train in a cab, they succeeded in getting out of town unobserved.

In Cleveland they were not so fortunate. They had been in the jail but a few moments when the news spread fast that they had come for Peck and, when they were ready to depart, a large crowd surrounded the carriage in front of the jail and filled the street. It was a crowd disposed to make trouble, too.

What was to be done? The afternoon was passing and whatever was to be done must be decided upon quickly. A special train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had been engaged by the Summit County authorities and was waiting at the station to take the party to Howard Street, without any stops. Colonel Potter had detailed a company of soldiers to meet the train upon its arrival. Sheriff Barry was to telephone from Cleveland as soon as the party started. Judge David J. Nye had been called over from Elyria to hold a special session of Common Pleas Court. A special Grand Jury had been empaneled at 2 o'clock that afternoon. One witness had been heard and a true bill found against Lewis Peck. It was understood that he would plead guilty to the indictment. He would then be taken to Columbus on the afternoon train and the cause of the riot would be safely out of the jurisdiction. These were the plans and they were carefully laid. But in the crowd outside the Cleveland jail, and constantly growing larger and more restless, was an obstacle not considered by the plotters. What was to be done? So much time had been lost that it was nearly time for the Columbus train to start—the one upon which it was planned to carry Peck to the penitentiary. Washer and Barry got their heads together and planned a neat trick upon the crowd. They telephoned for another closed carriage to be driven to the rear door of the jail. Washer, Fouser and the prisoner, the latter manacled to Washer, were all ready to enter so soon as it drove up. As it appeared in sight, Sheriff Barry went to the front door and thus engaged the attention of the crowd, which pressed forward, expecting the prisoner next. Giving his party time to enter their carriage, he re-entered the jail, as if he had forgotten something, and joined them. The horses were whipped up and a wild race started for the Union depot to catch the Columbus train. The Baltimore & Ohio special was left standing at the Water street depot.

A few who had observed the ruse gave an alarm and the crowd started after the carriage. Most gave up the chase after running a block,

but a few newspaper reporters reached the station nearly as quick as the officials, one or two hanging onto the carriage, which they had overtaken. They rushed by the ticket inspector at the gates and the party was soon safe within the railway car. The newspaper men followed and the whole party were scarcely seated when the train pulled out. Sheriff Barry ordered the conductor to lock the doors of the car and this was done. As the train neared Euclid Avenue, the reporters prepared notes to be thrown out and carried to their papers. The windows were all put down and, upon Washer's threat to shoot the man who touched a window, no effort was made to throw out notes at Euclid station. Sheriff Barry left the train there and Mr. Washer and Dr. Fouser proceeded alone, with the cringing negro on his knees, on the floor between them, imploring Washer to shoot him. The newspaper men were carried along, although some of them had no money to pay their fares.

Sheriff Barry telephoned the change of plans from Cleveland and a carriage was waiting at the Union depot in Akron. There was no crowd at the station and no guard but two soldiers and one policeman, who were on duty there. Arrangements had been made to hold the train for thirty minutes at the station. It arrived at 3:20. The employees of the Taplin Rice & Co. saw Peck taken into the Court House and swarmed out into the street. In the court room the judge was waiting and all the other requisites of a criminal action at law were ready. The judge cleared the room of soldiers, ordered Washer to put up his pistol and remove the manacles from the prisoner. Peck waived the reading of the indictment. Upon being asked whether he wished to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge of rape he replied, "Guilty." Thereupon the court inquired if he had anything to say before sentence should be pronounced upon him. His answer was no. The court then imposed a sentence of life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbus, the first thirty days of which were to be passed in solitary confinement. Peck was visibly frightened through-



POSTOFFICE, AKRON



ADOLPH AVENUE, AKRON, LOOKING SOUTH



LAKESIDE—SUMMIT LAKE



PUBLIC LIBRARY, AKRON

out the whole proceedings. He was again manacled, trembling like a leaf. A guard of twenty militiamen surrounded him and Sheriff Kelley as they started for the train. In the meantime the conductor of the train had been ordered by telephone to bring his train up to Center Street. As the little party moved out into Broadway toward Center the crowd of workingmen surged about and tried to seize Peek. The soldiers fixed bayonets and met the new rioters with sharp steel. They resisted their attempts only when the prisoner was safely within the train. The sheriff was waiting for it as it drew up. It did not come to a full stop, but the prisoner was hustled aboard, the sheriff followed, and Peek was on his way to the only spot that will again know him on earth. He was arraigned, pleaded guilty, was sentenced, and on his way to prison all within twenty minutes. Just four days after his crime was committed he had commenced to serve his sentence. Justice can move quickly when it has to.

These things happened on Friday, August 24, 1900. Justice in this case was fully done. It was not overdone as some very interested parties would have you believe. Peek richly deserved his sentence. No more heinous crime was ever committed in Summit County. It was revolting and repulsive in the extreme. The public has never learned the details and it never will, for they are too loathsome to publish. Unspeakable cruelty was practiced by that black ravisher upon that innocent little baby. Not only that, but Peek's record was a bad one before coming to Akron. The New York Tribune printed a list of the crimes for which he was wanted at Patterson, New Jersey. It is far better for him and for society that he be denied his liberty until Death shall free him, and his shrivelled soul shall pass on for the sentence of the Great Judge. No maudlin sentimentality should be allowed to interfere with the complete execution of this just sentence. The pleas of lawyers engaged by his friends to obtain his release are mercenary and should fall upon deaf ears.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE RIOT.

With Louis Peck safely in the penitentiary, the members of the military forces began to think of discharge from the irksome duties which had been unexpectedly imposed upon them. The Fourth Regiment had lost a large part of the benefit of their annual encampment and they longed to return to Minerva Park. Colonels Adams and Potter desired to leave Akron with their commands on Friday night. The city authorities were apprehensive of trouble to come on Saturday night. The mayor urged the colonels to remain until Monday morning. Saturday brought with it a half-holiday and most of the shops and factories paid their men on that day. Hence, it was thought that if new trouble were to arise it was most probable that it would come Saturday night. The militia officers reluctantly complied with the wishes of the mayor. Saturday and Sunday passed without extraordinary incident. If anything, the city was more orderly than usual.

On Saturday afternoon the mayor held the first session of Police Court since Wednesday morning. By consent of the county officials, it was held in the Court House. The city government was without a home of any kind. On Monday, August 27, at an early hour in the morning, the military companies took their departure and the city was left to take care of itself. The city commissioners had leased for one year the substantial stone office building of the American Cereal Company, on the corner of Mill and Broadway. This had been abandoned by the company when its principal offices had been moved to Chicago. The postoffice department of the federal government had occupied it for a while as the site of the Akron postoffice while the government building was being completed. It had been vacant several years and was the only available location for the purposes of the city. The Board of City Commissioners met here on Monday morning and transacted their first real business subsequent to the riot. Their first business was to act upon the request of Chief of Police H. H.

Harrison for a leave of absence for ten days. It was granted and he left for Chicago to attend the annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a member. The coroner, E. O. Leberman announced that he would hold his inquest over the victims of the shooting during the latter part of the week, as evidence was rapidly being secured. The public authorities, both city and county, had already taken steps to bring about the arrest of all parties who had been active in the lawless proceedings of Wednesday night. Detectives from Cleveland and Pittsburg were on the scene by Thursday and were fast securing evidence against the guilty ones. By Tuesday, the 28th, the authorities began to suffer from a perfect deluge of anonymous letters, threatening them all with death if any arrests were made. They paid no attention to these threats, but persevered in the task of running down the criminals. Many of the rioters were strangers in the city and many others had left upon learning that they were likely to be brought to justice. Hence, the work was very difficult. Finally a special grand jury was impaneled and J. Park Alexander was made foreman of it. The county prosecutor, who had been indefatigable in the work, laid before it the evidence he had secured. True bills were returned against forty-one men and boys who had been the leaders of the mob. Soon the county jail was filled with the accused persons. Officer John E. Washer arrested one man, Vernand Kempf, down in Tennessee, and brought him safely back to Akron. Upon his trial for shooting with intent to kill, he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for eighteen months. The other cases were disposed of as follows:

State of Ohio vs. William Hunt, George Brodt and James McNaughton—Charge, rioting. Hunt retracts his plea of not guilty and enters plea of guilty, and is sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. Defendant McNaughton plead guilty; sentence, \$20 and costs.

State of Ohio vs. Harry Earle, Jr., Claude Bender, Andrew Morgan, Andrew Wilburn—Charge, rioting. Defendant Bender pleads

guilty, sentenced to workhouse for thirty days and pay \$10 fine and costs. Nolle entered as to all the defendants except Bender.

State of Ohio vs. Walter Wingerter, Arthur Sprague, Frank Sickles, William Henry—Charge, burglary and larceny. Wingerter sentenced to the reformatory. Same as to defendants Sickles and Henry.

State of Ohio vs. Frank Bisson—Shooting with intent to kill or wound. Sentenced to Boys' Industrial School.

State of Ohio vs. Howard McClelland. Shooting with intent to kill or wound. Sentenced to penitentiary for one year.

State of Ohio vs. John Rhoden. Shooting with intent to kill or wound. Sentenced to penitentiary for one year.

State of Ohio vs. Charles Timmerman, David Spellman, Frank Wheeler, Joseph Higby—Charge, rioting. Defendant Wheeler plead guilty; sentence, thirty days in jail and pay the costs. Defendant Spellman, \$25 and costs. Dismissed as to Higby.

State of Ohio vs. Walter Wingerter, Frank Sickles and William Crile—Charge, rioting. Defendant Crile sentenced to pay \$20 and costs.

State of Ohio vs. Arthur Sprague, Norman Breckenridge and Edward Eppley—Charge, rioting. Breckenridge, thirty days in jail and \$25 fine and costs. Sprague the same. Eppley, no trial.

State of Ohio vs. Sandy Coppard, William Henry and Edward Henry—Charge, rioting. All sentenced to thirty days in jail and \$25 fine and costs.

State of Ohio vs. William Averill, Andrew B. Halter and Frank Bisson—Charge, rioting. Halter and Averill fined \$50 and costs. Bisson dropped from the docket.

State of Ohio vs. Charles Timmerman—Charge, breaking into prison and attacking officer for the purpose of lynching. Sentenced to penitentiary for one year.

State of Ohio vs. Edward Eppley, Harry Earle, Jr., and Oliver Morgan—Charge, unlawful possession and use of dynamite. All sentenced to reformatory and to pay costs.

State of Ohio vs. William Averill—Charge,

shooting, with intent to kill or wound. Sentenced to reformatory.

State of Ohio vs. Vernando Kempf—Charge, shooting with intent to kill or wound. Sentenced to penitentiary for eighteen months.

State of Ohio vs. Charles Fink and David Snyder—Charge, rioting. Defendant Fink pleads guilty; sentence, thirty days in jail, \$25 and costs. Defendant Snyder plead guilty; sentenced to pay \$20 and costs.

State of Ohio vs. Frank Viall, Lovell Nigh and August Simmonette—Charge, rioting. Nigh sentenced thirty days in jail, \$25 and costs. Simmonette, thirty days in jail, \$25 and costs. Viall, \$50 and costs and thirty days in jail.

Thus it will be seen there were thirty convictions in the cases resulting from the riot. When one reflects upon the amount of work necessary to prepare for and conduct one important criminal action at law, he will readily appreciate the titanic labor performed by the public authorities. Able counsel had been secured to defend each of the accused men, and the trials were hotly contested. The result reflects every credit upon R. M. Wanamaker, the prosecuting attorney. It is hardly possible to bestow too much praise upon the energy and skill he devoted to his work in bringing retribution upon those guilty of causing so much shame to the fair city of Akron.

There was one glaring miscarriage of justice. The public felt keenly that the member of the city council, of whom mention was made in the last chapter, and who was one of the leaders of the mob, should have been punished for his misdeeds that night. He escaped free. It was also regretted by many that the court, in passing sentence upon those convicted, did not impose heavier sentences, because of the heinousness of the offenses. There is this to be said in extenuation, that for many of them, it was a first offense; that the excitement of the moment carried some of them off their feet; that some up to this time had borne good reputations in the community; that some had families dependent upon them for support, and that the sen-

tences, such as they were, would be a sufficient deterrent from future violation of law.

Thus justice emerged triumphant, as she always will. Law and Order were fully restored and affairs moved along in orderly procession. The citizens began to take an account of their losses. The City Building was but a heap of bricks, stones and twisted iron. Columbia Hall, one of the chief meeting-places of the city, was the same. The buildings on the opposite side of Main Street had been damaged by flames and the violence of the mob. One of the stores there had been looted. The stores south of Columbia Hall had been damaged by fire and smoke. The Standard Hardware Company had lost its entire stock of fire-arms. For all this loss not one cent of fire insurance could be collected. Several cases brought to collect insurance dragged their weary lengths through the various courts for several years afterward, but it was uniformly decided that the companies were not liable for loss occasioned by the mob. The loss in money was about a quarter of a million dollars. A whole regiment of soldiers was quartered for nearly a week. The city and county had large bills to pay for detective service and the expense of the trials. Many citizens received serious injuries from bullets and flying missiles of all kinds. Among them the newspapers mentioned the following: Fred Vorwerk, W. H. Dussel, Park Stair, Arthur E. Sprague, John Ahren, E. Chemelitzki, Albert Grant, Frank Sours, E. Shelby and Albert Stevens, of the citizens; L. Manchester, W. Roepke, Minor Fritz, John Denious, A. Eberle and David Phillips, of the firemen, and John E. Washer, Alva Greenlese, John King and Edward Dunn, of the police force.

Although seven years have passed since that momentous time, the city is still occupying the old office of the American Cereal Company as a City Hall. Three different administrations have conducted the city's affairs within its walls. They are still called "temporary quarters," but there is no prospect of anything more permanent for years to come. The city is so busy building viaducts and

paving streets and expending so much money for such purposes and the present quarters are so well adapted for the present needs that it is probable that Akron will have no City Hall of her own for many years to come. In spite of some objections on the part of some officials, it must be admitted that the present building makes a very good housing for the conduct of municipal affairs, and that the rent is not unreasonable for such a structure. The City Council has a room large enough for its deliberations; the Mayor's Court is well provided for; the Board of Health, the Auditor, the Solicitor and the Police Department, all have separate and commodious apartments.

The main damage caused by the riot was that done to the hitherto fair reputation of the city. In the heart of the cultured Western Reserve of Ohio, it was not thought possible that such an outbreak of lawlessness could occur. The other cities of the Western Reserve blushed for us. The great state of Ohio was ashamed of us. We had brought discredit upon the great state of which we are so proud. Our shame went abroad throughout the land—throughout the world. The great newspapers sent special correspondents to Akron and covered their front pages with great, black headlines to publish to the world our disgrace. As an example, the Pittsburgh Dispatch of August 24, 1900, bore across the entire front page in startling type, this inscription: "National Guard Preserves Order in Shamed Akron." This shame, this

disgrace, this damage to a splendid reputation, was our greatest loss.

If the cause of it all can be said to belong to those who might have averted it, then there is no difficulty in putting the blame where it belongs—at the door of incompetent public officials. The errors of judgment on their part were so numerous that it will not be possible to mention them here. Even when the riot was at its height, a dozen determined policemen could have put the entire mob to rout. Many times that night it happened, that some one would cry, "The Police are Coming Out," and the entire crowd would take to their heels and scatter in all directions. It is to be feared that downright cowardice, as well as lack of judgment, was one of the prominent characteristics of those now criticised.

From the black picture let us turn to a bright one. Letters of shining gold should be used to tell of the deeds of Akron's firemen who played so noble a part in that night's doings. From its very beginning, Akron's fire department has never been found wanting in any emergency, but on this occasion, it covered itself with everlasting glory. The prison-keeper and a few of the policemen proved also that night that they were brave men. These, with the county prosecutor, and the members of the Grand and Petit juries who dealt with the riot cases, are they who emerged with credit from the Riot of 1900.

CHAPTER V

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS

Settlement and Organization of the Townships—Settlement and Founding of the Towns—Sketches of Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, Tallmadge, Peninsula, Etc.

Summit County possesses some of the most beautiful scenery in Ohio. There is not an uninteresting township in the whole county. Each has some special charm to prove that Nature has been most lavish of her gifts. The valley of the Cuyahoga divides the upper half of the county, while the southern half is diversified by a chain of beautiful lakes. Everywhere there is variety; monotonous expanses of level ground are nowhere to be seen. Near the head of the Cuyahoga Valley are the famed Northampton Hills which offer vistas of hill country that remind the beholder of New England. Here, on a smaller scale, are the qualities which have made the Berkshires famous for their beauty. The Lake Country has its eminences, also, rising two or three hundred feet almost from the water's edge. The lakes, nestling amid these green hills, make a picture which is worthy the long journey which many travelers make to see it. From these high points, the land stretches away to the east and west in long rolls and billows. It is not a matter of wonder that Medina and Portage and Stark counties objected so strenuously to being deprived of the townships which were taken from them to form the new county of Summit. By that process they lost the fairest portion of their domain.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

Of the early settlers of Bath Township there are two families which stand out pre-eminent—the Hales and the Hammonds. The influence of the Hale family during the years subsequent has been stronger and wider felt than that of perhaps any other family in the county. "It has been of incalculable benefit, exerted, as it always has been, in behalf of high thinking and clean living. The fact that for a long time this region was called "Hammondsburgh" shows the prominent part Jason Hammond played in the performance of its early affairs. The hamlet of Hammond's Corners still bears the name of this first settler. The first real settlement of the township was made in 1810. During the summer of that year, Jonathan Hale and Jason Hammond, both Connecticut men, came to Ohio to settle upon the land they had recently purchased. They were obliged to dispossess other white men whom they found living upon their land without color of title. A survey of the township had been made in 1805, and the name "Wheatfield" given to it by Rial McArthur, the surveyor, probably because his eyes had been gladdened that day by a sight of a waving field of that grain. It is a pity the name did not survive. Fine fields of wheat may be seen on all hands, to-day, in season, and it is one of the success-

ful crops of the township, while the name of Bath is of no significance, locally, whatever. It is said the name was given to the township in joke. It is now firmly affixed and "Bath" this township will ever be. Bath was organized as a township in 1818, and Jonathan Hale was made the first trustee; Jason Hammond, supervisor; Henry Hutson, justice of the peace, and Eleazer Rice, constable. Bath sent nearly one hundred men into the Union Army during the Civil War and many of her citizens have occupied prominent places in the county and State. Among them may be mentioned Gen. A. C. Voris, Peter Voris, R. O. Hammond, J. Park Alexander, Sumner Nash, C. O. Hale, Jared Barker and O. W. Hale. The principal places in the township are Botzum, a station on the Cleveland and Terminal Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Montrose (formerly called Latta's Corners and sometimes Ellis' Corners); Hammond's Corners and Ghent. At the picturesque village last mentioned there are extensive saw-mills, grist-mills, a general store, etc. P. A. Ganyard is the township clerk in 1907, and William Davis and C. S. Parsons are justices of the peace.

BOSTON TOWNSHIP.

Boston Township contains three villages—Peninsula, Boston Mills and Everett. The earliest settlers were also from Connecticut. In 1805, the purchasers of the holdings of the Connecticut Land Company sent many surveying corps into Summit County for the purpose of allotting the lands. In this year Alfred Wolcott, James Stanford, John Teale and Samuel Ewart came into Boston Township for the purpose of making a survey. In 1806, Wolcott and Stanford both purchased land surveyed by them the summer previous and located upon it at once. They thus became the first settlers in the township. The Wolcott family afterward became very prominent and influential. The township was organized in 1811, as a part of Portage County.

Its first officers were Timothy Bishop, Andrew Johnson and Aaron Miller, trustees; William Beers, clerk; Launcelot May, treasurer; Alfred Wolcott and Moses Cunningham, justices of the peace, and James Jordan, constable. More than 140 men of Boston township fought for the Union in the war of 1861-65, the most distinguished of whom was Colonel Arthur L. Conger. On July 4, 1889, Colonel and Mrs. Conger presented to Boston Township the fine soldiers' monument which stands in the village of Peninsula at its western border. Peninsula has an extensive flour-mill and, in the southern part of the village, a large stone-quarry of a fine-grained, white sand-stone, from which mill-stones are made. Boston has saw-mills and the great paper-mills of the Akron-Cleveland Paper Bag Company, the power for which is partly secured from a large dam thrown across the Cuyahoga River. Colonel A. L. Conger and Hon. S. P. Wolcott are the Boston citizens who have earned for themselves the greatest fame. At the present time Charles Peterson is clerk and E. B. Conger and N. B. Wise are justices of the peace.

COPLEY TOWNSHIP.

Copley Township came to us from Medina County when our county was created in 1840. It is well watered by Pigeon Creek, Wolf Creek and Chocolog Creek, besides having within its confines White Pond, Black Pond and Chocolog Pond. Formerly a great swamp called Copley Swamp occupied a large part of it, but by judicious draining it has been reduced to an insignificant area. It is now one vast garden—the old peat and muck beds furnishing the best kind of soil for raising celery, onions, etc. In early times it was the great game preserve of the whole region. Copley was first settled in 1814 by Jonah Turner, who came from Pennsylvania. Six additional families arrived during the next five years. It was set apart as a township of Medina County in 1819, and was named Greenfield at first by Garner Green, who origi-

nally owned a large part of its territory. He afterwards changed the name to Copley, the maiden name of his wife. When the Northern Ohio Railroad was built, in 1891, it gave Copley an outlet, and was the means of starting a new hamlet—Fairlawn, which now boasts a mill, general store, smithy, etc. Copley sent nearly 150 men into the Union Army. Homer G. Long is now township clerk and C. C. Frederiek is justice of the peace.

COVENTRY TOWNSHIP.

Coventry Township lies to the north of Franklin and Green and just outside of the City of Akron. It is also the southern line of the Western Reserve. Its physical features are unusual in that it is dotted by numerous lakes and in early days was traversed by a considerable stream, the Tuscarawas. In addition to this, about 1840, the Reservoir was built, composed partly of natural and partly artificial bodies of water. Long Lake is the largest of these natural bodies of water. The Indian seem to have made this their headquarters and naturally so, for New Portage was at the head of the Indian Trail. These Indians were Delawares and the most important of their chiefs was Hopocan or Captain Pipe. He called himself, "Hopocan, King of New Portage." The first white settler of the township was Daniel Haines, who came from Pennsylvania about the year 1806. After him, in 1811, came the Allens, from New York State, forebears of the Allens, who live there today. The township grew at an amazing pace and a great future seemed before it. The Tuscarawas was then an immense stream capable of floating large boats, and many a boatload went from Coventry to New Orleans. A glass factory started and for some time many articles of value and profit were turned out. A distillery was started by Adam Falor. Saw-mills and grist-mills started up. A lawyer by the name of Van Humphreys settled there and the "State of Coventry" began to be. The now

well known "State Mill" arose in this fashion: At the time of the construction of the Reservoir it was necessary to destroy the mill formerly there, and to replace it the State built a large mill at that point. For a long time it was the center of the mill business of that district, and of late years has become valuable, chiefly as a summer resort. With the advent of the canal the township continued to flourish and for a time seemed to rival Middlebury. However, its prospects died down and it settled down to the regular way of a township. Still it is to be remembered that with the last increase of territory to Akron, a large part of Coventry was annexed to the city, and the old city spirit of Coventry survives possibly in another form.

The township organization occurred in 1808, and at that time Coventry was a part of Springfield and they were a part of Portage County, till the organization of Summit in 1840. At the present time the taxable property in the township is valued at about \$1,300,000. With the rapid growth of the city south, and the addition of Barberton and Kenmore, it seems that it will be only a short time till the township will disappear within municipal lines. Among the prominent families in the township have been the Brewsters and the Falors. From Coventry township also came John R. Buehtel, the founder of Buehtel College, and William Buehtel, who represented Summit County in the State legislature from 1901-3. The present representative, Howard C. Spicer, is also from Coventry township. B. T. Davis and H. E. Shook are the present justices of the peace for the township.

The village of Cuyahoga Falls was founded in 1825 by Elkanah Richardson. Among the earliest settlers were Joshua Stow and William Wetmore. In 1815 a saw-mill was in operation near Gaylord's Grove, operated by power derived from a dam across the river at that point. The name Cuyahoga Falls was adopted in accordance with a suggestion from the postoffice department. The

firm of Stow and Wetmore built several mills, dams and business buildings in the new village, and by 1830 the town took on an important aspect. In that year they built a large paper mill, an industry that is still carried on profitably. They were assisted in the paper business by John Rumrill, who had learned the art in the New England paper mills. About 1825 Henry Newberry came from Connecticut and built more dams, a saw-mill, linseed oil-mill and a paper-mill. He was a graduate of Yale and was one of the most prominent of the early settlers. March 5, 1851, the citizens of Cuyahoga Falls organized a township of the same name and co-extensive with the territory of the village. The government of the village was then given over to the township officers who were elected at that time as follows: Horace A. Miller, Henry Newberry, Jr., and Porter G. Somers, trustees; Lucious Bradley, treasurer; Grant P. Turner, clerk; William H. Taylor, assessor, and W. J. Wilson and W. W. Lucas, constables. This arrangement failed to give satisfaction and on June 3, 1868, the village government was reorganized. On September 1, 1868, the first election was held and William A. Hanford was elected mayor; Henry C. Lockwood, treasurer; Porter G. Somers, recorder; T. F. Heath, Charles Hunt, W. M. Griswold, John Hinde and L. W. Loomis, trustees. In 1841 the Board of Commissioners, to locate the county seat decided upon Cuyahoga Falls, but the legislature interfered the year following, and, leaving the question to a popular vote, it was located at Akron. It cannot be said that Cuyahoga Falls was at any time the county seat, in spite of the acts of the commission.

Cuyahoga Falls' schools have always been among the best in the county. The village obtained its reputation as an educational center very early in its existence. In 1834 a private school was opened by J. H. Reynolds. In 1836 a school for girls was opened by Sarah Carpenter. Later schools were conducted by Frances C. Barron and Eliza Deaver. In 1837, the Cuyahoga Falls Institute was opened for pupils by Rev. Roswell

Brooks and Charles Clark. The present brick High School building was built in 1871. The High School was organized in 1855, H. F. Taylor being the first principal. Among his successors have been such famous men as Edward R. Sill, Vergil P. Kline and William I. Chamberlain. In 1833, "The Ohio Review," Cuyahoga Falls' first newspaper, was started by Horace Canfield and Timothy Spencer. It ran about one year. It was followed in close succession by the "Renovator," "The Young Buzzard," "The Telescope," "The American Eagle," and "The True American." The last mentioned stopped about 1843. In 1870 "The Cuyahoga Falls Reporter" was founded by E. O. Knox and, by good business management, has succeeded in continuing publication until the present time. In 1881 "The Weekly Journal" was started, but did not last more than a year.

The village sent nearly 200 men into the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1859 "The Union Fair Association" was formed and fitted up fair grounds at the north end of the village. Not being a success financially, the association was wound up in 1861. Cuyahoga Falls has had her share of prominent citizens, among whom can be named Edward Rowland Sill, one of America's very best poets, and whose fame has just begun to grow, Elisha N. Sill, Samuel W. McClure, Henry McKinney, George Paul and Charles R. Grant.

Cuyahoga Falls now has the following churches: Church of Christ, Rev. W. L. Denslow, pastor; First Congregational, Rev. A. E. Woodruff, pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. W. J. Wilson, pastor; St. John's Episcopal; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, Rev. J. A. Nolan, pastor, and the Welsh Congregational. The principal industries now are The Walsh Paper Company, C. M. Walsh, president; T. A. Murphy, vice-president and general manager; E. A. Prior, secretary, and F. T. Moloney, treasurer. They have a very large factory on River Street. On Portage Street are the Pearl Flour Mills, operated by the Walsh Milling Company, of which Cornelius M. Walsh is president. The large fac-

100 106
~~106 107~~



BIG FALLS—THE GORGE



LAKE ANNA, BARBERTON



COUNTY INFIRMARY



ENTRANCE TO GRACE PARK, AKRON



OLD MAID'S KITCHEN—THE GORGE



ENTRANCE TO AKRON RURAL CEMETERY

tory of the Falls Rivet and Machine Company is located on the railroad at Portage Street. Edwin Seedhouse is president and C. H. Wells, treasurer. They make rivets, bolts and power transmission machinery. The Acme Wire Company has officers as follows: W. C. Hall, president; S. H. Miller, vice-president; L. D. Brown, treasurer; E. A. Henry, general manager. Falls Hollow Staybolt Company, C. M. Walsh, president; The Falls Lumber Company, G. R. James, secretary and treasurer; The Keller Brick Company, Frederick W. Keller, president; W. F. Keller, secretary and president; Tift and Vogan, consisting of Smith D. Tift and Fremont D. Vogan; Turner, Vaughn and Taylor, of which Calvin W. Vaughn is general manager; Isaac N. Reid, who makes carriages and does a general smithy business; the Fair Oaks Villa is a sanitarium for mental and nervous diseases, conducted successfully by Drs. W. A. Searl and H. J. Cozad. The Cuyahoga Falls Savings Bank was organized September 2, 1904, upon the failure of the Akron Savings Bank, which had conducted a Cuyahoga Falls branch. It has a capital of \$50,000 and is ably managed by following officers: President, C. M. Walsh; vice-president, W. R. Lodge; vice-president, Edwin Seedhouse; treasurer and cashier, F. T. Moloney; secretary, E. A. Prior. The Falls Savings and Loan Association is ably conducted by L. W. Loomis, president; E. A. Prior, secretary; Dr. W. A. Searl, treasurer, and C. T. Grant, attorney. Bauman and Orth (Edward H. Bauman and Frank W. Orth) are the present proprietors of the Cuyahoga Falls Reporter. The Central Union Telephone Company and the Akron Peoples' Telephone Company both have exchanges here. The population of Cuyahoga Falls is now about 4,000. In 1907 its officials are: Mayor, C. A. Davis; clerk, C. D. Crumb; treasurer, Theodore Heath; marshal, I. Goldwood. The mayor and clerk are Democrats, the other two Republicans.

TALLMADGE TOWNSHIP.

Tallmadge was founded in 1806 by David Bacon, minister, missionary and colonizer.

His experiences in the wilderness and the difficulties he had to contend with in establishing his little colony are typical, and for that reason are here set forth in full according to the excellent narrative of his son, Dr. Leonard Bacon, as published in Howe's Historical Collections (Ohio). It may readily be believed that the labors and dangers incident to the settlement of Tallmadge were no greater than those attending the settlement of the other townships of the county.

Rev. David Bacon, the founder of Tallmadge, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1771, and died in Hartford in 1817 at the early age of forty-six years, worn out by excessive labors, privations and mental sufferings, largely consequent upon his financial failure with his colony. He was the first missionary sent to the Western Indians from Connecticut. His means were pitifully inadequate, but with a stout heart, reliant upon God, he started, August 8, 1800, from Hartford, afoot and alone through the wilderness, with no outfit but what he could carry on his back. At Buffalo Creek, now the site of the city of Buffalo, he took vessel for Detroit, which he reached September 11, thirty-four days after leaving Hartford, and was hospitably received by Major Hunt, commandant of the United States garrison there. After a preliminary survey he returned to Connecticut, and on the 25th of December was married at Lebanon to Alice Parks, then under eighteen years of age; a week later, on the last day of the last year of the last century, December 31, 1800, he was ordained regularly to the specific work of a missionary to the heathen, the first ever sent out from Connecticut.

On the 11th of February, 1801, with his young wife, he started for Detroit, going through the wilderness of New York and Canada by sleigh, and arrived there Saturday, May 9. The bride, before she got out of Connecticut, had a new and painful experience. They stopped at a noisy country tavern at Canaan. There was a large company altogether, some drinking, some talking and some

swearing, and this they found was common at all the public-houses.

Detroit at this time was the great emporium of the fur trade. Some of the Indian traders were men of great wealth for those days and of highly cultivated minds. Many of them were educated in England and Scotland at the universities, a class today in Britain termed "university men." They generally spent the winter there, and in the spring returned with new goods brought by vessels through the lakes. The only Americans in the place were the officers and soldiers of the garrison, consisting of an infantry regiment and an artillery company, the officers of which treated Mr. Bacon and family with kindness and respect. The inhabitants were English, Scotch, Irish and French, all of whom hated the Yankees. The town was enclosed by cedar pickets about twelve feet high and six inches in diameter, and so close together one could not see through.

At each side were strong gates which were closed together and guarded, and no Indians were allowed to come in after sundown or to remain over night.

Upon his arrival in Detroit the missionary society paid him in all four hundred dollars: then, until September, 1803, he did not get a cent. He began his support by teaching school, at first with some success, but he was a Yankee, and the four Catholic priests used their influence in opposition. His young wife assisted him. They studied the Indian language, but made slow progress, and their prospect for usefulness in Detroit seemed waning.

On the 19th of February, 1802, his first child was born at Detroit—the afterwards eminent Dr. Leonard Bacon. In the May following he went down into the Maumee country with a view to establishing a mission among the Indians. The Indians were mostly drunk, and he was an unwilling witness to their drunken orgies. Little Otter, their chief, received him courteously, called a council of the tribe, and then, to his talk through an interpreter, gave him their decision that they would not have him. It was to this effect:

Your religion is very good, but only for white people; it will not do for Indians. When the Great Spirit made white people he put them on another island, gave them farms, tools to work with, horses, horned cattle and sheep and hogs for them, that they might get their living in that way and he taught them to read, and gave them their religion in a book. But when he made Indians he made them wild, and put them on this island in the woods, and gave them the wild game that they might live by hunting. We formerly had a religion very much like yours, but we found it would not do for us, and we have discovered a much better way.

Seeing he could not succeed he returned to Detroit. He had been with them several days and twice narrowly escaped assassination from the intoxicated ones. His son, Leonard, in his memoirs of his father, published in the Congregational Quarterly for 1876, and from which this article is derived, wrote:

"Something more than ordinary courage was necessary in the presence of so many drunken and half-drunken Indians, any one of whom might suddenly shoot or tomahawk the missionary at the slightest provocation or at none." The two instances mentioned by him in which he was enabled to baffle the malice of savages ready to murder him remind me of another instance.

"It was while my parents were living at Detroit, and when I was an infant of less than four months, two Indians came as if for a friendly visit: one of them, a tall and stalwart, young man, the other shorter and older. As they entered my father met them, gave his hand to the old man, and was just extending it to the other, when my mother, quick to discern the danger, exclaimed, 'See! He has a knife.' At the word my father saw that, while the Indian's right hand was ready to salute, a gleaming knife in his left-hand was partly concealed under his blanket.

"An Indian intending to assassinate waits until his intended victim is looking away from him and then strikes. My father's keen

eye was fixed upon the murderer, and watched him eye to eye. The Indian found himself strangely disconcerted. In vain did the old man talk to my father in angry and chiding tones—that keen, black eye was watching the would-be assassin. The time seemed long. My mother took the baby (himself) from the birch-bark cradle, and was going to call for help, but when she reached the door, she dared not leave her husband. At last the old man became weary of chiding; the young man had given up his purpose for a time and they retired.”

Failing on the Maumee, Mr. Bacon soon after sailed with his little family to Mackinaw. This was at the beginning of summer, 1802. Mackinaw was then one of the remotest outposts of the fur trade and garrisoned by a company of United States troops. His object was to establish a mission at Abrecreche, about twenty miles distant, a large settlement of Chippewa Indians, but they were no less determined than those on the Maumee that no missionary should live in their villages. Like those, also, they were a large part of the time drunk from whiskey, supplied in abundance by the fur traders in exchange for the proceeds of their hunting excursions. They had at one time no less than 900 gallon kegs on hand.

His work was obstructed from the impossibility of finding an interpreter, so he took into his family an Indian lad, through whom to learn the language—his name was Singenog. He remained at Mackinaw about two years, but the Indians would never allow him to go among them. Like the Indians generally, they regarded ministers as another sort of conjurors, with power to bring sickness and disease upon them.

At one time early in October the second year, 1803, Singenog, the young Indian, persuaded his uncle, Pondega Kawwan, a head chief, and two other Chippewa dignitaries, to visit the missionary, and presenting him a string of wampum, Pondega Kawwan made a very non-committal, dignified speech, to the effect that there was no use of his going among them, that the Great Spirit did not

put them on the ground to learn such things as the white people taught. If it were not for rum they might listen, “but,” concluded he, “Rum is our Master.” And later he said to Singenog, “Our father is a great man and knows a great deal; and if we were to know so much, perhaps the Great Spirit would not let us live.”

After a residence at Mackinaw of about two years and all prospects of success hopeless, the missionary society ordered him to New Connecticut, there to itinerate as a missionary and to improve himself in the Indian language, etc. About the 1st of August, 1804, with his wife and two children, the youngest an infant, he sailed for Detroit. From hence they proceeded in an open canoe, following the windings of the shore, rowing by day and sleeping on land by night, till having performed a journey of near 200 miles, they reached, about the middle of October, Cleveland, then a mere hamlet on the lake shore.

Leaving his family at Hudson, he went on to Hartford to report to the society. He went almost entirely on foot a distance of about 600 miles, which he wearily trudged much of the way through the mud, slush and snow of winter. An arrangement was made by which he could act half the time as pastor at Hudson, and the other half as a missionary to the various settlements on the Reserve. On his return a little experience satisfied him that more could be done than in any other way for the establishment of Christian institutions on the Reserve, by the old Puritan mode of colonizing, by founding a religious colony strong enough and compact enough to maintain schools and public worship.

An ordinary township, with its scattered settlements and roads at option, with no common central point, cannot well grow into a town. The unity of a town as a body politic depends very much on fixing a common center to which every homestead shall be obviously related. In no other rural town, perhaps, is that so well provided for as in Tallmadge. “Public spirit, local pride,” writes Dr. Bacon, “friendly intercourse, general culture and good taste, and a certain moral and re-

ligious steadfastness are among the characteristics by which Tallmadge is almost proverbially distinguished throughout the Reserve. No observing stranger can pass through the town without seeing that it was planned by a sagacious and far-seeing mind.

"It was fit that he who had planned the settlement, and who had identified with it all his hopes for usefulness for the remainder of his life, and all his hopes of a competence for his family, should be the first settler in the township. He did not wait for harder adventurers to encounter the first hardships and to break the loneliness of the woods. Selecting a temporary location near an old Indian trail, a few rods from the southern boundary of the township, he built the first log cabin, and there placed his family.

"I well remember the pleasant day in July, 1807, when that family made its removal from the center of Hudson to a new log-house in a township that had no name and no human habitation. The father and mother—poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith and in the treasure of God's promises; rich in their well-tryed mutual affection; rich in their expectation of usefulness and of the comfort and competence which they hoped to achieve by their enterprise; rich in the parental joy with which they looked upon the three little ones that were carried in their arms or nestled among their scanty household goods in the slow-moving wagon—were familiar with whatever there is in hardship and peril or disappointment, to try the courage of the noblest manhood or the immortal strength of a true woman's love. The little ones were the natives of the wilderness—the youngest a delicate nursling of six months, the others born in a remoter and more savage West. These five, with a hired man, were the family.

"I remember the setting out, the halt before the door of an aged friend to say farewell, the fording of the Cuyahoga, the day's journey of somewhat less than thirteen miles along a road that had been cut (not made) through the dense forest, the little cleared spot where the journey ended, the new log-

house, with what seemed to me a stately hill behind it, and with a limpid rivulet winding near the door. That night, when the first family worship was offered in that cabin, the prayer of the two worshipers, for themselves and their children, and for the work which they had that day begun, was like the prayer that went up of old from the deck of the Mayflower, or from beneath the wintry sky of Plymouth. One month later a German family came within the limits of the town; but it was not until the next February that a second family came, a New England family, whose mother tongue was English. Well I do remember the solitude of that first winter, and how beautiful the change was when spring at last began to hang its garlands on the trees.

"The next thing in carrying out the plan to which Mr. Bacon had devoted himself was to bring in, from whatever quarter, such families as would enter into his views and would co-operate with him for the early and permanent establishment of Christian order. It was at the expense of many a slow and weary journey to older settlements that he succeeded in bringing together the families who, in the spring and summer of 1808, began to call the new town their home. His repeated absences from the home are fresh in my memory, and so is the joy with which we greeted the arrival of one family after another coming to relieve our loneliness; nor least among the memories of that time is the remembrance of my mother's fear when left alone with her three little children. She had not ceased to fear the Indians, and sometimes a straggling savage, or a little company of them, came by our door on the old portage path, calling, perhaps, to try our hospitality, and with signs or broken English phrases asking for whiskey. She could not feel that to 'pull in the latch string' was a sufficient exclusion of such visitors, and in my mind's eye I seem now to see her frail form tugging at a heavy chest, with which to barricade the door before she dared to sleep. It was, indeed, a relief and joy to feel at last that we had neighbors, and that our town was begin-

ning to be inhabited. At the end of the second year from the commencement of the survey, there were, perhaps, twelve families, and the town received its name, Tallmadge."

Slowly the settlement of the town proceeded from 1807 to 1810. Emigration from Connecticut had about ceased, owing to the stagnation of business from European wars, and the embargo and other non-intercourse acts of Jefferson's administration. Mr. Bacon could not pay for the land he had purchased. He went East to try to make new satisfactory arrangements with the proprietors, leaving behind his wife and five little children. The proprietors were immovable. Some of his parishioners felt hard towards him because, having made payments, he could not perfect their titles. With difficulty he obtained the means to return for his family.

In May, 1812, he left Tallmadge, and all "that was realized after five years of arduous labor was poverty, the alienation of some old friends, the depression that follows a fatal defeat, and the dishonor that falls on one who cannot pay his debts." He lingered on a few years, supporting his family by traveling and selling the "Scott's Family Bible" and other religious works, from house to house, and occasional preaching. He bore his misfortunes with Christian resignation, struggled on a few years with broken spirits and broken constitution, and died at Hartford, August 17, 1817. "My mother," said Dr. Bacon, "standing over him with her youngest, an infant in her arms, said to him: 'Look on your babe before you die.' He looked up and said, with distinct and audible utterance: 'The blessing of the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, rest upon thee.' Just before dawn he breathed his last. Now he knows more than all of us, said the doctor; while my mother, bathing the dead face with her tears, and warming it with kisses, exclaimed: 'Let my last end be like his.'"

There is little doubt that Rev. David Bacon was the first white person who made his home in this township. Other early settlers were George Boosinger, Justin E. Frink, Ephraim Clark, Jonathan Sprague, Titus Chapman,

William Neal, Elizur Wright, Moses Bradford, Salmon Sackett, John Caruthers, Reuben Upson, John Wright and Luther Chamberlain. The township was named in honor of one of its early proprietors, Benjamin Tallmadge, of Litchfield, Connecticut. Nearly all the original settlers were from Connecticut. It was organized as a separate township in November, 1812. Elizur Wright was elected clerk and Nathaniel Chapman, justice of the peace. Tallmadge has from the very earliest days brought a very strong religious and educational influence to bear upon the surrounding communities. The average of culture is higher here than in any other community in this vicinity—perhaps in Ohio. The purpose of its founder was religious. The Congregational Church was organized here in 1809. In 1810, a school-house was opened and Lucy Foster, who married Alpha Wright the next year, was its first teacher. In 1816 "Tallmadge Academy" was incorporated and opened to students. Among its teachers, Simeon Woodruff and Elizur Wright were the earliest, while later came Sidney Edgerton. About 1835 Ephraim T. Sturtevant opened a private school and taught it successfully for several years. Tallmadge established the first public library in Summit County, opening it in 1813, and continuing and increasing it until the present writing. The Congregational Church edifice was built in 1822, and is a fine specimen of the New England church architecture of the period. With very few changes, it has continued to serve the society until now. In 1825 the Methodist established a church organization, and in 1832 erected a church building. In 1874 they built the present structure near the public square. Coal and potters' clay are extensively mined in the township. In the early '40's several veins of iron ore were discovered and a furnace erected to smelt them. The attempt was unsuccessful and the enterprise ultimately abandoned. Some manufacturing has been successfully conducted, notably, carriage manufacturing, begun in 1827 by Amos Avery and William C. Oviatt. In 1836 they took in Isaac Robinson. In

1841 Ira P. Sperry organized the firm of Oviatt & Sperry and later took in Samuel J. Ritchie. L. V. Bierce and J. E. Baldwin also manufactured carriages for many years. In 1868 Alfred Sperry, Charles Tryon and Benjamin D. Wright began the manufacture of sewer-pipe, Henry M. Camp later succeeding Mr. Tryon. In 1871 Samuel J. Ritchie and Ira P. and Willis Sperry bought them out and continued the business with success until the fire of 1878. In 1881 Ira P. and George P. Sperry rebuilt the works. The apple-butter factory of John A. Caruthers should also be noticed. Tallmadge gave her full quota of men to preserve the Union during the rebellion of 1861. Tallmadge claims two of the greatest names in Summit County history in Sidney Edgerton and William H. Upson.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietors of Hudson township were Stephen Baldwin, David Hudson, Birdsey Norton, Nathaniel Norton, Benjamin Oviatt and Theodore Parmalee. It consisted of 16,000 acres, and, in the distribution of the lands of the Connecticut Land Company, it was sold to the above mentioned proprietors at 32 cents per acre. In 1799 David Hudson organized a party of eleven persons for the purpose of inspecting the new purchase. They started overland from Litchfield, Connecticut, and, with their wagons, oxen and cows, made a very respectable looking caravan. They were nearly two months in making the journey, reaching the present township about the latter part of June. The summer was spent in surveying; erecting a bark hut and a more substantial log-house; clearing land of timber; planting and sowing crops, and platting the village, now called Hudson, after its founder. Early in October the survey of the township, was completed and David Hudson, with his son Ira and the two surveyors, started back to Connecticut, leaving the remainder of the party as a nucleus of the future settlement.

By offering bounties of land and other inducements, Mr. Hudson succeeded in getting together twenty-eight colonists who agreed to

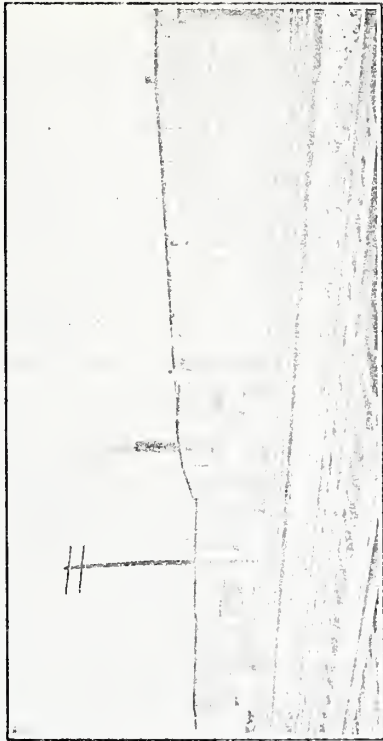
return with him into the wilderness and assist in the pioneer work of settling the new township. In this party were Heman Oviatt, Joel and Allen Gaylord, Joseph and George Darrow, Moses Thompson, Samuel Bishop and others. After enduring the usual perils and deprivations incident to pioneer journeys, they arrived safely in Hudson in May, 1800. Their first act was a public meeting to conduct services of thanksgiving for their safe journey and deliverance from the perils of the way in the wilderness. On October 28, 1800, there was born to David Hudson and his wife, Anna (Norton) Hudson, a daughter, whom they named Anner Mary Hudson. She was born in Hudson and was the first white child born in what is now Summit County.

Early in 1802 the county commissioners of Trumbull County, of which this locality was then a part, organized Hudson township and arranged for the first election in April, 1802. There were elected at that time, Heman Oviatt, Ebenezer Sheldon and Abraham Thompson, trustees; Thadeus Lacey, clerk; Rufus Edwards, Ebenezer Lester and Aaron Norton, constables, etc., etc.

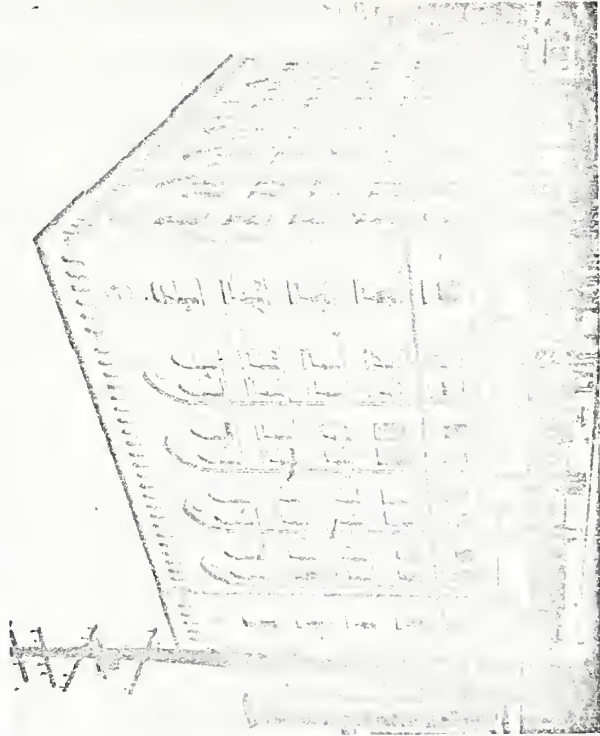
On September 4, 1802, the first church organization in what is now Summit County was made by David Hudson, with twelve of his fellow-colonists, who were members of Congregational Churches back in Connecticut. The first church thus established was a Congregational Church, and, from that day to this, not a single Sabbath has passed without public worship being held by the Congregational Church of Hudson. In 1820 the society completed a fine church edifice on the site of the present Town Hall, which was used continuously until the splendid brick church on Aurora Street, next to the "Pentagon," was built in 1865. This has proved sufficient for the needs of the Congregational Society until the present day.

In 1828 Moses Draper, Daniel Gaylord and Perley Mansur organized a Methodist Episcopal Church, the history of which is not a record of unvarying success.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1842 by Frederick Brown, Anson



THE FISHER BROS.' PLANT, AKRON



HAMILTON BUILDING, AKRON



UNION DEPOT, AKRON



THE AKRON BREWING COMPANY'S PLANT, AKRON

Brewster, Henry O'Brien, Arthur Sadler and others. It is called the "Parish of Christ Church, of Hudson, Ohio." Its membership has never been large and, at times, the organization has been maintained with difficulty.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was built in 1858 and has been maintained in connection with the church of that denomination in Cuyahoga Falls.

In 1890 an organization of the Disciples of Christ was effected and Rev. F. H. Moore was installed as its pastor.

From the very beginning Hudson led the intellectual life of the Western Reserve. What the influence of Western Reserve College has been has been told elsewhere in this work by Dr. Findley. The spirit of which that institution is a product manifested itself the year after the founding of the first settlement. George Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut, established the first school in a log-house, about where the present Town Hall stands. The growth of the schools kept pace with that of the population. In 1868 the fine brick High School building was erected. In addition to the public schools many private schools have been conducted at various times. The first was the Nutting School for young ladies, established in 1827. Then followed the Hudson Academy for boys and girls in 1834; Hudson Female Seminary in 1845; the Grosvenor Seminary and the Phelps "Seminary for Ladies," established a few years later; the J. W. Smith school in 1853; the Emily Metcalf school in 1860, and the Hudson Academy, revived in 1874 by Rev. H. B. Horsford.

In the decade of the '50's Hudson was badly smitten with the railroad fever. There was scarcely one of her citizens of means who did not invest every penny he could possibly raise in one or more of the railroad enterprises undertaken at that time. Professor Henry N. Day, of Western Reserve College, seems to have been the moving spirit in all these schemes. The investors lost every cent they put in and the depreciation in Hudson business has been constant since that time. The town never rallied from the great finan-

cial losses brought about by the failures of these railroad projects. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was completed from Cleveland to Hudson in 1852. The "Akron Branch" was built soon after. These were successful and improved business conditions in Hudson so much that when subsequent projects were broached no difficulty was encountered in getting the support of every Hudson citizen. In 1852 Prof. Day and his associates "promoted" "the Clinton Line Railroad," which was to be part of a great trans-continental railroad. In 1853 the same parties organized a bankruptcy club, the members of which were allowed to contribute to "the Clinton Line Extension," to run from Hudson to Tiffin. In the same year Hudson citizens were asked to contribute toward defraying the expenses of another dream, iridescent and alluring, called the "Hudson and Painesville Railroad," designed as an extension of the "Akron Branch Railroad." The work on all these railroads was started and carried on to various extents. Much of the old grading, fills and culverts may yet be seen in the woods and pastures near Hudson. At least one of the roads was nearly half completed, when, in 1856, the bubble burst. The dream was over, but the lapse from consciousness had cost the village every available nickel in it. These roads remain today just as they were left when work stopped in 1856. As a promoter, Prof. Day was a very great failure. Besides his railroad enterprises, which ended in disaster, might be mentioned his "Pentagon" scheme and his book-publishing company, both of which were wound up by assignees.

It is a pleasure to turn from these business failures to some other enterprises which were built upon a more substantial basis and thus became successes. The most conspicuous is the immense business built up by S. Straight & Co., established in 1867. Their business was the manufacture of butter and cheese and at one time they operated fourteen factories. In 1870 E. A. Osborne erected his butter-tub and cheese-box factory. Other mills were those of Erastus Croy, built in

1878; E. B. Shields, 1890; E. J. Tobdell; the Oviatt Manufacturing Company, in 1878, and the G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company. Hudson's mercantile status is better today, perhaps, than at any time in the past. The great fire of a few years ago, which wiped out the entire western portion of the business part of town, has been the means of bringing about a great change for the better. Fine brick blocks have taken the place of the antiquated frame buildings in which business was formerly done and merchants have filled these modern rooms with larger stocks of finer goods. The Cleveland Bank failure, which brought so much loss upon Hudson merchants, through its Hudson branch, has been largely forgotten. After the fire above mentioned, Hudson possessed but one hotel, "The Delta," located near the depot, the old "Mansion House," located on the west side of Main Street, having been destroyed in that conflagration. In 1907 a fine, new hotel was opened up in the old Beebe Mansion, on the north side of the square, and called the "Park Hotel." Among the prominent merchants of the past and present should be mentioned Charles H. Buss, Edwin S. Bentley, John Whedon, George V. Miller, Dennis J. Joyee, R. H. Grimm, Sebastian Miller, James A. Jacobs, Henry Wehner, John G. Mead, C. A. Campbell, C. H. Farwell, J. N. Farrar, P. N. Shively, J. L. Doncaster, W. M. Beebe, Charles Kilbourn and others.

Hudson village was incorporated April 1, 1837. At the first election, held that year, Heman Oviatt was chosen mayor; Lyman W. Hall, recorder; Frederick Baldwin, Harvey Baldwin, John B. Clark, Jesse Dickinson and Daniel C. Gaylord, trustees.

Hudson was one of the centers of anti-slavery sentiment in Ohio. Like Oberlin and Tallmadge, her citizens took an open and active part in attacking the great evil and arousing public opinion against it. Many fugitive slaves found an asylum here. When the Civil War broke out Hudson did her full duty and furnished more than one hundred and fifty men for the Union Army. Today,

nowhere in the county is Memorial Day more reverently celebrated.

Hudson Township has given us Judge S. H. Pitkin, M. C. Read and W. I. Chamberlain.

At the present time E. E. Rogers is township clerk and also justice of the peace. The census of 1890 gave Hudson a population of 1,143; the last census (1900) showed a decrease to 982.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

In the drawing of lands of the Connecticut Land Company the present township of Northampton fell to W. Billings, David King, Ebenezer King, Jr., F. King, John Leavitt, Jr., O. P. Holden, Luther Loomis, Joseph Pratt, Timothy Phelps, Solomon Stoddard and Daniel Wright. It was first settled in 1802 when Simeon Prior, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, brought his wife and ten children overland from the beautiful village of Northampton, on the Connecticut River, in the green hills of Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Other early settlers were Justus Remington, David Parker and Samuel King. Later came Rial McArthur, David Norton, Nathaniel Hardy, Sr., Daniel Turner. Northampton Township was very slow in being settled. The Indians remained here longer than in any other part of the country. It was not until the American forces began to assemble here for the war of 1812 that the last of the red men departed. Many of their village sites, mounds, etc., may be seen at the present time. Here was a rendezvous for militia during the second war with England, and three vessels of Commodore Perry's fleet were built in Northampton and floated down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie.

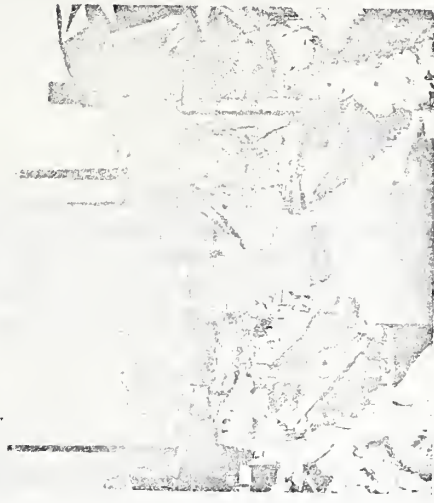
In 1836 the village of Niles, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, was platted. It never grew to anything more substantial than a vision in the minds of its projectors, Peter Voris and his associates. The site is now called Botzum. Other hamlets are Northampton Center, Steele's Corners, McArthur's Corners and French's Mill. Northampton did far more than her share in furnishing men for the



HIGH SCHOOL, CUYAHOGA FALLS



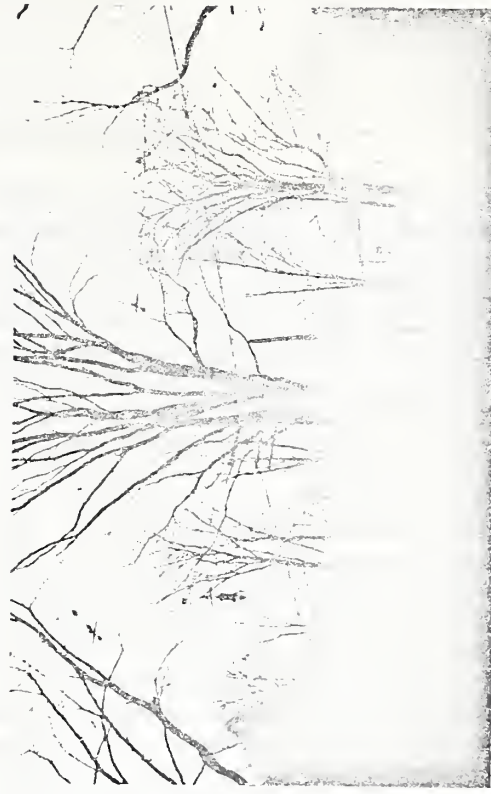
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HUDSON



THE GLENS, CUYAHOGA FALLS



A VIEW ON THE CUYAHOGA RIVER



CUYAHOGA FALLS—SQUARE SHOWING THE CHURCHES

Union Army in 1861-65. More than one hundred and forty of her citizens responded to the call of the nation. In 1907 W. E. Voss is township clerk, and P. D. Hardy and L. A. Hart are justices of the peace.

NORTHFIELD.

Northfield was first settled in April, 1807, when Isaac Bason brought his family from Massachusetts and built a log-house for them about a mile and one-half from the present Town Hall. Other early settlers were Jeremiah Cranmer, George Wallace, Orrin Wilcox and William Cranny. The township was organized May 24, 1819, when an election was held, at which Jeremiah Cranmer, John Duncan and George Wallace were elected trustees; Henry Wood, clerk; Watrous Mather, treasurer; and Abraham Cranmer and Edward Coyne, constables. In 1840 the township had a population of 1,041. It furnished more than one hundred and twenty-five men to the Federal Army in the Rebellion. In 1907 M. A. Van Horn is township clerk and O. E. Griswold and H. A. McConnell, justices of the peace. Flourishing centers are Northfield, Little York, Macedonia and Brandywine.

NORTON TOWNSHIP.

Norton township was originally a part of Wolf Creek township, but was organized as a separate township in April, 1818. It was named for Birdsey Norton, one of its Connecticut proprietors. It was first settled in 1810 by James Robinson, who came from New York and built a cabin for himself on Wolf Creek. Other early settlers were John Cahow, Abraham Van Hyning, Henry Van Hyning, John D. Humphrey, Charles Lyon, P. Kirkum, Seth Lucas, Charles Miller and Nathan Bates. At the organization in April, 1818, the following officers were elected: Clerk, Joseph D. Humphrey; justice of the peace, Henry Van Hyning, Sr.; trustees, Charles Lyon, Abraham Van Hyning and Ezra Way; supervisors, John Cahow, Elisha

Hinsdale and Joseph Holmes. Norton possesses some of the richest land in the county and many of her citizens have amassed much wealth from agriculture and mining of coal. The township also possesses some of the most prosperous hamlets, like Norton Center, Western Star, Loyal Oak, Hometown, Johnson's Corners, Sherman and Dennison.

It is also fortunate in having within its limits that marvel of the closing years of the nineteenth century, the "Magic City"—Barberton. It is a city that was almost literally built in a day. In 1890 its site was a typical Ohio farm, with its fertile fields, rich meadows, stretches of woodland, running brooks, comfortable farm-houses and huge bank-barns. In its center was a little pond of clear water, fed by springs in its bottom, and named "Davis Lake." Rolling farm lands surrounded it on all sides. A mile or two to the north was the village of New Portage, a station on the Erie and Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroads, a port on the Ohio Canal, and the southern terminus of the Portage Path, that aboriginal highway which connected the northern waters of the State of Ohio with the southern. Five miles further north was Akron, then a city of 27,000 people. In one short year all this was changed as though a magician's wand had swept over the scene. The old farms were platted into city lots, streets, parks and factory sites. An army of men set to work, leveling the land, removing fences and grading, and curbing the streets. Hundreds of workmen's cottages were commenced; splendid residences along the shady boulevard around the lake gradually took form; great factory buildings along the railroads arose day by day, and a belt line of railroad began to encircle the town. By the end of 1891 there was a population of nearly 2,000 people settled on the old Coventry farms of the year before. The reader should be cautioned that this was not a "boom" town; that its growth was not like the mushroom towns of the western mining regions; that the buildings were not temporary structures to be replaced later by a more substantial construction. Here were no rough

pine store-buildings, no tents, no "slab" saloons or groceries. On the contrary, severe building restrictions were incorporated in each deed of land and were strictly enforced by the grantors. The residences around the lake would be a credit to any city. The store-buildings were mainly of brick and each factory building was of the most modern steel, brick and stone construction. Indeed, the thing which most impressed the visitor in those early days was the substantial, permanent character of all he saw about him. During that first year the construction of the magnificent Barberton Inn was commenced. No city in Ohio had a better hotel at that time. The fine railroad station and the Bank building were also started. In a few months more than a million dollars had been invested in permanent improvements. The old farms had disappeared forever; the walls of Barberton had arisen to endure so long as men shall buy and sell.

The founder of Barberton was Ohio Columbus Barber, the president of the Diamond Match Company, the American Sewer-pipe Company and a hundred other companies, and the boy who, in the fifties, had peddled matches which his father had dipped by hand in the little frame building in Middlebury. Early in 1890 he associated with himself Charles Baird, John K. Robinson and Albert T. Paige, and together they purchased nearly 1,000 acres of land. Later in the year they sold an undivided one-half interest in their holdings to George W. Crouse, Sr., and a Pittsburg syndicate, the head of which was M. J. Alexander. In May, 1891, these men organized themselves as "the Barberton Land and Improvement Company," with Mr. Barber as its president. One-half of the stock was owned and held by the four men first above mentioned. Their first endeavor was to bring to Barberton as many manufacturing establishments as possible. They organized many themselves. By 1892 the following big concerns were doing business in the new city and employing many hundreds of workmen, namely: The National Sewer Pipe Company, with a capital invested of a quarter million

of dollars and employing 200 men; the American Strawboard Company, capital \$6,000,000, and employing 200 men; the Sterling Boiler Company, capital, half a million, workforce, 300; Kirkum Art Tile Company, \$300,000, 500 employees; Creedmoor Cartridge Company, \$500,000, men employed, 200; the American Alumina Company, \$500,000, employees, fifty; the United Salt Company, capital one million, men employed, 150. Mr. Barber was made president of all these companies, as well as of the Barberton Belt Line Railroad Co., and the Barberton Savings Bank Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The other men interested with him were elected directors and officers in nearly all these companies. The next year the great corporation, known as the Diamond Match Company, and which had its principal factory in Akron, began the construction of its vast factory on the line of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad just south of the station. When completed, the entire Akron plant was moved to Barberton and the working population of the town was thus increased by nearly a thousand persons. The Creedmoor Cartridge Company was soon absorbed by the Cartridge trust, to the great profit of the local promoters, and the plant dismantled. The buildings, however, did not long remain idle, for the Alden Rubber Company was later organized and its business grew so rapidly that large additions to the original buildings were soon necessary. Before the end of the decade had been reached the Columbia Chemical Company, with its millions of capital and its hundreds of employees, had come within the zone of Barberton's activities. Its plant covers many acres in the southern part of the town and it has been one of the big industrial successes of the place. About the same time the Pittsburgh Valve and Fittings Company was added to the long list of industries successfully doing business in Barberton. So, we say, advisedly, that Barberton will endure so long as men engage in commerce. Its foundation is as substantial as any business community in the world. It has shown a remarkable power to rally from reverses. It has had several such.

The Kirkum Art Tile Company ceased to do business after its large plant had been entirely wiped out by fire. The Barberton Pottery Company, after an unsuccessful career, was finally sold in bankruptcy proceedings. One of Barberton's two banks also found the stress of competition too severe and succumbed. There were other failures which also brought great losses upon Barberton people, but they are all infinitesimal in comparison with the colossal successes which have been won. Barberton today is a splendid monument to American energy and sagacity.

The census of 1900 was the first in which the name of Barberton appeared. The total population then was 4,354. Today it is probably in the neighborhood of 7,000. The present officials are: Mayor, James McNamara; clerk, George Davis; treasurer, E. A. Miller; marshal, David Ferguson.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Green and Franklin are the southern townships of the county, and originally were part of Stark County, being inhabited by the descendants of the Germans of Pennsylvania, or, as they are familiarly called, "Pennsylvania Dutch." Summit County is made up of fourteen townships from Portage, and Franklin and Green from Stark, the formation taking place in 1840. Vigorous opposition arose on the part of Stark to this separation, both because of natural affection for the parent Dutch stock and on account of the geographical location of the new county seat at Summit. At the time it was said that the Dutch and Yankees could not mix, but, like all idle assertions, time has shown the absurdity of that remark.

Franklin is noted in natural features for the possession of numerous small lakes. The Tuscarawas, in early days a much larger stream than at present, offered a water supply apparently unfailling, and Turkeyfoot Lake seemed to hold out large promise. The coal deposits have always been large, and during the first settlements the cranberry crop was an unfailling source of revenue, great quantities

of this berry being sent east. The peach crop was also large, and from this a compound known as peach brandy was made, and thoroughly tasted before shipment abroad. In 1833 distilleries were established, but flourished for a comparatively short time. The more stable product of lumber enriched the possessors of forest, and great quantities of it were shipped up to Cleveland, and from thence to the more distant Lake ports.

The early settlements of Franklin were Cartersville and Savannah. The first was named for a Wheeling quaker, who owned large tracts of land on which his town was located. Inability to withstand the encroachments of the rivers made this place speedily uninhabitable, and shortly after its founding, 1806, it was abandoned. In 1816 David Harvey planted and planned the town of Savannah, but after a struggle of ten years, this settlement yielded to the superior merits of Clinton. The latter had all the advantages resulting from proximity to the canal. Clinton was originally laid out in 1816, and from the first was a consistent business mart. It became the center of business for several adjoining counties. Large storehouses for grain were erected, doctors, lawyers and merchants settled there, and the increased shipment of coal made the town a veritable emporium. After flourishing till about 1850, Clinton declined in influence and, owing to the encroachment of Akron and several allied towns, decreased in power and influence. The passing of the railroad beyond its borders assigned it permanently to the role of the rural village. The town of Manchester was started in 1815, and, being inland in location, never rose to anything like the business gait of Clinton, but, nevertheless, has had a steady, substantial growth.

The township organization took place in 1817. Previous to that, in 1811, it, with Green and Lake and Jackson, Townships of Stark, had had one set of officers. In matters of education and religion Franklin has been second to none. While it is somewhat uncertain as to the first teacher, yet it seems that a Mr. Mishler has that honor. Rev. J. W. Ham-

mond was the first preacher and varied the language of his sermons according, as the majority of his hearers were German or English speaking. The township has an honorable Civil War record, and was very active in the promotion of the celebrated "Underground Railroad."

At the present time Franklin has a tax valuation on all its property of over a million dollars and from her people have gone forth men who have served with fidelity and intelligence in all the walks of life.

The township has given to public life Hon. Hugh R. Caldwell, judge of common pleas; Hon. John Hoy, judge of common pleas; Hon. Jacob A. Kohler, representative, 1883-85; attorney general of the State of Ohio, 1886-88, and judge of common pleas, 1900-1906.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Green, the sister township of Franklin, has had a varied experience. In the first place, her Indian history, like that of all early settlements, has been full of romance. Turn as we may from time to time to the old stories, as we read that of Green the thought of the sufferings and hardships of those pioneers in conflict with the red man must absorb our attention. What battles were fought there we may not know, but from time to time great masses of flint arrow-heads have been turned up, also an old mass of stones with its awful suggestion of an altar for human sacrifice—these are matters that divert our minds from the prosy life man has been condemned to live with only work as a mitigating circumstance. However numerous the Indians were, they were driven out shortly after the war of 1812, supposedly because the aborigines sided with the British. With them gone, the "Dutch" were allowed to turn their energies to the cultivation of their farms. At first there was some promise of coal, but this failed and at this time the township is experiencing a boom from clay found there, which is worked up in the village of Altman. As is often the case there is some question as to who

was the first settler, but the consensus of opinion gives that honor to John Kepler, with others claiming that it was either William Triplett or John Curzen.

A distinct township organization was effected in 1814, and in 1840 occurred the separation from Stark County with the promise that there should be no tax on public buildings in the township till 1890. Probably the nearest Green ever came to a boom was the event surrounding the organization and up-building of the Seminary. This was a Methodist school, started in 1854, with a capital of \$2,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. At one time some one hundred and thirty students attended the seminary and it passed through various stages till its final decline about 1875.

The towns of Green are: Greensburg, founded in 1828 by David Baer; East Liberty, founded in 1839 (as might be expected these towns have been rivals in a quiet way, but this feeling has shown itself chiefly in political contests); Myersville, founded about 1876, has importance chiefly because it has railroad facilities and has shown some elements of steady and vigorous growth.

George W. Crouse was reared in Green Township. He has served as county treasurer, State senator, 1885-87, and federal representative, 1887-90.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Richfield, like the other townships of the Western Reserve, became the separate property of individuals upon the drawing of lands conducted by the Connecticut Land Company. It was settled soon after by families who came from Connecticut and Massachusetts. The first settler was Launcelot Mays, who came in 1809. The township was organized in April, 1816, and John Bigelow was elected clerk; Isaac Welton, treasurer; William Jordan, Daniel Keys and Nathaniel Oviatt, trustees, and Isaac Hopkins, constable. The population then was in excess of 150. In 1840, it had grown to 1,108. In 1818 a Union church organization was ef-

fects, which, in a few years, became the First Congregational Church. The Methodists, Baptists and United Brethren also organized societies very early in the history of the township and have been uniformly prosperous, thus indicating the sound basis upon which society in Richfield is built. The influence of Richfield has always been exerted in behalf of the personal and civic virtues. Her schools are among the best in the country. In 1836 the Richfield Academy was opened and attracted many pupils from outside the township. Some of its graduates afterwards acquired a national fame. It afterwards became the East High School, was burned in 1887 and replaced by a fine modern building. There is also a brick high school building at the West Center. Richfield Center is composed of two parts—the East Center and the West Center, situated about a mile apart. Both centers had a hotel and a post-office. The West Center has now a fine hotel which is the equal of any of the rural hotels in the county. Of late years Richfield has been gaining prestige as a summer resort, many wealthy Cleveland families coming here to spend the summer. Owing to the lack of transportation facilities, Richfield has never had any manufacturing industries. Mr. H. B. Camp, of Akron, is now (1907) promoting a railroad from Cleveland to Akron, which, if built, will pass through the centers. In mercantile life, however, many of her citizens have been successful. Among such may be mentioned William C. Weld, Everett Farnam, George B. Clarke, Frank R. Brower, Henry C. Searles, Baxter H. Wood. The hotels have been successful in the hands of Lewis P. Ellas and Fayette Viall. Other village enterprises which have been successfully conducted, some of them for many years, owe their success to John Ault, Peter Allen, Seth Dustin, T. E. Ellsworth, Z. R. Townsend, C. P. Townsend, S. E. Phelps, Henry Killifer, Michael Heltz, C. F. Rathburn, Henry Greenlese, Percy Dustin, Samuel Fauble, George L. Dustin, Julius C. Chapman, Asa P. Carr and E. D. Carr. Mention should be made of the tile factory built by Ralph Farnam and

Berkly S. Braddock. The former was an expert in ceramics, and a large factory and pottery was built upon the old Farnam farm about 1890. About the same time, these two gentlemen equipped the finest stock farm in Summit County for the raising of fine horses and cattle. One stallion alone cost them \$5,000. The tile industry proved unremunerative, owing to the long distance from a railroad. Both men sunk their large private fortunes in these enterprises. Ralph Farnam afterwards went to New Jersey and was very successful in the tile business. The old farm finally passed into the possession of Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland. Richfield gave over 150 men to the cause of the Union in 1861-65. Two men of national fame have gone forth from Richfield in the persons of Russell A. Alger and Samuel B. Axtell. The present township clerk is R. H. Chapman and O. B. Hinman is justice of the peace.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Springfield township was first settled in 1806, when Ariel Bradley moved from Suffield to what is now the village of Mogadore. Other early settlers were Thomas Hale, Benjamin Baldwin, John Hall, James Hall, Nathan Moore, Reuben Tupper, Abraham DeHaven, the Ellet family, the Norton family, Patrick Christy, James McKnight, William Foster *et alii*. The township was organized in April, 1808. The manufacturing of the township is all in the pottery line, as great beds of potter's clay are found here. Coal is also mined. Mogadore is the principal village. North Springfield, Brittain, Thomastown, Millheim and Kramroy are also flourishing hamlets. Springfield furnished nearly 150 men to the Federal armies in the Civil War. At the present time, J. Ira Emmet is township clerk, and R. C. Gates, Milo White and M. S. Mishler are justices of the peace.

STOW TOWNSHIP.

Stow Township is named after Joshua Stow, the original proprietor by grant from the Connecticut Land Company. The first

settler in this township was William Walker, who in 1802, came from Virginia. He was followed in 1804 by William Wetmore, who built a house at what is now called "Stow Corners." Other pioneers were Gregory Powers, John Campbell, John Gaylord, Adam Steele, George Darrow, Erastus Southmayd, James Daily, Isaac Wilcox and David Ruggles. The township was organized in 1808. It is now best known as the location of Silver Lake, a summer resort which is spreading its fame country-wide. Since the death of R. H. Lodge, his family have wisely continued his policies, under which great prosperity came upon Silver Lake. Near by are two other beautiful lakes—Wyoga and Crystal Lake. Stow township also contains Monroe Falls, a village on the Cuyahoga River a few miles above Cuyahoga Falls. This village was founded in 1836 by Edmond Monroe, a wealthy capitalist of Boston, Mass. A number of mills had been erected there to make use of the water-power afforded by the falls in the river. Up to the advent of the Monroes it had been called Florence. Mr. Monroe organized the "Monroe Falls Manufacturing Company," and built a large store, many residences and the mill which is now used for the manufacture of paper. The township furnished 104 men to the country when our national life was threatened in 1861. W. Nickerson is now township clerk and Noel Beckley and W. R. Lodge are justices of the peace.

TWINSBURG TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement of Twinsburg Township was made in April, 1817, and the honor of being the first settler belongs to Ethan Alling, who was then a mere boy of 17 years, sent on by his father to prepare for the later

coming of the Alling family. Moses Wilcox and Aaron Wilcox, twin brothers, were also among the very earliest settlers. They were also among the original proprietors, as was Isaac Mills, who gave the township its first name "Millsville." The Wilcox twins afterwards persuaded the settlers to let them name the township, which they did, calling it Twinsburg in honor of their relationship. The township was organized in April, 1819. The first officials were Frederick Stanley, Lewis Alling, Luman Lane, Samuel Vail, Elisha Loomis and Elijah Bronson. Ethan Alling died in 1867, and by his will left eight shares of the stock of the Big Four Railroad Company to the mayor of the city of Akron for the purpose of having the dividends, declared thereon, being used to buy clothing, so that destitute children might be enabled to attend Sunday-school. These dividends are being used for this purpose at the present day, being turned over to the city poor director by the mayor upon their receipt. As early as 1822 both the Methodists and Congregationalists organized churches in Twinsburg. The latter built a church in 1823 and the present one in 1848. The Methodists built churches in 1832 and 1848. The Baptists organized in 1832 and built a church in 1841. In 1843 "The Twinsburg Institute" was opened by Samuel Bissell, which was one of the most successful educational institutions in the county. The beautiful soldiers' monument on the Public Square was dedicated July 4, 1867. One hundred and twenty-eight men of Twinsburg went to the front during the Civil War. From 1856 to 1870 "The Twinsburg Fair" was one of the great features of agricultural life in this vicinity. At the present time, E. J. McCreery is township clerk, and A. J. Brown and Isaac Jayne are justices of the peace.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

AKRON CITY HOSPITAL.

The City Hospital of Akron had its inception in the fund left by an early French resident of Akron, Boniface De Roo, many years ago. This fund, which represented the lifetime savings of a frugal hard-working man, amounted to \$10,000. The first building used was the old frame house at the corner of Bowery and Center streets. Here a number of patients were cared for, but the place was palpably too old and behind the times, so it was given up and the city got along for a number of years longer without hospital facilities, the trustees holding the fund until such time as the sentiment in favor of establishing a permanent hospital should take form.

In April, 1892, the City Hospital Association was formally organized, with T. W. Cornell, president; O. C. Barber, vice president; Henry Perkins, secretary, and William McFarlin, treasurer. Twelve trustees were chosen from the Hospital Association. The De Roo fund, \$10,000 contributed by T. W. Cornell, and a like sum by O. C. Barber, were used to purchase the Bartges homestead on East Market for hospital purposes. After some improvements the building was opened as the City Hospital of Akron on October 18, 1892. Before many years this building became constantly overcrowded, and O. C. Barber announced that he would see that a larger one was built. With the completion of this new building and its opening on June 5, 1904, Mr. Barber has invested nearly one quarter of a million of dollars, and the city of Akron has a hospital equipment second to none. Modern operating rooms and nursing facilities, with the best of everything in

its line, have been secured. The training school for nurses was opened in 1897 with a class of two, and has been constantly increasing in number of students and efficiency since that time, graduating eight in May, 1907. June 27, 1906, the first resident physician or interne was engaged, and his presence proved so helpful that another was secured May 1, 1907. The internes serve for eighteen months without pay, their compensation coming from their experience gained during residence in the institution.

The officers of the new institution are as follows: President, O. C. Barber; vice president, George T. Perkins; treasurer, Harry J. Blackburn; recording secretary, Alexander H. Commins; president of the Auxiliary Board, H. M. Houser; superintendent, Marie Anna Lawson.

The Board of Trustees: O. C. Barber, George T. Perkins, M. O'Neil, H. B. Camp, C. B. Raymond, J. A. Kohler, George W. Crouse, C. E. Sheldon, I. C. Alden, P. E. Werner, A. H. Marks, C. C. Goodrich, C. C. Benner, William A. Palmer.

Junior Board of Trustees: George W. Crouse, jr., Tom A. Palmer, L. C. Miles, A. H. Commins, W. B. Baldwin, E. E. Andrews, H. M. Houser, E. S. Harter, H. H. Camp, C. H. Isbell, B. N. Robinson, George C. Kohler, Karl Kendig, Alvin V. Baird.

Officers of Staff: President, Dr. H. H. Jacobs; vice president, Dr. William Murdoch; secretary, Dr. J. N. Weller.

Hospital Staff: Consulting surgeons, Dr. C. W. Millikin, Dr. L. S. Ebright; consulting physicians, Dr. J. P. Boyd, Dr. William Murdoch, Dr. L. S. Sweitzer, Dr. O. S. Childs, Dr. F. C. Reed.

Visiting Surgeons, Dr. J. W. Rabe, Dr. F. C. Parks, Dr. A. F. Sippy, Dr. D. E. Cranz, Dr. G. F. Rankin, Dr. L. C. Eberhard.

Visiting Physicians, Dr. E. S. Underwood, Dr. E. J. Canfield, Dr. H. D. Todd, Dr. J. H. Seiler, Dr. W. S. Chase, Dr. A. A. Kobler.

Assistant Surgeons, Dr. G. W. Stauffer, Dr. J. H. Hulse, Dr. J. H. Weber, Dr. E. S. Underwood.

Gynecologists and Obstetricians, Dr. I. C. Rankin, Dr. H. H. Jacobs.

Assistant Obstetrician, Dr. A. W. Jones.

Consulting Oculist, Dr. A. E. Foltz.

Oculists, Dr. J. G. Grant, Dr. M. D. Stevenson.

Ear, Nose and Throat, Dr. T. K. Moore, Dr. E. L. Mather.

Anaesthetist, Dr. J. N. Weller.

Neurologist, Dr. W. W. Leonard.

Pathologist, Dr. L. C. Eberhard.

Bacteriologist, Dr. C. E. Held.

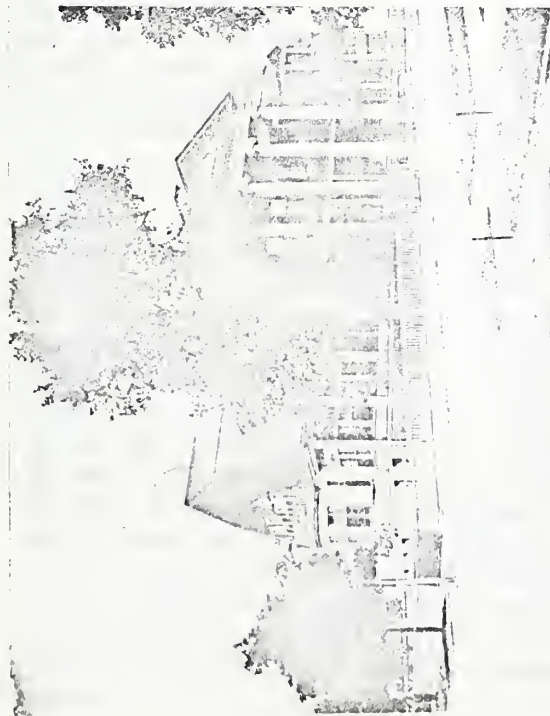
Ladies' Auxiliary Board: Mrs. W. C. Jacobs, president; Mrs. William Murdoch, first vice president; Mrs. Ira Miller, second vice president; Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, secretary; Mrs. C. H. Palmer, treasurer.

Members: Mrs. W. B. Raymond, Mrs. R. L. Ganter, Mrs. F. H. Mason, Mrs. G. W. Plumer, Mrs. H. J. Shuffler, Mrs. L. M. Wolf, Mrs. Ira Miller, Mrs. F. H. Adams, Mrs. John Greer, Mrs. M. O'Neil, Mrs. William Murdoch, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. G. G. Allen, Mrs. S. N. Watson, Mrs. J. M. Beek, Mrs. C. H. Palmer, Miss Dorothy Work, Mrs. R. P. Marvice, Mrs. C. I. Bruner, Mrs. E. S. Underwood, Mrs. Albert Roach, Mrs. I. C. Alden, Mrs. H. K. Raymond, Mrs. G. W. Crouse, jr., Mrs. C. L. Brown, Mrs. I. C. Rankin, Mrs. R. H. Kent, Mrs. T. C. Reynolds, Mrs. E. W. Barton, Mrs. W. C. Jacobs, Mrs. Louis Loeb, Mrs. J. H. Greenwood, Mrs. F. H. Smith, Miss Emma Whitmore.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

In the early days of the county the poor and indigent were cared for by action of the trustees of the various townships. The meth-

ods varied much in different townships and the system was far from satisfactory. The usual way was to "let out" the keeping of the unfortunate citizens to the lowest bidder. This was a shiftless and lazy way of disposing of the burden, and remains a great reproach to those unworthy trustees who were guilty of such a breach of trust. The contractor was bound to get as much out of his contract as possible, and the only way to accomplish this was to do as little for the pauper as possible. In the great majority of cases all that was done was just sufficient to keep the soul in its wretched body. The first poorhouse was built in the forties, and was a rough affair, situated in South Akron, between Main Street and the present Brewster switch. In 1849, the old regime, with its neglect and cruelty, came to an end. The county commissioners, acting under an Ohio statute, purchased 150 acres of land about two miles west of Howard Street, and lying between Market, Exchange and Maple Streets, extended. In the summer of that year \$2,000 was expended in adding a two-story frame building to the other buildings upon the land. This was the beginning of our fine County Infirmary of today. In 1856, and again in 1879, additional land was purchased, until today the county farm embraces a tract of nearly 225 acres. In 1864, the legislature authorized the expenditure of \$16,000 for the erection of the brick main building. By utilizing the labor of the inmates and burning the brick from clay found on the farm, and using strict economy, a much finer building was built than was originally contemplated. Large additions were made to this main building in 1875, 1880 and 1887, and many smaller additions since 1890. Today there is no better county farm or poorhouse in Ohio than the Summit County Infirmary. The infirmary directors are chosen by the people at the time of the State election. The present efficient officers are Z. F. Chamberlain, of Macedonia; J. M. Johnston, of Fairlawn, and W. E. Waters, of Akron. The present superintendent is S. B.



MARY DAY NURSERY, AKRON



MASONIC TEMPLE, AKRON



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SCHOOL, AKRON



CHILDREN'S HOME, AKRON

Stotler, who has been in the office for many years and has rendered its difficult duties to the entire satisfaction of the citizens.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

In August, 1882, the Summit County commissioners purchased of George Allison, of Tallmadge, a farm near Bette's Corners, consisting of 140 acres of land, for \$15,000. Upon this tract it was their purpose to establish a home for orphan children, and such others under sixteen years of age as should be in need of county care. A strong sentiment began to set in against this action of the commissioners, it being felt that so large a tract was not needed and that the location should be nearer to Akron. The commissioners accordingly suspended improvement operations, and in November, 1885, leased the brick boarding-houses on Broadway, nearly opposite the court-house, which was demolished in 1906, when George Crisp & Son built their large storage building upon the site. Finally, in 1889, the commissioners, having sold parcels from the Allison farm and secured legislative permission, bought the old Jewett homestead, on South Arlington Street, in the extreme southeast corner of the city. The property now embraces nearly seven acres of land, and the old building has been entirely remodeled and thoroughly adapted to its new uses. The growth of the city and county, however, have left the original plat far in the rear, and steps should be taken at once for the erection of a modern, brick and steel, fireproof structure for a children's home. The county has provided a stone palace for the county criminals (the new jail is all that); why should it not do as much for its little children? It has been pointed out many times that the present building is a perfect firetrap. If any taxpayer begrudges the amount necessary to care for these innocent children in a proper way, he is not a worthy member of this Western Reserve community.

THE MARY DAY NURSERY.

One of the splendid charitable works accomplished in Akron was the founding and maintenance of a nursery where children might be kept during the day, thus enabling mothers to undertake work outside the home. To the "King's Daughters" belongs the credit of perceiving and adequately meeting this need. In 1890, these young ladies organized the Akron Day Nursery, and first occupied rooms in the Union Charity Association Building, on South High Street, where the Y. W. C. A. Building now is. A year later Colonel George T. Perkins presented the young ladies with a house and lot on South High Street near Buchtel Avenue, and the association became incorporated. The name was then changed to "Mary Day Nursery," in honor of Mary Raymond, Colonel Perkins' first grandchild. A few years later the munificence of Colonel Perkins was again experienced and the association had the extreme pleasure of accepting from his hands the splendid building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Buchtel Avenue. It is splendidly equipped for nursery and kindergarten purposes and will meet the needs of the city in these respects for many years to come.

THE UNION CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

This society was incorporated in 1889 for the purpose of relieving destitution and preventing indiscriminate alms-giving. It is the clearing-house for Akron's charities. It was founded by the union of the Akron Board of Charities and the Women's Benevolent Association. It purchased a frame dwelling-house on High Street near the corner of Market, the site of the present Young Women's Christian Association Building. In 1903, it erected the fine brick building called "Grace House," the money for which was contributed almost entirely by Colonel George T. Perkins. As the work of the association has fallen more and more to the lot of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations, it was found advisable, in 1906,

to give up Grace House, and, accordingly, it was turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association. The latter remodeled and enlarged the building at an expense of \$15,000, and today it enjoys one of the finest association buildings in the State. The association has moved three times, originally occupying the basement rooms in an apartment house on the east side of South High Street, between Mill and Quarry Streets; thence moving into the entire third story of the Wilcox Building on South Main Street, where for two years, 1905-1907, it successfully conducted its splendid work among the young women of Akron. In April, 1907, it moved into the new building on South High Street.

The present secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association has announced that that organization is in no sense a charitable one. However, in giving their money to establish it, the citizens of Akron understood that it was to be devoted to charitable ends. At the present time the color line is strictly drawn, and only white men of a certain social grade and upwards, are welcomed at the clubhouse. The Young Men's Christian Association is the result of a movement on behalf of boys and young men, started by the mayor of Akron in 1902. Actively assisted by Samuel P. Orth, he interested a number of influential citizens in behalf of a Boy's Club. Mr. Orth was at that time a professor in Buchtel College. The idea was to get boys without regard to color, race, habits or social standing, in from the streets. After the movement had progressed considerably it seemed best to a majority of those interested in it to turn the whole project over to the Ohio Young Men's Christian Association and make use of their organization. No one doubted that the original objects of the promoters would be carried out by the latter association. In this they were mistaken. In 1903, work was commenced on a fine building on South Main Street at the southeast corner of Main and State Streets, the site having been purchased by the association. Early in 1906 it was ready for occupancy. It is a splendid

structure for the purpose, and consists of gymnasium, dining-rooms, baths, dormitories, auditorium and reception and social rooms. Since the building has been opened and its restricted character announced, no little regret has been expressed that the purpose of its early promoters was not persisted in, the Young Men's Christian Association has never been a success in Akron, two former associations having gone to the wall after more or less checkered careers.

AKRON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Akron Public Library is the outgrowth of an earlier organization, The Akron Library Association, this in turn having its rootage in the Akron Lecture Association. Through a series of lectures which continued for many years, through membership fees and generous donations, the Akron Library Association grew vigorously. In 1873, the library had assumed such proportions that it required more care than the association felt inclined to give, and it was offered to the city, with the stipulation that it receive proper support. The proposition was duly considered and accepted in January, 1874. The library began its career as a public one in March of the same year. The city bought three rooms on the second floor of the Masonic Block, and the library occupied these until October, 1898. The growth during some twenty odd years made another move necessary, and, in 1898, the second floor of the Everett Building, then in process of construction, was reserved for the library. From these bright comfortable rooms it moved on April 23, 1904, into its permanent home, the building given by Mr. Carnegie. The library opened to the public August 1, 1904.

The library now numbers 16,046 volumes for circulation, and 7,580 volumes of reference and government reports—23,626 volumes in all. Aside from the main library, it reaches the public through eight stations for book exchange. The reading room has a large and attractive list of magazines and papers, and is always well patronized. From

the beginning the library has been an active and vigorous force in the community.

Librarians of Akron Public Library—T. A. Noble to 1875; Horton Wright, 1875-1882; J. A. Beebe, 1882-1889; Miss M. P. Edgerton, 1889 to present year (1907).

Assistants—Miss Mary Vosburg and Miss Anna M. Krummer to 1875; Miss Bessie Willis, 1875-1885; Miss M. P. Edgerton, 1885-1889; Mrs. J. M. Proehl, 1889 to present; Miss Clara B. Rose, 1895-1901; Miss Maud Herndon, 1901 to present; Miss Grace M. Mitchell, 1903-1907; Miss Euphemia MacRitchie (cataloguer), 1903-1905; Miss Rena B. Findley, 1907; Miss Ella C. Tobin, 1907.

Directors of Library Association to 1874—D. L. King, J. S. Lane, J. H. Pitkin, I. P. Hole, C. P. Ashmun, G. T. Perkins, N. D. Tibbals, E. P. Green, Ferdinand Schumacher, J. H. Peterson, Thomas Rhodes, R. L. Collett, J. A. Long, B. S. Chase, Sidney Edgerton, John Wolf, J. H. Hower, W. C. Jacobs, J. R. Buchtel.

Directors of Library Since Its Organization

as a Public Library—J. R. Buchtel, J. P. Alexander, M. W. Henry, E. P. Green, G. T. Ford, W. L. King, C. A. Collins, Adams Emerson, Mason Chapman, N. A. Carter, L. Miller, T. E. Monroc, F. M. Atterholt, C. W. Bonstedt, C. P. Humphrey, O. L. Sadler, R. P. Burnett, C. R. Grant, Elias Fraunfelter, A. H. Noah, Louis Seybold, G. D. Seward, C. S. Hart, P. E. Werner, W. T. Allen, H. K. Sander, A. H. Noah, M. J. Hoynes, John Memmer, W. B. Cannon, H. C. Corson, F. W. Rockwell, W. T. Tobin, F. C. Bryan, C. P. Humphrey, W. T. Vaughan, J. C. Frank, G. W. Rogers, J. W. Kelley, A. J. Tidyman, T. J. Mumford, W. J. Doran, H. A. Kraft.

Board of Directors (1907)—President, W. T. Vaughan; secretary, G. D. Seward; John C. Frank, Rev. G. P. Atwater, Dr. M. V. Halter, Henry A. Kraft.

Library Staff (1907)—Miss M. P. Edgerton, Librarian; Mrs. J. M. Proehl, Miss Maud Herndon, Miss Rena B. Findley and Miss Ella Tobin, assistants; James C. Gillen, custodian.

CHAPTER VII

AGRICULTURE

By far the oldest of the agricultural organizations of various kinds in Summit County is the Summit County Agricultural Society, under the auspices of which the annual autumn fair is held. This society has had an uninterrupted existence since about 1841. There is now no way of determining the exact date of its organization, as the early records have all been destroyed. The rather uncertain recollection of persons who came to Akron in 1840 is to the effect that a show of agricultural produce was held annually commencing within a year or two after that date. The first mention made of any such society in the local papers of the time which have survived to us occurs in 1844. In May of that year a notice was published, calling a meeting of the executive committee for the purpose of adopting rules, under which the annual fair was to be conducted.

Subsequently, the State of Ohio had passed certain acts for the encouragement of agricultural societies. By the terms of one of them, any such society organized in Summit County and holding an annual fair might draw \$137.50 from the public treasury, each year, to be applied toward defraying the expenses of the society. This was not a large sum and would not go far in meeting the expenses of a very modest fair; but the results of the offer in many of the counties of Ohio demonstrated the wisdom of the legislature. The thrift of the Summit County farmer is proverbial. As might be expected, the offer of the State was soon accepted.

It is probable that the affairs of the early society had not moved forward without interruption; it may even have ceased to exist.

At any rate, in October, 1849, the auditor of the county issued a call for a public meeting of all those who would be interested in the formation of a society of agriculture. In pursuance of this call, a public meeting was held in the new court house on the eleventh day of November, 1849. The meeting organized by electing officers and appointing a committee of five farmers, representing different portions of the county, to prepare a suitable constitution and code of by-laws for the governing of the organization. Before the meeting adjourned, the society had secured seventy members from among those who had attended. The name of the old society, The Summit County Agricultural Society, was adopted as the name of the organization. Perhaps it is error to speak of the "old society," for it may not have ceased to exist. However, the real history of the society, as we know it, begins with this meeting held in the autumn of 1849. If the old society was maintaining an uncertain existence, it was put firmly on its feet by this public meeting. That call to action aroused a strong public sentiment which has been a potent factor ever since. The ultimate result has been to make the Summit County society the strongest one in the State, and the Summit County Fair one of the most important held anywhere in the Middle West.

On November 18, 1849, the association held another meeting at the court house, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers elected. This was the first board of officials of which we have any record. Colonel Simon Perkins was elected president; William H. Dewey,

treasurer; William A. Hanford, of Tallmadge, secretary, and John Hoy, of Franklin; Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson, Avery Spicer, of Coventry; James W. Weld, of Richfield, and Philo C. Stone were elected as a board of directors or managers. At the present time the practice is to take one director from each township in the county. These directors arranged and published a premium list and made all preparations for holding a fair during the fall of 1850. This, the first large and well-organized fair in the county, was held October 2nd and 3rd, 1850. At that time two days were deemed enough. The officers probably followed the custom in New England, of confining the fair to two days, the first of which was given over to the "Horse Show" and the second to the "Cattle Show." For the last twenty-five or thirty years, at least, it has been the custom to devote four days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of fair week to the purposes of the exhibition. It is now held on the same week in the year as the earliest fair, in 1850. It is probably the most satisfactory time which could be selected.

At first the society had no grounds of its own and was obliged to request the county commissioners for permission to hold it on the grounds surrounding the (then) new county court-house. The permission was willingly granted, and the fair was held in the grove which then covered the block of land between High Church, Broadway and State Streets. The court-house building was used for the display of flowers, fruits and domestic articles, while the stock was exhibited in the surrounding grove. There was no race-track and, of course, no races. If the interest it aroused in things agricultural may be taken as a criterion, the fair of 1850 was a big success. On account of the fact that no admission was charged, the total receipts for the first year were only \$327.53, of which \$100 were spent in awarding premiums. The society secured the court-house grounds for its fair of 1851, and also held its third fair there in 1852. The increasing number of exhibits made it necessary to erect temporary

booths and sheds to accommodate them. This being a source of expense which might be avoided by securing permanent grounds, and the interest of the public throughout the whole county increasing, it was determined by the society to lease suitable grounds and erect more substantial and worthy buildings. The president of the society, Simon Perkins, then offered it, without charge or rent, the use of a tract of land on South Main Street nearly opposite the plant of The B. F. Goodrich Company, and consisting of about six acres of land. An exhibition hall, stock-sheds and a high fence around the grounds were built. The fourth fair was held on these grounds on October 12th and 13th, 1853.

In five years the annual attendance had grown so large that the grounds had become entirely inadequate. The receipts had increased to \$1,400 in 1858. When the society decided to secure new quarters, the fine public spirit which Cuyahoga Falls had always shown, was once more demonstrated. That village made an offer of \$6,000 if the new grounds should be located there. Nevertheless, the society leased for a period of five years a beautiful tract of about thirty acres of land in the western part of the city. It was owned by David L. King and consisted of the high land immediately west of the canal between Glendale Avenue and Ash Street. This site is now occupied by the Miller and Conger mansions and the fine grounds surrounding them. The society fitted up these grounds with the necessary buildings, a race-track, etc., at a cost of several thousand dollars. The first fair held on these grounds was that of 1859. In 1864, the lease from Mr. King expired. Although he offered to sell the whole tract to the society, for fair purposes only, for the extremely low price of \$5,000, and although the site was perfectly adapted to such purposes, yet the society, in pursuance of a short-sighted policy, determined to move again. This time they went still further west and located on the grounds of P. D. Hall, just east of Baleb Street. Mr. Hall leased thirty acres, most of it covered

with a fine grove of trees, to the society for a term of ten years. This tract has been known, popularly, ever since as the old "Hall Fair Grounds." The first fair held here was in the autumn of 1864. Successful fairs were held on these grounds during the whole of the ten years. The expiration of the lease found the society with several thousand dollars in its treasury which it could devote to the purchase of grounds of its own. A spirited contest then began between the advocates of different sites. Nine or ten different tracts adjoining the city on the west and south were offered to the society at prices ranging from \$200 to \$500 per acre. Every one of these tracts has since increased in value to as many thousands. At first the society determined to purchase the property of Dr. S. H. Coburn and Samuel Thornton west of South Main Street. Then the committee of purchase concluded to accept the offer of James McAllister for his thirty acres on the highest point of West Hill, just west of Portage Path. The deed was made and the society became the owner of it. This action aroused a storm of protest. The people of Akron objected to the long distance from the business center of the city and the inhabitants of every township in the county, except those in the western part, were loud in their objection that, for them the location was practically inaccessible. As a result, the society, in 1875, decided to sell the new grounds and buy others located on North Hill. Mr. A. T. Burrows had offered them forty-five acres there at a price of \$400 per acre. At a meeting held six months later this determination was reconsidered and a final choice was made of a tract of forty-five acres lying in the valley of the Little Cuyahoga, near the old Forge, and known as the "Austin Powder Patch." This tract of land had belonged to the Austin Powder Company, and had been the site of their powder mills until about 1860, when they were moved to Cleveland. Explosions and fires had long before destroyed all the buildings upon the tract. The writer first saw it in 1874, and it certainly looked far from invit-

ing. Although it was not decided until June 26, 1875, to purchase this tract, yet by dint of much hard labor the next fair, that of October, 1875, was held there. It was the first fair held on the society's own grounds. Contrary to the expectations of many citizens of the county, it was a big success. The attendance and the exhibits were larger than ever before. In the next few years, the society spent much money in grading, improving and beautifying the grounds. It became a real exposition, on a small scale. Mercantile Hall, Agricultural Hall, Floral Hall, the Grand Stand and many dining halls, exhibition booths and stands were built; the grounds were laid out in an attractive manner with artificial lakes, fountains, etc., and the name "Fountain Park" was given to the new fair grounds. Since 1875, the successive fairs of the society have been held here, including the 1907 fair just held. Since 1906 there has been a strong sentiment setting in toward selling Fountain Park and securing more accessible grounds. The society has been successful on these grounds, but the increasing crowds make it impossible for the transportation companies to properly handle visitors. The present grounds would make very desirable railway yards, and it is now understood that one railway company, at least, would like to add them to its possessions. The many dangers attending the approach to the present grounds certainly ought to lead the present members of the society to consider the purchase of other grounds more favorably situated.

The officers of the Summit County Agricultural Society for 1907 are: President, L. M. Kauffman; vice president, B. H. Prior; secretary, O. J. Swinehart; treasurer, G. W. Brewster; superintendent of races, E. M. Gan-yard.

When the Summit County Agricultural Society reached the determination to move the site of its annual fair from Hall's Fair Grounds to the New Fountain Park, much dissatisfaction was expressed by those opposed to the new site. The discontent prevailed mostly among the farmers in the southern

and western parts of the county. It was said that the new site was difficult and dangerous to approach, and doubts were held as to the healthfulness of it. These feelings and expressions of dissent finally culminated in the formation of a rival association called the "Summit County Fair Association." The society was incorporated with a capital of \$5,000, and the following officers were elected: President, James Hammond, of Copley; vice president, Frank A. Foster, of Copley; secretary, Wellington Miller, of Norton; treasurer, Philander D. Hall, Jr., of Akron. Mr. Hall made a new lease of his large tract on favorable terms to the new society, and the capital paid was expended in providing buildings, sheds, fences, etc. The fair was held in the last week of September, 1875, and was an entire success, both from the point of attendance and interest, and from the point of exhibits. The new society was much encouraged, and made more extensive plans for the fair of 1876. While the latter was successful from all points of view, yet the rival fair in Fountain Park had continued to grow in popularity and the old objections to its site had been found by the experience of two years to be largely unfounded. The younger association did not feel encouraged to continue their exhibition, in face of the strong sentiment setting in toward the "old fair" on the new site. It was accordingly decided to wind up the affairs of the new association and disband. Since 1876, the Summit County Agricultural Society has conducted the only agricultural exhibition held in the county. It has been uniformly successful and is today an exceedingly strong and prosperous organization.

When the difficulty over the selection of new grounds arose in 1859, the fine public spirit of Cuyahoga Falls was again manifested. That village made an offer of \$6,000 in cash to the Summit County Agricultural Society, provided the new fair grounds should be located there. Upon the refusal of this splendid offer, the citizens of the village determined to have an agricultural exhibition of their own. They formed an organization

called the "Union Fair Association," and provided extensive grounds in the northern part of the village as a site for an annual autumn festival. The advantages of the site were all that could reasonably be asked. In fact, it was superior in nearly all respects to any of the sites previously or since selected for this purpose. The grounds were first opened for exhibition on September 1, 1859. The fair was well attended and netted the association a profit of several hundred dollars. The attendance was mainly from the northern part of the county. The profits of this first fair were all wiped out, however, by a race meet, which was held in the latter part of October of the same year. In 1860, the date of the fair was changed to the first week of October. The attendance was not as large as had been hoped for, although the exhibition itself was well worthy of patronage. The last fair held on these grounds was that of 1861. The display of stock and products of the farm was excellent, and an attraction in the form of competitive military drills between the different military companies of the county was added, but the attendance was far below the line of profit. With the inevitable staring the association in the face, it was decided to disband, and the Summit County Association from that time on had no competition from the "Union Fair Association."

Two other townships which tried to conduct rival fairs without lasting success were Richfield and Twinsburg. The citizens of Richfield organized the "Richfield Agricultural Club" in 1851, and in the fall of that year conducted a fair which was reasonably successful. It was supported by a well-populated and wealthy community, and being economically conducted, it continued to grow in popularity and influence. At length, in 1858, the "Union Agricultural and Mechanic Arts Society" was incorporated, comprising citizens of parts of Medina and Cuyahoga counties as well as Summit. This tri-county fair continued to prosper and held successful exhibitions each autumn on well-appointed fair grounds, situated between the two villages

of East and West Richfield. Finally, the interest in the central exhibition at Akron became so strong that it was decided that the agricultural interests of the county would be best subserved by limiting the exhibitions to the big one held at the county seat. The last fair on the Richfield grounds was held in 1875. The next year the society sold its grounds and wound up its affairs.

About the time the Richfield Fair was started, the people of Twinsburg commenced an annual township exhibition of agricultural products. In 1855, this was expanded into the "Union Fair Association," composed of Twinsburg, Hudson and Northfield townships in Summit County; Solon and Bedford townships, in Cuyahoga County, and Aurora township, in Portage County. Fine fairgrounds were established near Twinsburg Center, and the society prospered for many years. After the war the interest began to wane, and after the fair of 1871, it was decided to discontinue them. In 1872, the grounds were sold and the "Union Fair Association" of Twinsburg was, from that time on, merely a matter of history.

SUMMIT COUNTY GRANGES.

Among the organizations which the agriculturists of the county have provided for their betterment, physically, mentally and spiritually, the Grange occupies an important place. That the movement has been well thought of in this general vicinity is evidenced by the following imposing list of Summit County Granges. The names of their respective officers is for the year 1906-1907. Granges and officers are as follows: Pomona Grange—Eugene F. Cranz, of Ira, master; S. J. Baldwin, of Tallmadge, lecturer, and Mrs. O. S. Scott, secretary. Darrow Street Grange—W. M. Darrow, master; Mrs. F. R. Howe, lecturer; Mabel E. Shively, secretary. Osborn's Corners' Grange—W. E. Ruple, master; Monnie Woodruff, lecturer; A. L. Aikman, secretary. Northampton Grange—George W. Treap, master; O. McArthur, lecturer; Howard G. Treap, secre-

tary. Richfield Grange—Henry S. Gargett, master; Mrs. Mary Baughman, lecturer; Frank M. Hughes, secretary. Copley Grange—Arthur Chrisman, master; R. J. Dallinga, lecturer; Herbert Hammond, secretary. Bath Center Grange—I. L. Underwood, master; Mrs. William Waltz, lecturer; E. C. Robinson, secretary. Tallmadge Grange—S. C. Barnes, master; Mrs. Lottie Clark, lecturer; H. J. Walters, secretary. Highland Grange—E. Blender, master; George Lauby, lecturer; J. W. Foltz, secretary.

SUMMIT COUNTY'S HORTICULTURAL INTERESTS

By Aaron Teeple, Esq.

In the early settlement of Summit County our pioneer fathers were beset with the stern realities of life—a house to shelter, the procurement of raiment and the wherewithal to be fed. The forests had to be cleared away, habitations, though rude, erected, and the unbroken soil subdued. Without markets in which to dispose of any surplus products or to procure necessary supplies, only at remote distances through roadless forests, their conditions, as we view them now with our modern improvements, were that of unwonted hardship and deprivation. The writer can well remember the old time "log-rolling," when the neighbors came together for miles around to pile the timbers previously cut into huge heaps for burning. Then it was the custom for each farmer to grow a piece of ground to flax, that was in time pulled, broken, beaten, heckled, and finally spun and woven into cloth for clothing or bedding. Almost every log cabin was then provided with an upper chamber reached by ascending a ladder, where the children were put to bed, with only a puncheon roof above to protect from the storm without. Usually in this cabin near the ladder stairway, a hole was bored in one of the logs, and a strong wooden pin driven, where any wild game, brought in to add to the food supply, was hung. At night, when the meat supply became low, the sturdy woodman would take down the



RESIDENCE OF WALTER A. FRANKLIN, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF HARVEY BALDWIN, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF ELMER A. GAULT, AKRON

rifle, fasten a lighted candle on his hat and visit the chopping. Deer were plentiful then and the newly cut timber afforded excellent browsing. The approach of the light would give alarm, and the reflected light from the eyeballs of the deer give the hunter the point to aim at, while the light of the candle enabled deliberate precision for deadly work.

The pre-eminent factor then was the sociability everywhere manifest. Did a neighbor want, he had only to make it known. Be it labor, food, or other supply, all were ready to sacrifice, if need be, to meet the want. In those days but little attention was devoted to the esthetic culture of home or the ornamentation of its surroundings. Doubtless our ancestors had as ardent taste or desire to cultivate and enjoy the beautiful, as we, their progeny, but the sterner demands had first to be met and overcome ere these could be gratified, or luxuries be considered. The wild flowers, in many instances, were transplanted and in a measure domesticated by culture, as were several species of grapes and berries found growing on low lands in the forest.

Among the early settlers in our county were Austin M. Hale, of Mogadore, Dr. Mendell Jewett, of Middlebury; Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Andrew Hale, of Bath; Edwin Wetmore, of Northampton, and a Mr. Robinett, who lived just over the line of Northfield in Cuyahoga County, father of B. A. Robinett, of Northfield. With them the love and culture of fruit was supreme and uppermost. To provide a supply in their new home, to be, various kinds of seeds, vines and small trees and shrubbery were brought from their New England homes, and planted in their gardens, becoming the basis from which most of the orchards and gardens of Summit County sprung.

Daniel Hine was the pioneer in grape and pear culture. Andrew Hale and Austin Hale of apples, and Edwin Wetmore of peaches. By careful cross fertilization, the wild with improved varieties, many new types were secured. Of the tree fruits, especially the apple has undergone but few changes. The old

Rambo, the Rhode Island Greening, the Belmont, and many of the older varieties, remain as distinct as when first introduced and propagated.

The pioneer nursery business was instituted by Austin M. Hale of Mogadore, Denis A. Hine and M. Jewett of Middlebury, and Jobe Green, just over the Bath line in Granger, Medina County. In order to increase their stock, seed of fruit was planted and the seedling stock set in nursery rows, producing in most instances fruit of very inferior quality. To improve the fruit, long journeys were made to South Eastern Ohio near Marietta, where Israel Putnam, jr., had established a nursery of forty or fifty varieties of choice fruit brought from his old home in Connecticut prior to the year 1817. Scions were secured and young trees grafted. About the year 1824, the Kirtlands established a nursery in Trumbull County with stock brought from New England, including peaches, pears, apples and many of the smaller fruits. Our home nursery men, alert to increase their product in quantity as well as quality, were not slow to avail themselves of anything new in their line and became customers to some extent of the Trumbull County nursery. From these sources most of the orchards and small fruits were originally disseminated. Among the older orchards of Summit County were that of Maxwell Graham in Stow, John Ewart of Springfield, W. B. Storer of Portage, and Andrew Hale of Bath—orchards that by careful treatment have and are now yielding large crops of choice fruit annually. For many years Summit County was noted as being a dairy and farming community. The milling interests at the county seat created a demand for cereals and the southern part of the county being adapted in soil to their growth, it became largely a grain-growing section. While the northern part of the county was a heavier soil better adapted to grass, and the dairy interest thrived. But with the building of railroads increasing facilities of transportation, the close proximity to coal fields cheapening fuel, Akron became a manufacturing center. With each new in-

dustry came a corresponding increase in population, creating an increased demand for fruits, vegetables and garden products. Market gardening became a fixed industry. Perhaps the earliest to engage in gardening to any extent was Charles C. Miller and Foster A. Tarbell of Copley, W. B. Storer and Samuel Bacon of Portage, and Charles H. Weleh of Springfield. The business became so profitable that soon others followed. At present the business has grown to such an extent that frequently in the summer months from eighty to 100 wagons loaded with fruit and garden products are on the Akron market on a morning. This demand for food supplies, with the diversity of the soil of the county, has been the means to enable the culture of many hitherto neglected products. The swamp lands near Greentown were drained and brought under culture, and Joseph A. Borst became the pioneer in celery growing. Soon after the Atwood Brothers of Akron commenced in a large way the raising of celery on the muck land of Copley swamp just west of Akron. Many acres of once-thought waste land have become drained and are now producing celery, onions, cabbage and other hardy garden products in different portions of the county. Matthew Crawford for more than forty years has been growing plants of small fruits and developing new varieties. Many of our choicest varieties of strawberries are the result of his labors. Recently his attention has been given mostly to growing bulbs. With Rev. M. W. Dallas, a few years ago he grew about nine acres of gladiolas. The market responded, the demand became so great that the supply has not been sufficient. This season one dealer, we learn, has placed his order for 2,000,000 gladiola bulbs, requiring at least 10 acres of land to produce them. Hyacinth and daffodil bulbs are now grown successfully, and the time will likely soon come when further importations from abroad will become unnecessary.

The first effort at organization of the Agricultural and Horticultural interests, aside from the Summit County Agricultural So-

ciety, was made in the year 1878 by a call from Dr. M. Jewett, M. C. Read, L. V. Bierce and others to form a Farmers' Club. The meetings were held monthly in the Empire Hall in Akron, and continued for several years. The meetings were at first well attended and were usually of much interest and profit. Subjects relating to the home, products of the farm, fruit growing, as well as those more intricate and scientific relating to how plants grow, how to originate new varieties, were presented in well written papers and, in some instances, pointedly discussed. The club became so heavily freighted, however, with professional men, who spun out their papers so fine and to such length that the interest began to lag. As an instance, one, a Dr. Smith, was asked to prepare a paper. He chose for his theme "Sexuality in Nature." He argued that in the mineral as well as in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, distinct traces of sexuality exist. The article was highly scientific, and of sufficient length to fill a whole page in the Summit County Beacon, and required over an hour in reading. At the close of the reading but a small audience remained to discuss its merits. It became evident to the officers of the organization that to impart new life a radical change must take place. Hence a call was made to meet at the Friendly Inn, at the corner of Howard and Mill Streets in Akron, for consultation. The meeting was held on the 18th of January, 1882. There were 19 persons present. Dr. Jewett was chosen president, and Matthew Crawford secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chair, and enlarged upon by several others. At the suggestion of Mr. Crawford the matter of reorganization along the lines of horticulture was considered with much favor. An adjournment was made to meet with Mrs. E. O. Knox (on her invitation), then editor-ess of the Cuyahoga Falls Reporter, on February 8, 1882. At this meeting it was decided to organize the Summit County Horticultural Society. Dr. Mendall Jewett was chosen president and Matthew Crawford secretary. A committee was appointed to pre-

pare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society, which were presented at a subsequent meeting and adopted. The meetings of the society are held monthly, on invitation, at the residences of its members, who regard it a privilege as well as a duty to entertain its membership. Reports are received on orchards, vineyards, small fruits, ornamental planting, ornithology, entomology, botany and forestry at each meeting from a standing committee in each department appointed for that purpose. Some competent person is selected in addition to present a paper or address, which forms part of the program for each meeting. The discussions following the reports of the standing committee and the points presented in the essay or address serve to make the meetings of much interest. The program for the year's work is prepared in advance by the executive committee of the society, giving place of meeting for each month, essayist, and list of officers and standing committees for the year.

Since the organization of the society a quarter of a century ago it has continued to grow and prosper. The influence exerted and

the good work done by the organization is shown in its social greetings, the exhibits of choice flowers, and fine vegetables and fruits at its monthly gatherings. The incentive to its members is to make their homes more social, pleasant and attractive, that when in turn it is theirs to entertain, their guests may be delighted in the surroundings. Neighbors are influenced, and fine homes with choice lawns become, in a measure, contagious. The county fair in its exhibit in the horticultural department, is another example of its work. The monthly meetings are reported for the local press of the county, and in many instances are wholly or in part, copied in many of the leading agricultural and horticultural journals of the country.

A number of the membership are solicited to aid in Farmers' Institute work, either through the State Board of Agriculture or directly by county societies.

The present board of officers is Charles N. Gaylord, of Stow, president; Capt. P. H. Young, of Tallmadge, vice president, and Miss Nellie Teeple, of Akron, secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Steam and Electric Railroads—The Ohio Canal—The Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal.

At the present time the steam railroads of Summit County are subsidiary lines of the four great railroad systems of Eastern United States, viz: The Baltimore & Ohio, represented by the Cleveland, Terminal & Valley, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, the Akron & Chicago Junction, and the Pittsburgh & Western. Allied to the Baltimore & Ohio, is the Pennsylvania Company, represented by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. The Erie is now the successor to the historic New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, while the great Lake Shore system finds expression in the solitary Northern Ohio and the latest line, the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh. In addition to these is the Akron & Barberton Belt Line, now generally understood to be a Pennsylvania property, and sold in the open market only a few years ago for the sum of \$1,000,000.

To write of the sale of a road for a million tells why the history of any railroad in this day ceases to have any strictly personal side, for such a story is no longer the culmination of struggles and sacrifice on the part of hardy pioneers but is rather the result of a correct reading of the broker's tape. The many millions involved in railroads represent as many varied peoples and interests as the number of dollars. Their owners live far from the line of their property, so that in Summit County to-day it is literally true that the profits from the above lines return to owners in every state of the country, and in countries as far distant as Holland and Belgium.

First in point of time in this county is the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, running from Pittsburgh to Cleveland and entering Summit on the east at Hudson. Projected and started in 1836, retarded by the panic of 1837, and finally completed in 1851, this road is one of the wonders of the financial world, in that it has never defaulted a payment on the interest of its bonds and since 1854 has paid a steady and unfailing income of 6 per cent on the investment to all stockholders. It has been lately double tracked from Alliance to Hudson and over that stretch of territory is a model line in physical equipment.

The road now known as the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, also Pennsylvania property, possesses local interest, in that it started with "The Akron Branch Railroad," which in 1851 was planned as a feeder to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. At that time, through the enterprise of Simon Perkins, an amendment was made to the charter of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, extending that line from Hudson to Akron and by popular vote this county subscribed for stock in the Company to the amount of \$100,000.00. By the middle of 1852, the road was completed to Orrville. Like all railroads it had its ups and downs, and after various litigation, in which the name was changed from the "Akron Branch" to Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati, later to Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware, and finally to the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, the road prospered till it was de-

clared by McCrea of the Pennsylvania Company in 1893, this road was the bright spot in that system. The casual reader will do well to observe that this road arose through the aid of the people of the communities through which it passed, and took its life and nurture from the legislature creating it, and the county which burdened itself with taxes to maintain it. Not a dollar was paid this county in dividends, but the county took its reward in the increased wealth incident to improved transportation facilities.

The Akron and Barberton Belt Railroad, opened in 1892, extends in and around the city of Barberton and is thirteen miles in length. This line represents one of the most modern phases in railroads in that of itself it carries nothing to any distance, but is simply a feeder to the railroads centering in Akron and drawing its revenue from the factories which it touches, but carrying no passengers.

The Baltimore and Ohio system, we speak of it as such, for it does not exist as a railroad, comprises the roads of its system already named. There is no Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Summit County, for that railroad does not own a mile of road in the state of Ohio, and does not operate a mile. That system, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia and Maryland, owns the stock by majority holding of the various roads set forth, and by such arrangement maintains uniformity in the general officers of the various constituent companies. To be specific, a passenger going from Cleveland to Wheeling, arrives in Akron at Akron Junction over the Cleveland Terminal & Valley, from there he passes over the P. C. & T., also called the Pittsburgh and Western, to the Union Station, whence he passes over the Akron & Chicago Junction to Warwick, from which point he completes his journey to Wheeling over the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling. All these roads are part of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley is the successor to the Valley Railroad Company, a railroad which will ever hold a pleasant place in the memory of this county, because of the

many local people whose life and hopes were bound up in its completion. Starting in 1869 as the Akron and Canton Railroad, under Mr. D. L. King, it became the "Valley" in 1871. To raise the money, a public meeting was held at the Academy of Music in Akron, in January, 1872. Committeemen from every township were appointed to rouse sentiment on the road. Sufficient money was raised to start construction in March, 1873, and much work was done. But the panic of 1873 tightened the money supply, and in 1875 Mr. King sailed for England to interest the English capitalists. In this he failed, and returning to America the bonds of the company were finally disposed of, and the first train was run over the line from Cleveland to Canton, January 28, 1880. The Cleveland Terminal and Valley corporation was organized in 1895 and secured the Valley property at foreclosure sale. The majority of the stock of this corporation is owned by the Baltimore & Ohio.

The Pittsburgh & Western was projected in 1881, and in 1891 became part of the Baltimore & Ohio system by lease. The story of this road is bound up with that of the Akron & Chicago Junction. In 1890 two construction companies were building in Akron McCracken & Semple were building the P. A. & W., while Ryan & McDonald were at work on the A. & C. J. Both claimed to be the builders of a Western and Eastern outlet to Chicago and Pittsburgh, but finally it developed that the Akron & Chicago Junction was a Baltimore & Ohio proposition. The acquisition of the Pittsburgh & Western with the Akron & Chicago Junction gave the Baltimore & Ohio a direct line from Chicago to Pittsburgh. The Akron & Chicago Junction is merely a right of way from Chicago Junction to Warwick. Thence it proceeds to Akron over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, and from Akron it terminates at Akron Junction. The method of transfer to the Baltimore & Ohio is of some interest. In 1890 it was leased to The Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad, one of the Baltimore & Ohio stool pigeons, for 999 years renewable

forever. Subsequently this lease was assigned to the Baltimore & Ohio.

As to the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling—this is the latest acquisition of the Baltimore & Ohio. The main line passes through the southern corner of the county and in 1902 the Baltimore & Ohio secured a majority of its stock. On the books of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling this stock appears in the name of a resident of Baltimore, Md., but it is voted as B. & O. stock.

The history of the Erie now a continental road and a so-called "trunk line," starts with the secret plans of Hon. Marvin Kent of Kent, Ohio, to form a continental line from east to west. In the words of another, "he conceived the idea of forming a direct line from New York to St. Louis, nearly 1,200 miles, by connecting with the Erie road at Salamanca, on the east, and by the Dayton & Hamilton with the Ohio and Mississippi at Cincinnati, on the west." A liberal charter was secured and he started in. Opposition developed in Pennsylvania, and instead of constructing a new road through Pennsylvania, he and his associates bought the Pittsburgh and Erie road. This charter authorized unlimited extension and subsequently the State of Pennsylvania and New York permitted the chartering of separate roads in each State, and finally there was developed the historic Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. The road was completed in 1864, after eleven years of labor on the part of Mr. Kent. The road ran from Akron to Dayton, and after various litigation became known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company. It was finally leased to the Erie Railroad under which it now operates. Probably no one road ever passed through the litigation of this road, for, from December, 1874, down to 1879, its lawsuits were continuous and apparently unending. Even at the present writing, litigation is pending as to the ownership of bonds of the road deposited in the county treasury to the credit of unknown English and Dutch owners.

The Lake Shore Railroad, or more prop-

erly the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, is represented in Summit County by the ill-starred Northern Ohio and the promising Lake Erie & Pittsburgh. These two roads represent the extremes of railroad construction; one is poverty-stricken and wretchedly equipped; the other with no trains running as yet, has abundant means and every facility for rapid growth. Originally the Northern Ohio was called the Pittsburgh, Akron and Western, and was designed by the late Senator Brice to be a connecting link in his world-wide road from China to New York. The death of that eminent Democrat stopped its growth, and it is now a mere line running from Akron to Delphos, a distance of 165 miles. It was incorporated in 1883 and trains began in 1891. It passed into the hands of the Lake Erie & Western, and that small system passed into those of the Lake Shore. The Lake Erie & Pittsburgh, now under construction, is designed as an important feeder to its parent system. Originally it started at Lorain, and for a long time the exact owners of the road were unknown. Finally the Belt Line of Cleveland was made a part of the scheme, and it passed from the hands of the contractors who projected it into the possession of the present owners.

Various other roads have been planned in and through Summit County, where the immense shipping done by the various factories has inspired the avarice or the ambition of promoters. To recount them all in detail would only be calling the roll of failure, at no time an elevating task. Among them are the Clinton Line, the Clinton Line Extension, the Hudson & Painesville, and the New York and Ohio. The last unsuccessful project was advanced by the versatile Charley French, who planned great things for the railroad maps of the country, and in his organization included the Ashland & Wooster, and finally the Lake & River Route. This scheme failed and at the present time no further changes are proposed in Summit County railroads.

So far as concerns railroad stations, all the steam roads now center at the Union Passenger Station, and this is becoming inadequate

to handle the steadily increasing traffic.

This Union Station was originally the site of the Bates homestead and was opened for use in 1891. Before the Valley became part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, it had a station on West Market Street, now replaced by the packing-house at the corner of Canal and West Market. For a long time the Erie maintained a separate station on the ground of the old Union Depot, but finally made peace with the Pennsylvania and occupied with it the present Union Station.

The conclusion to be drawn from the railroad situation in Summit County is the same conclusion to be drawn from the railroad situation throughout the Nation. We have no pressing need of further transportation facilities from steam roads. We have reached the intensive stage in their development, and that means that original grantors of the rights to these roads, the people of this county, look to the road for repayment. This repayment must take place in fair passenger and freight rates, in decent payment of taxes, and in equipment insuring safety both to passenger and highway traveler. The people of this county owe the railroads nothing; the railroads owe them the above moderate and honest returns. It is fair to say that any such organization as is now maintained by the Baltimore & Ohio in this County; as above detailed, is a menace to the fulfillment of any of the above conditions. For example, the Baltimore & Ohio as such, does not pay a dollar of taxes into the treasury of this county, and any attempt at competition in freight rates is impossible under the present arrangement. The solution of these matters is no part of an historical article, but it is fair to say that the final determination of them will occur when honest County auditors and prosecutors who are sufficiently intelligent to grasp the situation occupy the offices. That means intelligence and efficiency on the part of the electorate, and so far at least individuals may meet the situation.

CANALS.

At the present writing, the canals of Summit County are in a transition state and the average resident looks on them as a doubtful luxury. This is due partly to the great outlay of money required to maintain them, with so little result locally, and partly to the feeling that the day of the canal is past. Certainly the present physical features of the canal are not inspiring, for in Summit they consist of a race running through Middlebury, and along the southern border of the Fair Grounds, and terminating at Main Street, where the canal goes underground along Main Street, and finally flows into the main canal. The sole purpose of this muddy and dirty stream is to supply power to the mills of the Quaker Oats Company, and the stream itself is owned by the Akron Hydraulic Company, a private corporation. The main canal, officially known as the Ohio and Erie Canal, passes through the townships of Northampton, Boston, Northfield, Portage, Coventry and Franklin. This canal is at present valuable to the owners of the various rubber factories in Akron, and aside from furnishing transportation for various canoe parties, has no other worth. What the future holds for this canal, and every canal in Ohio, is to be tested in the light of the results to be seen from the plans now on foot. These plans embrace large expenditures of money and seem a part of a consistent effort to demonstrate the feasibility of canals as water transportation. This chapter will discuss the story of the canals of Summit in the light of that plan.

The history of Akron begins with the story of the Canal projected by Dr. Crosby, and as this canal brought business and manufacturing enterprises to the community, it would seem that the canal must always stand forth as a blessing. Previous to that, however, it may be profitable to look at the history of these canals in the whole state. The desire for extensive internal improvements found expression in New York in the construction of the Erie Canal, and in the divi-

sion of political parties on the need of further internal improvements. In 1825, Ohio asked of the Federal government aid in the construction of the canals. The Government responded by a grant aggregating 1,230,521 acres. From the sale of these lands has been realized about two and one quarter million dollars, and there remains at this time of this imperial grant only land to the amount of \$100,000.00. We have still many miles of canal in Ohio, and as bearing on their future, it may be instructive to bear in mind the decision of the United States Supreme Court, construing the terms of the above named federal grant. In *Walsh vs. Railroad*, etc., U. S. Supreme Court reports, Vol. 176. P. 469, the conclusion was reached that the State of Ohio has the right to abandon its canals and to permit their use for a purpose analogous to the canals; but the right to abandon the canals entirely and to permit the use of them other than that as common carriers is doubted.

The Ohio and Erie canal, as above referred to, was begun July 4, 1825, and completed in 1833, and cost the sum of \$7,904,971.89. The net results of this construction were beneficial, for it was said that the facilities of transportation from the interior of Ohio to the markets of New York were such "that wheat commanded a higher price at Massillon, one hundred miles west of Pittsburg, than at points sixty miles east of it." The building of this canal, with a summit near the present site of Akron, naturally brought many workers to this vicinity; and it became clear to Messrs. Perkins and King that it would be profitable to anticipate the founding of a city. But Mr. King was not content with an outlet to the Ohio; he desired one east and, accordingly, set on foot the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal. To aid him in his project he first secured a charter from the legislature, and to secure this there were raised funds to pay "expenses." A paper to raise such funds read as follows: "We, the subscribers, citizens of Middlebury and Akron, and their vicinity, confident that inestimable advantages would result to our villages, and this

section of our country generally, from a canal connecting the Ohio canal, at the Portage Summit, with the Pennsylvania canal at Pittsburg, and anxious that an act should pass the legislature of Ohio, at their present session authorizing the construction of such canal, will pay the sums annexed to our respective names, to John McMillen, Jr., and Peter Bowen, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of delegates from the aforesaid villages to the legislature to assist in procuring the passage of such act. Payment to be made at the time of subscribing."

It would seem from the foregoing that the "Third House" had an early history even among the untutored forefathers. The canal was got under way, and it was originally designed that the course should be through the then rival village of Middlebury. However, wires were pulled and, instead, it passed through Akron. Dr. Crosby, in the meantime had started a cross-cut below and to the North of Middlebury, and with this influx of water, additional power was secured for the mills at Akron, and the first step taken toward Akron's ascendancy over Middlebury.

The completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal was the call for a grand celebration all along the line from Pittsburg to Akron. The accounts of that carnival, as taken from contemporary records, furnish an interesting sidelight on life in the '40's. At each town and village preparations were made to receive the distinguished party on board the first boat. Both the Governor of Ohio and of Pennsylvania were invited, and at each landing place new visitors were taken on board till the terminus, Akron, where the preceding festivities wound up with a banquet on the site where now stands the Clarendon Hotel.

As a financial proposition, the state had invested in the canal \$420,000.00 in stock, and there had been raised by other subscriptions from private sources \$840,000.00. Dividends were declared for a time and the increased freight and passenger service from Cleveland to Pittsburg, via Akron, added to the prestige of the City of Akron. From

1852 till 1856, the tolls collected at the port of Akron ran from six thousand to eight thousand dollars. But then, as now, the menace of the railroad was at hand, and this time it was not Mr. Harriman or Mr. Hill, but the forgotten Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. By precisely the same means as has been pointed out in the case of the Baltimore & Ohio in the chapter on Railroads, this creature of the legislature proceeded to settle the career of the canal. The stock was bought in open market by this concern and a policy of jockeying began to depreciate the rest of the stock owned by the state. The whole block, amounting to \$420,000.00, was sold to Charles L. Rhodes, of Cleveland, in 1862, for \$35,000.00, and the ruin and debasement of the canal was complete. The canal, a qucenly maiden among the commercial highways of the world, became a wanton and a by-word among the people. for Mr. Rhodes was vice-president of the railroad, and the stock was used to enrich the treasury of his railroad. Improvements stopped, and finally a petition was sent to the legislature demanding that it be abandoned. Several times the canal bed was cut and the water permitted to escape. This local feeling arose largely because of the stagnant condition of the water and the consequent endangering of the health of the community.

Any article on the canals of Summit County would be incomplete without mentioning the ambitious attempt to found Summit City along what is now the "Gorge." Dr. Eliakim Crosby conceived the idea that a great mill-race could be constructed along the site of the Gorge, and to that end designed the canal at that point. So great a man as Horace Greeley became deeply interested and wrote a glowing account of the proposed metropolis of the West. Interest was roused over the entire country, and great quantities of money flowed in from the East. A nominal capital stock of \$5,000,000.00 was proposed, and work was begun. So confident were those interested that one of the Rochester shareholders offered to pledge his entire fortune on the supposition that the lots

surrounding the city would shortly be as valuable as the highest priced lot in Rochester. Below and around what is now the Gorge an immense city was laid out, and part of the labor was paid in scrip redeemable in these lots when the City should be complete. This scrip was sold all through the East and supplies of raw material were taken in exchange. At one time the promises were so great and the prospects so alluring that it was proposed to make this the County seat. The engineering difficulties that beset the projectors were simply enormous. Great blocks of stone were to be hewn through, and fills and cuts that would daunt the best equipped engineer of to-day were to be met. Dr. Crosby rose to every occasion. On May 27, 1844, the first water was sent through the race, and the day of realization seemed at hand. But dissensions arose among the stockholders; money was hard to secure, and at last protracted litigation settled this project. Finally in June, 1850, the entire property which had cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.00 was sold for some \$35,000.00, and the dream of the "Lowell of the West" was over.

At the present writing, the one tangible asset of value remaining of all the canals of Summit County, is the property of the Akron Hydraulic Company. This flows along the southern line of the Fair Grounds and furnishes the water-power indicated before.

It would be unprofitable to leave a discussion of these water-ways without commenting on the cause of the failure and indicating a safe line of future action. In his report to Governor Nash in 1903, Engineer Perkins discusses the causes of past failures and lays out the future. From this report it appears that from 1827 to 1860 inclusive, the latter date being just prior to leasing to a private corporation, gross receipts amounted to some \$14,000,000.00. From that time on a steady decrease set in and, the war coming on, the interest of the State was diverted to other channels. Bearing in mind that the Legislature of the State had leased the canals to private corporations, it is difficult to see how they came to the conclusion that to retain

them would be bad business. Space will not allow a further discussion of that report. It is now proposed to rehabilitate the canal system, and to build new locks and widen the channel and increase the supply of water. To this end the reservoir in Summit County is being greatly enlarged and it is proposed to increase it so that there will be flooded 166 acres of land, and that will contain in reserve about eighty million gallons of water. New conditions of transportation have arisen and among these is the celebrated electric mule, this being a kind of trolley car run along the tow path to draw the canal boat. It is expected that the canal will form a con-

venient means of carrying raw material and other merchandise, in which time is not a factor in the delivery. The sane conclusion of the matter is a confident reliance in the plans mapped out, and an ever constant reminding of the career of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal, now abandoned beyond redemption. The Federal government has shown interest in the project of a ship canal from lake to river, and it is possible, if the present administration shows wisdom in its action, that once more the boats of Summit County may go from the town of Coventry to New Orleans.

HARRY S. QUINE.

CHAPTER IX

MANUFACTURES

The County's Chief Manufacturing Establishments of the Past and of the Present—Clay Products—Cereal Mills—Agricultural Implements—The Rubber Industry—Printing and Publishing, Etc.

As premised in the introduction of this history, Akron's great distinction lies in its pre-eminence as a city of manufactures. Long before the traveler reaches the city he finds its position marked on the horizon by a cloud of smoke by day and a blaze of light by night. The smoke which hovers about the city is inseparable from any place doing manufacturing on a large scale, and, therefore, this is one of the discomforts which is borne by Akron's citizens with equanimity. The smoke means turning wheels, prosperity, and an inflow of golden wealth to enrich capitalist and workingman alike. This golden shower makes possible also the extensive mercantile life of the city. Great department stores, some of them as large as any in the State of Ohio, have been attracted here by the great demand for commodities, which they supply in all the various lines of retail trade. Akron has stores which would be a credit to any city in the land. They are founded on a substantial basis and their success has been uniform.

The year 1907 has marked the highest point in the commercial life of the city as well as in the manufactories. The importance of Akron as a center of manufacturing makes it necessary to devote an entire chapter to a statement of its resources in that respect, and to present an historical outline of its industrial development. The earliest manufacturing in Akron was conducted in

Middlebury, and was of a kind which was common to all pioneer settlements. The first requisite of such a settlement was a saw-mill and grist-mill and some sort of a smithy. In Middlebury these were operated by the extensive water-power which the Cuyahoga River affords at that place. The first industry of this kind was a grist-mill built in 1808 by Aaron Norton. This occupied the ground on Case Avenue, where the Akron Sewer Pipe Company now stands. Ten years after, Bagley's Woolen Mills was built in the same vicinity on the river bank. In 1817 the Cuyahoga Blast Furnace was erected by Aaron Norton and William Laird on the present site of the Great Western Cereal Company's mills. This furnace was established for the purpose of smelting the iron ore which was found in this vicinity. This ore consisted principally of bog iron, and the industry became unprofitable upon the introduction of the rich ore from the Lake Superior region, and for that reason was discontinued. About 1825 the furnace property was purchased of Ralph Plum, the then owner, by Dr. Eliakim Crosby, who commenced the manufacturing of plows, hoes and other agricultural implements. In 1827 the furnace property was sold to Arnold, Daniel and Isaac Stewart. Dr. Crosby then built a large grist-mill farther east on the Cuyahoga River, which he operated for a year or two, and then sold to Increase Sumner.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

The clay deposits in the neighborhood soon attracted the attention of early settlers. The potter's clay found in this vicinity is unsurpassed in quality and has made Akron's stoneware famous throughout the length and breadth of the land. Before long Akron's sewer-pipe was the standard for the world. Both the stoneware and the sewer-pipe industry were established about the same time. The pioneer worker in both of these fields was Edwin H. Merrill, assisted by his brother, Calvin J. Merrill. He commenced, in 1847, the manufacture of stone bottles, jugs, smoking pipes and various other articles of stoneware on Bank Street, in the village of Middlebury. Enoch Rowley was a contemporary of these men and conducted a successful enterprise in clay working for many years in the same vicinity.

In 1849 Hill, Foster & Co. commenced making sewer-pipe. The firm consisted of David E. Hill, Robert Foster and Reuben McMillen. In 1851 the Merrill Brothers and Hezekiah Camp purchased the interest of Robert Foster, and the company changed its name to Hill, Merrill and Company. Both Messrs. Hill and Merrill devoted themselves to perfecting the process of manufacture and invented many new methods. In 1855 this company became Merrill, Powers & Company, composed of Edwin H. Merrill, Calvin J. Merrill, Frank Adams and Henry G. Powers. In 1858 the Merrills withdrew. Mr. Hill re-entered the business and the firm name was changed to Hill, Powers & Company. In 1859 Hill and Adams bought out the other parties and continued the business until 1868, when the Hill and Adams Sewer Pipe Company was formed. This company consisted of David E. Hill, David L. King, Ozias Barber, Lorenzo Austin and Frank Adams. At this time there was only one other factory of this kind in the United States. In 1871 the company was re-organized as the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, with a capital of \$175,000. Mr. Frank Adams was president and David L. King secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1873

David E. Hill founded the Hill Sewer Pipe Company, with a capital of \$80,000. In 1872 the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company, with a capital of \$100,000, was organized by Joseph A. Baldwin. In 1879 Robinson Brothers and Company, with a capital of \$300,000, was organized for the purpose of operating a sewer-pipe factory at the Old Forge. This company was formed by Henry Robinson and Thomas Robinson. It was a nucleus for the great Robinson Clay Product Company of the present time. In 1889 the Summit Sewer Pipe Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. It commenced the manufacture of sewer-pipe on Miller Avenue in South Akron. Joseph A. Baldwin was its president and George T. Whitmore was its general manager.

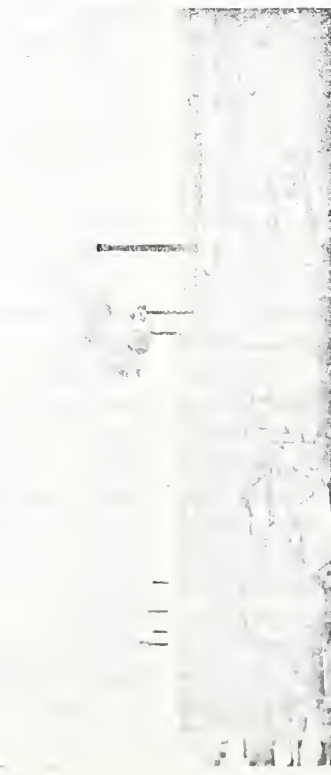
In 1850 Enoch Rowley, Edward Baker and Herbert Baker commenced the manufacture of yellowware in Middlebury. About 1852 Thomas Johnson associated himself with these men. In 1857 Johnson Whitmore and Company was organized. Mr. Richard Whitmore and the Robinson Brothers having succeeded Mr. Rowley. In 1862 the firm changed to Whitmore, Robinsons and Company, which continued until September, 1887, when The Whitmore, Robinson and Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The business was continued under this name until 1902, when the Robinson Clay Product Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, with a capital of \$2,000,000. In 1861 Edwin H. Merrill and his son, H. E. Merrill, established the Akron pottery on the corner of South Main and State Streets. In 1880 Fred W. Butler became interested with them. In 1887 these three men formed the corporation known as the E. H. Merrill Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company continued until they merged with The Robinson Clay Product Company in 1902. Other stoneware companies which have done a successful business in Akron are the Ohio Stoneware Company (G. A. Parker, president; F. S. Stelker, secretary; E. H. Gibbs, treasurer, 227-250 Front Street), The United States Stoneware Company, F. W. Rockwell and Company, The Akron Stone-



DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY, AKRON



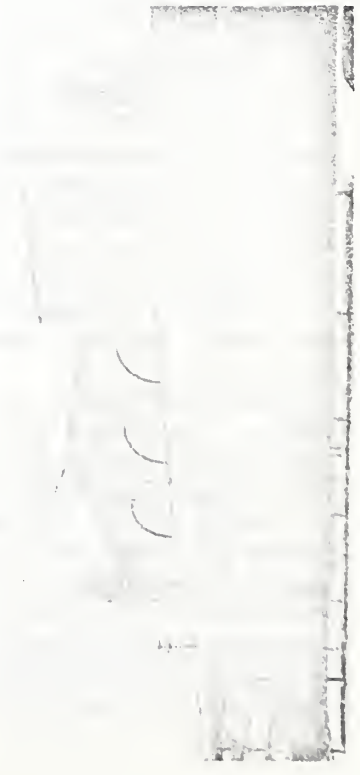
B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, AKRON
(Akron Rubber Works)



DIAMOND RUBBER WORKS, AKRON



MAIN STREET, AKRON, LOOKING SOUTH FROM MARKET



MARKET HOUSE, AKRON



WEST MARKET STREET, AKRON

ware Company, Markle and Inman Company and Fred H. Weeks.

In 1875 Joseph C. Ewart commenced in the southern part of the city the manufacture of vitrified roofing-tile. In 1902 this company was incorporated under the name of the Akron Roofing Tile Company, S. A. White, president; Charles E. Howland, secretary and treasurer and general manager; W. B. Collins, assistant secretary.

There have been a number of successful brick manufactories in the city, among which are the Diamond Fire Brick Works, established in 1866 by J. Park Alexander. The business is still carried on at the corner of Canal and Cherry Streets in this city. The Akron Fire Brick Company was established in 1873 by Byron A. Allison and Delos Hart. Since 1877 Mr. Allison continued the business alone until the incorporation of the company in 1882, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

CEREAL MILLS.

Reference has been made to the small grist-mills which were operated in the county in the early days. These were, of course, of a very limited capacity and were destined merely to meet the needs of the farmers in the surrounding territory. They brought their grain to these primitive mills and sometimes waited until it was being ground to flour. On account of lack of transportation facilities, little or no attempt was made to find a market for dealers extending outside the county. In 1832, just after the canal was opened from Cleveland to Portsmouth, milling on a large scale was begun. The first of these large mills was the Old Stone Mill, which was built in 1832 by Dr. Eliakim Crosby, and those interested with him in his canal projects. This was built to use the waters of the race from the Old Forge through the center of Main Street to Lock Five. In 1838 the Etna Mills, located on the canal, just north of West Market Street, was built by Samuel A. Wheeler and John B. Mitchell. A year later, Joseph A. Beebe and William E. Wright built the Center Mills, also located on the canal at

Cherry Street. In 1840 the Cascade Mills at the terminus of the races on North Howard Street, were built by William Mitchell. A year or two after, George W. McNeil built the City Mill on West Market Street between Canal Street and the canal. George Ayliffe about the same time commenced the manufacture of cereal goods on South Main Street. He sold out to Carter and Steward, who continued the business of making oatmeal until their mills were destroyed by fire in 1881. In 1856 Albert Allen established the Allen Mill on Canal Street, just south of Cherry Street.

In 1851 Ferdinand Schumacher came to Akron from Germany. He was born in Celle, Hanover, March, 30, 1822, and came to the United States in 1859. He worked one year on a farm near Cleveland and in 1851 opened up a fancy goods store in the Hall block on the corner of Market and Howard Streets. His partner in this was Theodore Weibezahn. Their store was a very small one and fronted on West Market Street. It did not offer the inducement for advancement that Mr. Schumacher desired and, accordingly, in August, 1852, he started a small grocery store in the room now occupied by the Dollar Savings Bank. His business growing rapidly, he moved to a larger stand across the street, next to the Empire House. In 1859 he commenced making oatmeal on a very small scale in a frame building on Howard Street. Loyal to his native country, he named it the German Mill. Oatmeal was a new thing in this locality and its sale was at first very slow. The early deliveries were made in a hand-cart, and a humbler beginning could not have been made.

Mr. Schumacher in a few years added the making of pearl barley to his line. In 1863 he built the first of his mills on South Summit Street, between Mill and Quarry. In 1872 a new German Mill was built there. In 1879 a large grain elevator was built by Mr. Schumacher. Then came the Big Jumbo mill, an eight-story structure, devoted entirely to the making of cereals. Then a fine, stone office building, costing \$80,000, was built on the corner of Mill and Broadway. Mr. Schu-

macher was now the foremost miller in the world. The company, of which he was the founder and head, had reached the climax of prosperity, when, on the night of March 6, 1886, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over a million dollars to the company.

In April, 1886, just a month after the destruction of the big plant by fire, the Ferdinand Schumacher Milling Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of two million dollars. The Old Stone Mill, which had been operated by Cummins and Allen, was consolidated with the Schumacher interests. Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher was made president of the new company. In July, 1891, the American Cereal Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$3,400,000. This was composed of all the principal oatmeal mills of the United States. It absorbed the Hower Milling Company of Akron. In 1907 the Quaker Oats Company took the place of the American Cereal Company. Just after the formation of the American Cereal Company the principal office was established in Chicago and many of Akron's best citizens were taken to that city on account of the change. The representative of the officers of the company at Akron is J. H. Andrews, the local superintendent.

In 1870 Robert Turner commenced the manufacture of oatmeal on the corner of Canal and Cherry Streets. He was succeeded in 1879 and 1880 by The Hower Company, of which John H. Hower was president; Harvey Y. Hower, vice-president; M. Otis Hower, secretary, and Charles H. Hower, treasurer. At the time of their consolidation with the American Cereal Company they were doing a very large and prosperous business.

In 1883 John F. Seiberling organized the Seiberling Milling Company, and built a six-story brick flouring mill in east Akron, which is now the Akron plant of the Great Western Cereal Company. It was organized with a capital of \$200,000, and had a capacity of 100 barrels a day. The first officers were J. F. Seiberling, president; Lucius C. Miles, secretary, and Frank A. Seiberling, treasurer. In

1901 it became a part of the Great Western Cereal Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The Allen Mills were founded about 1845 by Simon Perkins, Jedediah D. Commins, Alexander H. Commins, Jesse Allen, Hiram Allen and Jacob Allen. The mills were afterwards converted into flouring mills by the Perkins Company and afterwards the Allyn and Company was formed of F. H. Allen, Victor J. Allen and William A. Palmer.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

At one period of its existence Akron was known as the "Match Town." This was on account of the location here of the Barber Match Company, which afterwards became the Diamond Match Company. The most primitive form of the match was the small, pine stick, coated with certain chemicals, which were lighted by dipping the chemical end in a solution of aqua-fortis. Matches afterwards were made by using a chemical composition, which could be ignited by means of a piece of sand-paper. Late in the thirties came the Loco-Foco match. Samuel A. Lane and James R. Miltimore were the pioneer makers of matches in Akron. These Loco-Foco matches were of pine, dipped alternately into melted brimstone and a phosphorus composition. S. A. Lane and Company began making them in 1838. They continued the business only about a year, finding little profit in it.

In 1845 George Barber commenced the manufacture of matches in a small barn in Middlebury. This was the humble beginning of the great Diamond Match Company of today, with its great factories and universal business. Mr. Barber found the business profitable and made several removals, finally occupying the entire woolen factory which stood on the site of the present Goodyear Tire and Rubber Works. In 1865 the Barber Match Company was formed, with George Barber, president; O. C. Barber, secretary and treasurer, and J. K. Robinson, general agent. In 1871 the Barber Match Company moved to South Akron to where the Diamond Rubber

works is now located. In 1881 the Barber Match Company, with twenty-eight other establishments in the United States, were incorporated under the name of the Diamond Match Company, with a capital stock of \$6,000,000. Mr. O. C. Barber was made president of this company and John K. Robinson, treasurer. Today the Diamond Match Company is one of the great industrial corporations of the world, and the most credit for its success is due to the Akron man, Ohio Columbus Barber, who has been its president since its inception.

In 1879 the Miller Match Company was formed for the manufacture of parlor matches in the building which formerly stood just west of the old plant of the B. F. Goodrich Company. It was organized by Harvey F. Miller and S. S. Miller. Col. A. L. Conger was its president. In 1885 it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1888 it was sold to the Diamond Match Company.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works: In 1864 a branch of the A. Aultman Company, of Canton, was established in Akron and the manufacture of mowers and reapers was commenced in the great plant along the railroads at the corner of Center Street. A separate company was then formed to conduct the business and was known as Aultman, Miller and Company. Lewis Miller was the general superintendent of the works from the beginning, and, under his able direction, the company grew to be one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country. Much of the Buckeye machine was the invention of Mr. Miller himself. G. W. Crouse was president; Ira Miller, secretary, and R. H. Wright, treasurer. The company continued to do a prosperous business until about 1902, when the organization of the International Harvester Company deprived the local company of its opportunity to compete on equal grounds. In 1905 a receiver for the company was appointed and the entire assets were sold to the International Harvester Company, by order of

the court. The litigation over the failure of the Aultman, Miller Company is still (in 1907) pending.

In 1865 John F. Seiberling organized the J. F. Seiberling Company and established the Empire Mower and Reaper Works on the railroad, near Mill Street. Mr. Seiberling had been a druggist in Akron and in 1858 had invented the Excelsior mower and reaper, with a dropper attachment. In 1861 he commenced the manufacture of them at Doylestown. In 1864 he began the manufacture in Massillon, and in 1865 brought the industry to Akron. A large business was soon established and very extensive shops were erected. In the panic of 1873 the company was unable to weather the storm and an assignee in insolvency took possession of the plant. When the Excelsior plant was sold, Mr. Seiberling purchased it and organized a new company, entitled the J. F. Seiberling Company, with himself as president; F. A. Seiberling, secretary and treasurer, and Charles W. Seiberling as superintendent. Capital stock was \$160,000, and the plant was known as the Empire Works. The business at first was successful, and Mr. Seiberling reaped a large fortune. In the year 1900 business began to fail and ultimately an assignee was appointed by order of court and the business wound up. The old Empire plant was afterwards occupied by the India Rubber Company and still later by the Fiebigler Heating Company.

The Akron Iron Company was established by Lewis Miller and other parties interested in the Aultman, Miller Company in 1866. Large rolling mills were built on the railroads south of Exchange Street. Upon its reorganization in the year 1900 the company was known by the title of the Akron Iron and Steel Company, with a large part of its capital stock held in the East. Stress of competition overwhelmed it, and finally its business was wound up, and the plant sold to the railroad companies. The old site is now a part of the Akron yards of the Erie railroad.

In September, 1886, the Selle Gear Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. George W. Crouse was its presi-

dent; F. M. Atterholt, vice-president, and W. C. Parsons, secretary and treasurer. A large factory was built on Chestnut Street, corner of High, and the company began the manufacture of the Selle patented platform gear for wagons. In 1906 it became the Akron-Selle Company, with M. Otis Hower as president and general manager; H. Y. Hower, vice-president; H. A. Paul, secretary, and E. R. Held, treasurer. Under the able management of M. Otis Hower, a very large business is being built up, and there are good reasons for believing that, in a very short time, this concern will be one of the largest manufacturing institutions of the city.

The Akron Belting Company was incorporated in 1885 by George W. Crouse, Alfred M. Barber and Sumner Nash. Its first plant was on North Main Street, where the Grand Opera House is now located. They are making a very superior quality of leather belting of all sizes. Upon the vacation of the Allen Mills on Canal Street, this company moved into them and has continued to do business at that stand since. The present officers are: A. B. Rhinehart, president; Sumner Nash, vice-president; George Wince, secretary and treasurer, and Webster Thorpe, superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1872 Thomas Phillips and Company commenced the manufacture of paper on the Ohio Canal at West Exchange Street. Their business consisted of making paper bags, flour sacks, wrapping paper, etc., and a very large business has been built up. In 1887 The Thomas Phillips Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. G. W. Crouse was its president and Clarence Howland, secretary and general manager. The present officers are F. D. Howland, president; F. A. Seiberling, vice-president; G. D. Howland, secretary, and F. A. Howland, treasurer and general manager.

In 1885 the Akron Twine and Cordage Company was organized by the directors of the Aultman, Miller Company. G. W. Crouse was its president; Ira M. Miller, vice-president,

and R. H. Wright, secretary and treasurer. A large factory was built on Hill Street just east of the railroads. Rope and cordage of all kinds was manufactured. A specialty was made of binder twine. When hard times fell upon the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, the Twine and Cordage Company became involved in the trouble and for a long time they did not run. But at the present time they are being operated under the direction of the International Harvester Company, which purchased the assets of the Aultman, Miller Company.

In 1878 Edward George Kubler and John Martin Beck founded what has been known as the Akron Varnish Works. They are manufacturers of varnishes, Japans and other similar products. They commenced in a humble way in a small building on Bowery Street, and afterwards built a large brick factory on West State Street, where they still are engaged in the same business. In 1882 David L. King organized the King Varnish Company, and built a large, six-story brick factory on Canal Street, just north of Market. The business proved unprofitable and an assignment was made. In 1889 David R. Paige bought the business, associating John H. McCrum with him. Upon the destruction of the factory by fire, the company was merged with the Kubler and Beck Company, under the name of the Akron Varnish Company. The officers are: E. G. Kubler, president; J. M. Beck, vice-president and treasurer; E. M. Beck, secretary; F. W. Whitner, assistant treasurer; F. A. Fauver, superintendent.

In 1870 John W. Baker and John C. McMillen established the Baker-McMillen Company and commenced the manufacture of enameled knobs, handles, etc. In July, 1890, the Baker-McMillen Company was incorporated with a capital of \$120,000, and a very large business was built up. The present officers are: H. B. Sperry, president and treasurer; W. H. Stoner, secretary and general manager.

The first planing mill was established in Akron in 1832 by Smith Burton in Middlebury. In 1836 James Bangs started a shingle

mill near the corner of Main and Federal Streets. Samuel G. Wilson bought him out, and a few years later established a shingle mill and lumber yard on Main Street, just south of Howard. A few years later Mr. Wilson took in Justus Rockwell and they bought out the lumber yard of W. B. Storer, which had been established on North Main Street. Mr. Samuel G. Wilson was thus the pioneer lumber dealer of Akron. In 1865 he interested himself with William B. Doyle, Samuel Farnum and John H. Dix, and they organized the firm of W. B. Doyle and Company. In 1867 Hon. John Johnson bought the interest of Mr. Wilson. In 1873 Mr. Johnson retired and the business was conducted by the other parties, until the death of Mr. Dix in 1886, and the retirement of Mr. Farnum in 1888, when the business was carried on by Mr. Doyle. Upon his death, August 6, 1890, this pioneer company ceased to exist.

In 1845 David Miller established a sash, door and blind factory, which was purchased by D. G. Wilcox in 1866. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Samuel B. Weary, Jacob Snyder and Andrew Jackson, under the firm name of Weary, Snyder and Company. In 1867 the company was incorporated and continued to do business until the destruction of the plant by fire about five years ago.

In 1863 George Thomas established the Thomas Building and Lumber Company, with works on the west side of the canal, between Bank and Cherry Streets. In 1877 David W. Thomas succeeded to the business. In 1888 he organized the corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new company also took possession of the lumber business theretofore conducted by William Buchtel.

In 1867 the business of Solon N. Wilson was established, and he is now doing a successful business in lumber and contracting. The Hankey Lumber Company was established in 1873 by Simon Hankey.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company is one of Akron's most successful manufacturing establishments. It was founded in 1881 by Ernest F. Pflueger, and was incorporated in 1886 for the purpose of making fishing

supplies, etc. It has grown from the start, until it now occupies the great factory of Ash Street. The present officers are: G. A. Pflueger, president; G. E. Pflueger, vice-president and superintendent; E. A. Pflueger, secretary and treasurer, and H. A. West, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Western Linoleum Company was incorporated January 1, 1891, with a capital of \$200,000. A. M. Cole was its first president; W. E. Hoover, secretary and treasurer, and Charles Templeton, general superintendent. They are now a part of the Standard Table Oil Cloth Company. E. A. Oviatt is the local superintendent.

The Globe Sign and Poster Company began business as the Globe Sign Company, and was incorporated in 1890. John Grether, S. S. Miller, Frank Reefsnyder, W. B. Gamble and H. G. Bender were its first organizers.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron is best known today as the world's center for the rubber manufacturing industry. It is the chief of all our industries. It has more capital invested, more hands employed, larger factories, and a larger value of output than any other line of manufacture in the city. Most of this growth has taken place in the last twelve years; all of it since 1870. The origin of rubber-working in Akron goes back to the advent of Dr. B. F. Goodrich in our midst. The date is 1870. He was the original rubber man of Akron, and without him there probably would have been no rubber industry here. In 1870 Dr. B. F. Goodrich came from the East and associated himself with Colonel George T. Perkins, George W. Crouse and others of this city, and started what was then known as B. F. Goodrich and Company—the Akron Rubber Works. The business slowly grew and prospered until in 1880 a co-partnership was formed and the business incorporated under the name of The B. F. Goodrich Company, with a capitalization of \$100,000. The growth of the company was continuous from that time on and the capital was in-

creased from time to time as the demands of the business required, until at present the capitalization of the company is \$10,000,000.

Dr. Goodrich remained president of the company until 1888, the time of his death, when Colonel George T. Perkins succeeded him, holding the position until January 15, 1907. The present officers are: B. G. Work, president; F. H. Mason, vice-president; H. E. Raymond, second vice-president; C. B. Raymond, secretary; W. A. Folger, treasurer; W. A. Means, assistant treasurer; E. C. Shaw, general manager of works; C. C. Goodrich, general superintendent, and H. E. Joy, assistant general superintendent. The directors are Colonel George T. Perkins, F. H. Mason, B. G. Work, H. E. Raymond, E. C. Shaw, George W. Crouse and C. C. Goodrich.

The product of the company consists of a full line of soft rubber goods, such a belting, hose, packings, druggists' sundry goods, golf balls, tennis balls, automobile and bicycle tires, carriage tires, molded goods, mats, boots and shoes. The factory buildings cover an area of sixteen and one-half acres of floor space on fifteen and one-half acres of ground, and the buildings are lighted by over 8,000 incandescent lamps and one hundred arc lights. The power plant has a generating capacity of 3,500 K. W., and a boiler capacity of 6,600 H. P., 4,500 H. P. of motors being used to drive the machinery throughout the plant. The company has 3,300 people in its employ.

Diamond Rubber Company. In 1898 the Diamond Rubber Company was unknown outside of a limited circle of trade. With a capitalization of \$50,000, it was manufacturing a modest line of mechanical rubber goods and tires—then, as now, in competition with concerns powerful in productive and brain capacity. And at that time, too, the majority of competing companies were rich with the prestige which long established business relations give. Still the Diamond Rubber Company grew.

The present capitalization of the concern is \$5,000,000, but the real extent of its growth and the rapid increase of its strength are better shown by other comparisons. Two hun-

dred and fifty was the number of the company's employes in 1898. Twenty-seven hundred and twenty is the number in 1907, with the quota of brains per capita also increased.

Crude rubber was brought by cases of 500 pounds each by this company seven years ago. Now single purchases amount to as much as 200 tons. For four years the mill rooms of the Diamond Rubber Company have been in operation night and day the year around. Their equipment in 1898 included seven mills and two calenders. Today, with twenty-seven mills and seven calenders, it is only by keeping every wheel constantly turning that stocks can be made ready fast enough.

An engine capacity of 250 horse-power, which was sufficient seven years ago, has steadily increased until today the capacity is 2,050 horse-power and every ounce of pressure utilized.

If every day for ten years, Sundays included, the factories of the Diamond Rubber Company had expanded 95 square feet, the total would still fall short of equaling the extensions in new buildings and additions the company has erected within that time. And the ground area used is now eighteen acres, as compared with less than six acres in 1898.

Seven years ago the Diamond Rubber Company had no branch establishments; they were not necessary. Today the company has its own branches in twelve principal cities, with three stores in New York and two in Chicago, besides exclusive agencies in many other business centers.

Hose holds a conspicuous place in the products of the company, and is a department having several extensive sub-divisions. Air-brake hose is the most prominent in the line of its products for the railroad trade. From a small beginning their production of air-brake hose, made to Master Car Builders' Recommended Practice, or their own, or other specifications, has grown to an average of nearly 2,000 pieces per day, made with such care and precision that the percentage of rejected goods has ceased to be a factor—a remarkable achievement.

The steam hose problem is another whose

solution, in a manner distinctly gratifying, not only to the company, but to the trade, contributed directly to the growth of the company. And, furthermore, the mastery of the art of making steam hose was in itself the overcoming of the long-vexing car-heating hose problem as well. Both are now a notable part of their daily output, with an increase in these and allied lines, such as signal hose, corrugated tender hose, etc., steadily indicated from month to month.

Another division of the hose department which has similarly expanded is that devoted to water hose, tank hose and kindred kinds. Hose for fire protection is a subject so important that they regularly divide it into three classifications—rubber fire hose, cotton jacket rubber-lined fire hose, and cotton jacket rubber-lined mill hose. There is not a day in the year—Sundays always excepted—that their own looms are not roaring with industry in the weaving of fire and mill hose jackets from their own tested yarn. Their sales of garden hose, by the way, where formerly measured yearly by the thousands of feet, are now computed by the millions.

Belting constitutes a large department in the Diamond factories, and in seven years the output has doubled and doubled again, one of the various additions erected within that period having been expressly to provide greater space and facilities for the belt department.

Six hand presses used to keep up with the demand for moulded goods made by the company. Today ten times six and all hydraulic presses are necessary. Hard rubber has been a part of the Diamond Rubber Company's product for only a few years, but today the department would make by itself a factory of creditable size. The output is confined largely to battery jars, sheets, rods and tubing, re-insulating tape, etc.

Tires—last, but by no means least. Diamond detachable clincher tires for automobiles are the equipment on a very large percentage of all motor cars used in this country. Diamond solid side wire motor truck tires and Diamond solid and cushion tires for lighter commercial vehicles and carriages are scarcely

ly less well known. The annual business of this company in its tire department mounts well into the millions of dollars and has made necessary the erection of one of the largest structures on earth devoted to rubber tire manufacturing.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Frank A. Seiberling purchased the Woolen and Felt Company plant in June, 1898, and immediately thereafter caused to be organized The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, with an authorized capital of \$200,000, \$90,000 paid in, the officers being David E. Hill, president; George Hill, vice president; H. B. Manton, treasurer; Charles W. Seiberling, secretary; F. A. Seiberling, general manager. The above, with Byron W. Robinson and L. C. Mills constituted the first board of directors. The work of installation of machinery and equipping the plant was immediately undertaken and vigorously prosecuted so that by December, 1898, the mill was put in operation. The business was a success from the start, the company readily securing sufficient orders to keep them operating to their full capacity.

The following year Mr. R. C. Penfield acquired the interests of the Hills, becoming president of the company. One hundred thousand dollars of new capital was put into the business at that time, which, with a stock dividend declared out of profits, made the paid-up capital \$200,000. The business steadily increased under the impulse of additional capital, so that in 1902 the authorized capital was increased to one million dollars, \$500,000 of which was paid up, partly in cash and partly in stock dividends.

Each year extensive additions were made to the plant until its capacity today is fully four times greater than when first started, and the company is handling a business more than five times greater in volume.

Its present officers are: F. A. Seiberling, president and general manager; L. C. Miles, vice-president; George M. Stadelman, secretary; Charles W. Seiberling, treasurer.

The history of the company has been one of steady progress and is marked by an im-

portant patent litigation that affected the entire carriage tire industry of the United States. The Goodyear Company was operating under a patent owned by it for the manufacture of a certain type of solid carriage tire, which the owners of the Grant patent claimed was an infringement upon their rights. Up to the time that the Goodyear Company entered their field the Grant patent had had a complete monopoly of the rubber tire industry of the United States. In a bitter contest involving a large expenditure on both sides, extending over a period of two years' time, the United States Court of Appeals decided the Grant patent invalid, opening the market in this country to anyone who desired to make rubber tires of their type. As a result, twenty-five manufacturers in this country are now making the Grant type of tire, though The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is probably making more solid rubber carriage tires than any other one concern in the United States; turning out as much as six tons per day in the height of the season.

They are also large manufacturers of pneumatic bicycle and automobile tires, and within the past two years have brought out a quick detachable tire upon their Universal rim, which promises to revolutionize the method of attaching and detaching tires in this country. As a result of their initiative, all of the leading concerns are working and are bringing out devices for accomplishing the same ends. They now employ over a million dollars of capital, and 800 men, with a volume of business approximating \$3,000,000 annually.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The Werner Company, book manufacturers, lithographers, general printers and engravers, publishers of the new Werner edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Paul E. Werner started in the printing business as publisher of the *Akron Germania* in 1875 on the third floor of the building on Howard Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Howard and Market Streets, then owned by E. Steinbacher.

In 1877 he removed his business to the second floor of the Kramer building, also on Howard Street. In 1879 he occupied a frame building on Howard Street, which stood where the Arcade building now stands, and added the publication of the *Sunday Gazette*. In 1881 he removed to the southeast corner of Howard and Mill Streets and added to his business the publication of the *Daily and Weekly Tribune*. In 1883 he removed his business to a three-story frame building specially fitted up for him, which stood where the large mill of the American Cereal Company now stands on Howard Street. In 1885 James Christy erected a four-story brick building especially for him on Howard Street, directly south of the big mill. By that time the commercial printing part of the business had grown to larger dimensions.

Paul E. Werner realized that the field in the newspaper business in a town of the size of Akron was very limited, and disposed of his newspapers. About 100 people were employed in that building. Very soon these quarters were too small for the continually growing business. In 1887 the Werner Printing and Lithographing Company was organized, larger capital was procured, and a large tract of land, located at the corner of Perkins and Union Streets (the present location of the company's factory) was then purchased for the purpose of erecting buildings specially designed and equipped for the manufacturing of books on a large scale, and of printed, lithographed and engraved articles in general. The business continued to grow very rapidly and new buildings were added every year for a number of years, until at the present time the Werner Company occupies the following buildings: Three buildings each 300 feet long, forty feet wide; three buildings each 200 feet long, fifty feet wide; three buildings each 100 feet long, fifty feet wide; one building, seventy-five feet long, thirty feet wide; one building, eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and a number of other small buildings, all equipped with the most modern machinery required for the manufacturing of books and other printed, lithographed and en-



PLANT AND OFFICE OF THE WERNER COMPANY, AKRON

graved products. The capital invested in and required in the conduct of the business of The Werner Company is very large and amounts to over \$3,000,000.

In 1907 the officers of this company are as follows: P. E. Werner, president and general manager; R. M. Werner, vice-president and assistant treasurer; C. I. Bruner, treasurer; Karl Kendig, secretary; H. M. Huddleston, assistant secretary; Edward P. Werner, general superintendent.

The Werner Company is by far the largest and most complete book factory on the American continent. It comprises under one roof, so to speak, and under one management, all the graphic arts and trades.

It furnishes directly and indirectly material means of livelihood for four or five thousand Akron inhabitants. The great majority of the employees of the Werner Company are skilled in trades and arts and receive high compensation.

During the year 1906 the works of The Werner Company were in uninterrupted operation, and a great part of the time worked thirteen hours daily. During that year this company purchased and received raw materials and shipped finished products representing the full capacity of one thousand two hundred railroad cars. The products included more than 3,000,000 large books; more than 15,000,000 large and finely illustrated catalogues made for the largest manufacturing concerns of this country, and millions of other printed, lithographed and engraved articles.

If the books alone which were manufactured by The Werner Company last year were laid on a pile, one on the top of the other, this pile would reach ninety-six miles into the air. If these books were laid side by side they would constitute a line 500 miles long.

The raw materials consumed during the past year comprise 3,500 different kinds. The largest consumption is in paper, cloth, leather, gold and ink. If the paper consumed during the past year were laid in sheets side by side, they would reach around the world four times. The binders' cloth consumed measured 5,000,000 square feet. The different kinds of

leather consumed required the skins of 25,000 cattle, 30,000 sheep and 36,000 Persian and Morocco goats. Over 3,000,000 leaves of gold were consumed. While the principle product of this factory is books, The Werner Company has a world-wide reputation for furnishing fine commercial work, typographic as well as lithographic, catalogues of every description. Of this particular kind of product it makes more than any other concern in the United States.

WHITMAN AND BARNES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of mowing and reaping machine knives, sickles, sections and parts of cutting apparatus, "Diamond" twist drills, reamers and collateral lines, wood handle and drop forged wrenches, lawn mowers, haying tools, such as hay carriers, forks, pulleys, etc., spring keys and cotters, rubber pad horse-shoes, hammers, planer knives and cutters for wood-working machinery. In 1848 the predecessors and founders of the present corporation, The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, commenced in a very small way to make knives and sickles for mowing and reaping machines. They were the first in this country to engage in the manufacture of these parts. From the small beginning in 1848 this firm has advanced and increased until now it has three factories—one at Akron, Ohio, occupied exclusively in the manufacture of Diamond twist drills and collateral lines; one at Chicago, Ill., at which factory they manufacture knives and sections, wrenches, lawn mowers, haying tools, spring keys and cotters, and rubber-pad horse shoes; one at St. Catharines, Ontario, where they manufacture knives and sections, hammers, haying tools, planer knives and cutters for wood-working machinery. Their factories are equipped with the most modern machinery, and they employ a very large number of skilled mechanics, which enables them to produce goods equal to any upon the market, and at a price which allows them to compete successfully in

the trade. Their brands are extensively known, not only in this country, but in all foreign countries, and their trademark, "Diamond W. & B.," is a trade name the world over and a guarantee of the quality of the goods manufactured.

In the past two years they have materially changed their manner and way of handling their business with the trade, abolishing their branch-house system for the purpose of allying themselves directly with the jobbing trade. This change meets with the hearty approval of the jobbers over the country, and they are fast associating themselves with this company in handling their large line of products.

The Akron factory is managed by George A. Barnes, who has been long associated with the company. The Chicago factory is managed by W. H. Eager. The St. Catharines factory is managed by W. W. Cox, who has been for many years an officer of the company, and who stands very high, not only in the States, but in Canada. A. D. Armitage, who also has been connected with this company for many years, is general manager of manufacture.

The officers of the company are: C. E. Sheldon, president; W. W. Cox, vice-president; Frank H. Hiscock, second vice-president; Wm. Stone, treasurer; C. E. Caskey, assistant treasurer; James Barnes, secretary; W. H. Gifford, chairman; Frank Hiscock, general counsel. The directors are C. E. Sheldon, George T. Perkins, George C. Kohler, C. I. Bruner, George A. Barnes, all of Akron, Ohio; Frank H. Hiscock, William Stone, W. H. Gifford, Syracuse, New York; W. W. Cox, St. Catharines.

Milton Otis Hower was born in Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, November 25, 1859, and is a son of John H. and Susan Yongker Hower. He attended school in Doylestown and was subsequently a pupil in the Akron public schools and at Buchtel College. He began his business career as secretary of The Hower Company, proprietors of the Akron Oatmeal Mills. These mills were afterward consolidated with the American Cereal Company, of which Mr. Hower became director,

vice-president and chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1894 he removed to Chicago, where the general office of the American Cereal Company is located, but after remaining there six years, he returned to Akron. He is president of The Akron-Selle Company, The Lombard-Replogle Engineering Company, Akron Wood-Working Company, Akron Hi-Potential Porcelain Company, Sandusky Grille and Manufacturing Company, Jahant Heating Company, The Bannock Coal Company, Hower Power-Building Company; vice-president of The Central Savings and Trust Company; director of the Akron Home Building and Loan Association, and director of the Akron Canal and Hydraulic Company. Mr. Hower was married November 16, 1880, to Blanche Eugenia Bruot, daughter of James E. and Rosalie Bruot. They have two children, Grace Susan Rosalie Hower (now Mrs. Paul E. Findlay) and John Bruot Hower. The family residence is at No. 60 Fir Street.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The Abstract, Title-Guarantee & Trust Company, 124 South Main; incorporated, 1892; capital, \$30,000.

The Actual Business College Company, 616 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Akron Belting Company, 74 South Canal; incorporated, 1895; capital, \$100,000.

The Akron Brewing Company, 865 South High; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$125,000. The Akron Building & Loan Association, 130 South Main; organized, 1888; capital, \$5,000,000.

The Carriage and Implement Company, 67-71 West Market; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$25,000.

The Akron China Company, corner of Second Avenue and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; incorporated, 1894; capital, \$150,000.

The Akron Clay Company, 1010 East Market; incorporated, 1904.

The Akron Coal Company, 26 Central Office Building; incorporated, 1891; capital, \$100,000.

The Akron Cultivator Company, 214 North Union; incorporated, 1889; capital, \$1,000,000.

The Akron Democrat Company, 92 East Mill; incorporated, 1892; capital, \$25,000.

Akron Electrical Manufacturing Company, Ira Avenue; incorporated, 1891; capital, \$500,000.

The Akron Excelsior Laundry Company, 62 South High; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$35,000.

The Akron Extract and Chemical Company, 184 South Main; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$35,000.

The Akron Fertilizer Company, office 516-519 Everett Building; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$25,000.

Akron Fire Brick Company, 1057 Bank; incorporated, 1882; capital, \$50,000.

The Akron Fireproof Construction Company, 285 Park; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$40,000.

The Akron Foundry Company, 526 Washington; incorporated, 1894; capital, \$25,000.

The Akron Gas Company, 59 East Market; incorporated (Ill.), 1891; capital, \$400,000.

The Akron Germania Company, 124 South Howard; established 1869; incorporated, 1889; capital, \$25,000.

The Akron Glass and Machinery Company, 12 East Market; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$50,000.

The Akron Grocery Company, 117 East Mill; incorporated, 1889; capital, \$100,000.

The Akron Laundry Company, 77 South High; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$30,000.

The Akron Machine Company, 1069 Bank; incorporated, 1891; capital, \$100,000.

The Akron Manufacturing Company, 929 South High; incorporated, 1898 and 1905; capital, \$50,000.

The Akron Odd Fellows Temple Company, 80 South Main; incorporated, 1895; capital, \$40,000.

Akron Oil Company, Arcade Block; incorporated (W. Va.), 1899; capital, \$20,000.

The Akron People's Telephone Company, 232 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1899; capital, \$500,000.

The Akron Press Publishing Company, foot of Mill; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$10,000.

The Akron Printing and Paper Company, 128-132 South Howard; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$60,000.

The Akron Provision Company, 135 South Main; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$25,000.

The Akron Pure Milk Company, 265 Bowery; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$10,000.

The Akron Realty Company, 1120 South Main; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$150,000.

The Akron Roofing Company, 10 East Exchange; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$5,000.

The Akron Roofing Tile Company, 754 Brook; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$105,000.

The Akron Rubber Company, Rubber Street; incorporated, 1890; capital, \$10,000.

The Akron Rubber Shoe Company, Rubber Street; incorporated, 1905.

The Akron-Selle Company, 455 South High; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$100,000.

The Akron Sewer Pipe Company, 999 East Market; established 1848; capital, \$300,000.

The Akron Skating Rink Company, 268 East Market; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$18,000.

The Akron Soap Company, Cuyahoga Street Extension; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$50,000.

The Akron Tent and Awning Company, 163 South Main; incorporated, 1891; capital, \$25,000.

The Akron Varnish Company, 254 South Main; incorporated, 1897; capital, \$250,000.

The Akron Wall Plaster Company, 994 and 996 East Market; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$50,000.

The Akron Water Works Company, corner Howard and Cherry; organized 1880; capital, \$50,000.

The Aladdin Rubber Company, 39 Arcade Block; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$100,000.

The Alkali Rubber Company, 115 Jackson; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$10,000,000.

The Aluminum Flake Company, 428 Hamilton Building; incorporated (Maine) 1903; capital, \$500,000.

The American Scrap Iron Company, 10

West Buchtel Avenue; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$50,000.

The Angelo Andrew Paint and Varnish Company, 182 South Main; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$10,000.

The Arcturus Lithia Springs Company, 130 South Main; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$15,000.

The Atlantic Foundry Company, 62 Cherry; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Automatic Clutch Company, Ira Avenue; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$120,000.

The Baker-McMillen Company, 17 Bowery; incorporated, 1890; capital, \$120,000.

The Beacon Journal Company, 145 South Main; established 1839; capital, \$80,000.

The Biggs Boiler Works Company, 1007 Bank; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$75,000.

The Brewster Coal Company, 444 South Main; organized 1876; capital, \$50,000.

The Bruner-Goodhue-Cooke Company, 130 South Main; incorporated, 1897; capital, \$50,000.

The Buckeye Chemical Company, Doyle Block; established 1882; incorporated, 1901.

The Buckeye Loan Company, 429 Dobson Building; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

Buckeye Rubber Company, corner Cook and Third Avenue; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$200,000.

The Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company, 887 East Exchange; organized 1872; capital, \$150,000.

The Burger Iron Company, 42 East South; incorporated, 1896; capital, \$25,000.

The M. Burkhardt Brewing Company, 513 Grant; incorporated, 1902.

The Burt Manufacturing Company, 47 Central Savings & Trust Building; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$50,000.

The L. W. Camp Company, 285 Park; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$20,000.

The Central Savings & Trust Company, 90 South Main; incorporated, 1904; capital and surplus, \$200,000.

The Chante Cement & Clay Product Company, 1004 East Market; incorporated (Maine), 1904; capital, \$1,500,000.

Colonial Salt Company, Kenmore; incorporated (New Jersey), 1901; capital, \$350,000.

The Colonial Sign & Insulator Company, corner Grant and Morgan; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$50,000.

The Columbia Coal Company, 26 Central Office Building; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$100,000.

The Columbia Insulator Company, 1007 Bank; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$25,000.

The Commercial Printing Company, 46-52 North Main; incorporated, 1899; capital, \$150,000.

The Crown Drilling Machine Company, 67 East Thornton; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$150,000.

The M. T. Cutter Company, 10 South Howard; incorporated, 1905.

The Day Drug Company, 10 South Howard; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$15,000.

The Dentist Dental Rubber Company, 102 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1906; capital, \$100,000.

The Diamond Rubber Company, Falor Street; established, 1894; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$3,500,000.

The Dickson Transfer Company, 24 North High; incorporated, 1892; capital, \$100,000.

The Dime Savings Bank Company, corner Howard and Mill; incorporated, 1890; capital, \$50,000.

The Dobson Building Company, 330 Dobson Building; incorporated, 1905.

The Dollar Savings Bank Company, 12 East Market; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$50,000.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, 217 Ash; established, 1881; incorporated, 1886; capital, \$50,000.

The W. H. Evans Building and Loan Association, corner Howard and Mill; incorporated, 1891; capital, \$1,000,000.

The Ewing Concrete Machinery Company, 415 Ewing Court; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Faultless Broom and Manufacturing Company, 54 Cherry; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$5,000.

The Faultless Rubber Company, 281 Bluff; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$325,000.

The Fieberger Heating Company, corner Lincoln and Forge; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$50,000.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, 1081 Sweitzer Avenue; incorporated, (West Virginia), 1900; capital, \$500,000.

The First National Bank, 16 South Main; organized, 1862; capital, \$100,000.

The Flanagan Mining Company, 27 Arcade Block; incorporated, (Washington) 1903; capital, \$100,000.

The George K. Foltz Company, 68 South Main; incorporated, 1897; capital, \$10,000.

The Frank Laubach & Clemmer Company, 80 South Main; incorporated, 1892; capital, \$30,000.

The Frantz Body Manufacturing Company, corner Stanton Avenue and Getz; incorporated, 1898; capital, \$60,000.

The U. G. Frederick Lumber Company, 57 Cherry; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$25,000.

The German-American Building & Loan Association, 148 South Howard; incorporated, 1896; capital, \$1,000,000.

The German American Company, 148 South Haword; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$50,000.

The Gintz Upholstering Company, 14 Viaduct; incorporated, 1897.

The Globe Sign & Poster Company, 48 East Miller Avenue; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$75,000.

The Glock-Korach Company, 82 South Main; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Goehring Manufacturing Company, 65 East Miller Avenue; incorporated, (West Virginia) 1899.

The B. F. Goodrich Company Rubber Street; established, 1869; capital, \$10,000,000.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 1144 East Market; incorporated, 1898; capital, \$1,000,000.

The Great Western Cereal Company, 1124 East Market; incorporated, 1901.

The Hall-Harter Insurance Agency Company, 102 South Howard; capital, \$50,000.

The Hamilton Building Company, 244 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1899; capital, \$200,000.

The Hankel Lumber Company, 570 South Main; incorporated, 1889; capital, \$100,000.

The Hardware & Supply Company, 50-52 South Main; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$150,000.

The Harper Drug Company, 8 East Market; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$25,000.

The Hill Sewer Pipe Company, 999 East Market; organized, 1873; capital, \$150,000.

The Home Building & Loan Association, 102 South Howard; incorporated, 1891; capital, \$10,000,000.

The Hoover & Sell Company, 16 East Market; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$25,000.

The Hower Building Company, corner Market and Canal; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$1,000,000.

The Kasch Roofing Company, 188 South Main; incorporated, 1896; capital, \$10,000.

The Keller Brick Company, Cuyahoga Falls Road; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$25,000.

The Kile Manufacturing Company, 1136 Sweitzer Avenue; incorporated, 1903.

The Kirk Company, 25-27 South Howard; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$50,000.

The Klages Coal & Ice Company, 165 East Mill; established, 1879; incorporated, 1888; capital, \$100,000.

The Kraus-Kirn Company, 117 South Main; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$25,000.

The C. J. Lang Clothing Company, 18 East Market; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Limbert-Smith Plumbing Company, 40 East Mill; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$10,000.

The Lodi Oil & Refining Company, 474 Washington; incorporated, (West Virginia) 1902; capital, \$350,000.

The Long & Taylor Company, corner Main and Howard; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$10,000.

The Long & Taylor Candy Company, 22 South Main; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$50,000.

The Loomis-Moss Coal Company, 26 Central Office Building; incorporated, 1898; capital, \$100,000.

The Lyman Lumber Company, 440 South Main; incorporated, 1897; capital, \$10,000.

The McIntosh-Baum Company, 148 South Howard; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$10,000.

The McNeil Boiler Company, 96 East Crozier; incorporated, (West Virginia) 1902; capital, \$250,000.

The Magnolia Coal Company, 444 South Main; incorporated, 1899; capital, \$60,000.

The Miller Rubber Company, corner High and Stanton Avenues; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$25,000.

The Miller Rubber Manufacturing Company, corner High and Stanton Avenues; incorporated, 1898; capital, \$50,000.

Motz Clincher Tire and Rubber Company, Everett Building, incorporated, 1905; capital, \$50,000.

The I. S. Myers Company, 24 South Main; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$55,000.

The M. & M. Manufacturing Company, 502 South Main; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$12,000.

The National Blank Book and Supply Company, 132 South Howard; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$12,000.

The National City Bank, 8 South Howard; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$100,000.

The National Coal Company, 612 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1892; capital, \$300,000.

The National Water Wheel Governor Company, 303 Everett Building; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$10,000.

Niagara Fire Extinguisher Company, 430-438 Hamilton Building.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, 206 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1899; capital, \$7,500,000.

The Ohio Stoneware Company, 227 Fountain; organized, 1881; capital, \$50,000.

The M. O'Neil & Company, 38-48 South Main; established, 1877; incorporated, 1892; capital, \$200,000.

The Ornamental Iron Work Company, 80

East South; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$10,000.

The Peerless Stamp & Stencil Company, corner Howard and Market; incorporated, 1906; capital, \$10,000.

The People Publishing Company, 37 South Main; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$5,000.

The People's Savings Bank, 337 South Main; incorporated, 1890; capital, \$100,000.

The Permanent Savings and Loan Company, 124 South Main; incorporated, 1894; capital, \$300,000.

The Thomas Phillips Company, 23 West Exchange; incorporated, 1887; capital, \$300,000.

The Pouehot-Hunsicker Company, 200 South Main; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$30,000.

The Prudential Heating Company, 526 Washington; incorporated, 1904.

Realty Development Company, 392 Albert Place; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$20,000.

The Renner & Deibel Oil & Gas Company, 275 North Forge; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$20,000.

The Geo. J. Renner Brewing Company, 275 North Forge; incorporated, 1900; capital, \$60,000.

The G. J. Renner Property Company, 275 North Forge; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$20,000.

The Robinson Clay Product Company, 1010 East Market; established, 1856; incorporated, (Maine) 1902; capital, \$2,000,000.

The Safety Gas Burner Company, rear 103 Kent; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$10,000.

The S. & O. Engraving Company, 330 South High; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$25,000.

The Second National Bank, 35 East Market; organized, 1863; capital, \$350,000.

The Security Savings Bank Company, 328 South Main; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$50,000.

The South Akron Banking Company, 1092 South Main; incorporated, 1906; capital, \$50,000.

The Standard Rubber Company, 1144

East Market; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$50,000.

The Star Drilling Machine Company, 474 Washington; incorporated, 1889; capital, \$200,000.

The Star Mop Wringer Company, 930 South Howard; incorporated, 1906; capital, \$10,000.

The Star Planing Mill Company, 55 Cherry; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$25,000.

Stein Double Cushion Tire Company, corner River and Second Avenues; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$100,000.

The Summit China Company, 1037 Bank; incorporated, 1879; capital, \$100,000.

The Summit Lumber & Building Company, 44 West State; incorporated, 1897; capital, \$15,000.

The Summit Sewer Pipe Company, 887 East Exchange; incorporated, 1889; capital, \$150,000.

The Summit Real Estate Company, 148 South Howard; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$24,000.

The Sumner Company, 23 East Exchange; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$10,000.

The Swinchart Clincher Tire & Rubber Company, 218 North Howard; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$200,000.

Tanner & Company, 10 East Market; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$20,000.

Taplin, Rice & Company, 177 South Broadway; organized 1866; capital, \$150,000.

The XXth Century Heating & Ventilating

Company, 192 South Main; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$100,000.

The Tyler Company, 990 East Market; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$50,000.

The U. S. Stoneware Company, Annadale Street; incorporated, 1885; capital, \$25,000.

The Union Printing Ink Company, 38 West State; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$10,000.

The Union Rubber Company, 123 South Howard; incorporated, 1901.

The Unique Theater Company, 115 South Main; incorporated, 1905; capital, \$10,000.

The Upham-Brouse Company, corner Market and Main; incorporated, 1896; capital, \$100,000.

The Werner Company, 109 North Union; incorporated, 1903; capital, \$1,300,000.

The West Hill Land Company, 236 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1902; capital, \$75,000.

The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, 114 East Buechel Avenue; organized 1864; capital, \$2,372,500.

The Williams Electric Machine Company, corner Grant and Morgan; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$100,000.

The Williams Foundry and Machine Company, 56 Cherry; established, 1885; incorporated, 1901; capital, \$50,000.

The Windsor Brick Company, 1011 Grant; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$40,000.

The Wise Furnace Company, 508 Hamilton Building; incorporated, 1904; capital, \$50,000.

CHAPTER X

BANKS AND BANKING

History of the Banks of Summit County—Banks Inadequate—Akron's Financial Reputation—Akron a Large Borrower—Panic of 1904—Clearing House Statement—Future Prosperity Certain.

BY JOS. S. BENNER.

BANKS.

In 1845, when Akron was a town of probably 1,500 inhabitants, the Bank of Akron, a branch of the Ohio Safety Fund system, was organized with a capital of \$50,000. This was Akron's pioneer bank and proved a very great convenience to the business men of the surrounding community. It survived until 1857, when it went into liquidation, having become involved in the financial embarrassments of the Akron Branch Railroad.

In 1855 George D. Bates, with Gen. Philo Chamberlain as a silent partner, opened a private bank on the west side of Howard Street near the present site of B. L. Dodge's furniture store, afterwards purchasing the old Bank of Akron's stand on the opposite side of the street, and where under the name of Bates & Co. the business was continued until 1863, when it was merged into the Second National Bank.

In 1863 the First National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, was organized with T. W. Cornell as president, M. W. Henry, vice president, and W. H. Huntington, cashier.

In 1867 the City Bank, a private institution owned by J. B. Woods, Milton Moore and Sylvester H. Thompson, was started, and

this was organized in 1883 into the City National Bank.

In 1870 the Bank of Akron, with George T. Perkins as president, Alden Gage as cashier, was started, which in 1888 was merged with the Second National Bank, taking that name, with a capital of \$275,000, and a surplus of \$22,000, and using the rooms of the Bank of Akron in the Academy of Music building, its present site.

In 1872 the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association was organized, which in the panic of 1893 had to close its doors, but which was soon after reorganized into the Citizens' National Bank, which continued until 1903, when it was merged with the Second National Bank.

In 1888 the Akron Savings Bank was started; in 1890 the People's Savings Bank Company; in 1897 the Central Savings Bank Company; in 1900 the Akron Trust Company, and the Guardian Savings Bank Company; in 1901 the Dime Savings Bank Company, and the Security Savings Bank Company, and in 1902 the Dollar Savings Bank Company.

January 1, 1905, the Central Savings and Trust Company started business, it being a consolidation of the Akron Trust Company

and the Central Savings Bank Company, which latter bank had some months before acquired the business of the Guardian Savings Bank Company, which went into liquidation. The new bank purchased the building of the Akron Savings Bank, which failed in April, 1904, and refitted and remodeled it into its present shape.

In 1905 was started the South Akron Banking Company and in 1907 the Depositors' Savings Bank Company, the former locating in the extreme southern part of Akron, near the street car barns, and the latter purchasing the building and fixtures of the Security Savings Bank Company, which in April, 1907, was merged with the People's Savings Bank Company, across the street.

In 1903 Akron boasted of twelve banks, with capitals of \$1,225,000 and deposits of \$7,300,000. Now, through two consolidations, two absorption and one failure, there are but nine, with a total capitalization of \$950,000, and total deposits of \$8,200,000, a reduction of capital of \$275,000, with an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in deposits.

Despite the sensitive feeling still rankling in the minds of many, Akron people really have cause to be proud of the record of her banks. In the sixty years of her banking history there has been but one failure, and that wholly through mismanagement.

We have read from time to time of bank embezzlements, of defalcations and rascalities of officers, but Akron has had none of that and can say that the men who have been entrusted with the care of the wealth and savings of her people are, and have been at all times, faithful and honest. The mistakes that have been made were made through lack of good judgment and incapacity only. It is indeed a remarkable fact, taking into consideration the length of time—over half a century—the weakness and culpability of man, and the numerous panics through which they have passed, that the experience which we in 1904 went through is the sole and only one to which history can point.

BANKS INADEQUATE.

Akron's banks, however, with all their \$9,000,000 and more of resources, are far from capable of taking care of the financial needs of its manufacturing and mercantile industries. In fact we would warrant the assertion that 80 per cent of the money required by the large concerns of Akron is furnished by outside banks.

To the stranger to our local conditions and to the unthinking, such a statement seems absurd, but it is true, we believe. A simple explanation of this is as follows:

The largest amount that any Akron bank can legally loan to any one concern is 10 per cent of its capital stock, which means the Second National Bank can loan \$35,000, the First National Bank, \$20,000; the National City and the Central Savings and Trust Company, \$10,000, and the others only \$5,000. This being the case and very few of these concerns doing business at more than one bank in the city, they are compelled by necessity to go outside, especially when at certain periods of the year some of them borrow individually from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

This very apparent disproportion of the banking capital of Akron to the amount of business transacted through these same banks is well illustrated by the totals of its bank clearings as compared with those of Youngstown, Canton and Springfield, its sister cities, and their relative banking capitals.

	Capital Stock.	Re- sources.	Clearings for year ending July 1, 1907
Akron	\$ 950,000	\$9,800,000	\$34,700,000
Youngstown	3,250,000	20,270,000	34,491,000
Canton	1,055,000	12,287,500	27,386,000
Springfield	1,100,000	7,523,500	22,400,000

As is shown, Akron, with only \$950,000 banking capital, does business of \$34,700,000, a larger volume than Youngstown, with \$3,250,000 capital, and more than twice her resources and wealth; while Canton, with larger capital, and 25 per cent more of resources, does only \$27,386,000, or 25 per cent less in actual volume of business.

This unusual condition existing in a city the size of Akron is partly accounted for by the extraordinary growth and success of the larger industries that have grown up in our midst, far surpassing our native wealth and consequently our banking resources, and they have necessarily been forced by such conditions to seek financial aid in the large money centers.

AKRON'S FINANCIAL REPUTATION.

These same concerns and their necessities have indeed made Akron very prominent in financial circles. Go to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit and inquire at the banks about Akron, what nature of a place it is and what is its reputation. They will immediately reply that they do a great deal of business with Akron concerns, that it is a very enterprising, hustling, manufacturing city, and they will surprise you with the fund of accurate information they possess about it and many of its concerns.

Akron today stands financially relatively stronger than it ever stood in its history. While its growth, which has averaged over 60 per cent each decade, has, as has been said, outstripped its financial resources, still it has prospered, and that is the main thing.

But these same New York, Chicago and other bankers, while praising Akron and its concerns now, do it with a more or less reluctant grace, for not a few of them have had experiences which still rankle in their memories.

AKRON A LARGE BORROWER.

For the reasons explained, Akron has been a large borrower. But during the period of 1900 to 1903, when the boom was on and business of all kinds was at its height, Akron was no whit behind in its quota of promotions; new enterprises were started by the dozens; where one line of trade proved a success there was always plenty of over-zealous promoters to form new companies that were sure to make equal profits. The result was a

number of mushroom concerns sprang up and began doing business, largely on borrowed capital. The local conditions with their lack of funds, excepting for established credits, were more or less of a handicap, however, but they were not to be stopped. Times were too good and money too plentiful elsewhere. Everyone, even the banks, had the fever for speculative explorations and the fences of conservatism were down.

Such conditions soon provided opportunities for a number of persons who made it their business to furnish corporations having insufficient working capital or weakened credits with funds for their needs. For this they charged a commission varying with the financial necessities of each individual concern: the one that needed it the worst was compelled to pay the highest commission.

Banks in surrounding country communities were flush with money and with no local opportunities to lend it, and they welcomed gladly anything that looked like a good loan.

These Akron brokers, by assiduous writing and many rosy representations of the worth of the various concerns they were endeavoring to help, were thus able, spurred on by the large commissions in sight, for a number of years to bolster up their weak-kneed customers.

But the day of reckoning arrived, as it must arrive for all such.

PANIC OF 1904.

When the financial depression of 1904 struck us and conservatism became the rule, these country banks began to ask and then demand their money. The result was the failure of all those who couldn't provide the capital which should have been put in when first needed, numbering among these unfortunately several old established concerns that had long been considered responsible, but who had gradually been dropping behind in the race with their younger and more aggressive competitors. Likewise it caused the putting out of business of all the money brokers.

The harm accomplished was not the fail-

ure of these concerns, nor yet in the loss of their business to Akron, but in the fact that their failures caused a large financial loss to many of those outside banks located all over the country, and who had for years been loaning to Akron concerns. These losses, all coming within a few months, so shook their confidence in Akron and Akron concerns that for two years afterward a borrower from Akron, no matter what his standing, was and even is now, regarded with suspicion and distrust by outside city and county banks.

As was said these memories still rankle with them, but we are glad to state the unprecedented success of a number of our present concerns has helped very materially to redeem Akron's reputation and to restore it to its old position.

Now, in 1907, there are probably not more than two concerns in the city who are not able to stand solidly on their own financial basis, and these two are not in a position where they are dependent on brokers. They require a reorganization with larger capital, and this will probably be provided. Many local industries report the largest and most prosperous year of their existence, some stating that the volume of business is 25 to 75 per cent greater than any previous year. To these the outlook is bright, despite the pessimistic views of many. But the conservatives, which means every successful banker and financier, regard the trend of business, which has shown unmistakable signs of reaction the past six months, as the best remedy that could possibly be given for an over-nervous and too prosperous condition. As in 1892 and in 1903 prosperity has about reached the realms of fantastic earnings and values, and it behooves the careful man to husband all his resources, to prepare for a period when he may not do much more than half the business of this year, which means a great deal less profit and perhaps a loss.

If such a period comes he is watching for it and is ready; if it does not come, then he is in just that much better shape to take advantage of next year's opportunities.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

In the following statement of the clearings of Akron, since the organization of the clearing house, can be seen the effect of a panic or financial depression:

March 1 to December 31, 1892, \$11,056,000; for the year 1893, \$9,896,000; 1904, \$9,717,000; 1895, \$13,779,000; 1896, \$13,074,000; 1897, \$3,274,000; 1898, \$16,260,000; 1899, \$20,368,000; 1900, \$23,794,000; 1901, \$28,059,000; 1902, \$34,578,000; 1903, \$37,310,000; 1904, \$29,357,000; 1905, \$27,630,000; 1906, \$30,615,000; January 1 to July 1, 1907, \$18,094,000; January 1 to July 1, 1906, \$14,008,000.

It appears that the clearing house started its records March 1, 1892, so that in the year 1892 only ten months' business is recorded. This amounted to over \$11,000,000. But next year when the panic struck the country, and in 1894 business decreased—figuring the year 1892 as a possible \$13,250,000—at least \$3,300,000, nearly 25 per cent.

During the years 1895-6-7 business remained apparently at a standstill, with \$13,000,000 each year, but in 1898 it picked up and gained steadily until 1903, reaching a maximum of \$37,000,000, a gain of nearly 30 per cent in six years, which is surely a great record.

But again in 1904 came a financial depression which lasted two years, then a large gain in 1906, with a still larger one in 1907, the first six months of 1907 showing \$18,000,000, against \$14,000,000 in the same period of 1906.

The clearing house reports show the actual amount of business as represented by the checks of the customers of the various banks that pass through the clearing house. It does not represent the total amount of business done through the banks, as each does a large amount in currency over its own counters, but it serves as a record which shows substantially and as near as can be obtained, the total amount of business transacted for purposes of comparison year by year or with other cities, and answers every purpose.

PROSPERITY CERTAIN.

Akron's prosperity is certain now. Slack times may come and even a panic, but her concerns and her banks have demonstrated their ability to stand the test and will live through them and come out stronger than ever.

While working out this prosperity, however, Akron's business men of the last generation have developed a peculiarity which it behooves some of us to sit down and think over. In the hurry-scurry of an aggressive, competitive business life, in the fight for the profits that at first came so slowly, but later came pouring into their laps they became so engrossed in the game that they forgot, or grew to care nothing for all other interests but their own. While, as before said, in benefiting themselves they more or less helped to benefit their city, still what the city got was really nothing compared to the real results that might have been obtained had they given but a small part of their thoughts and energies to helping the growth and prosperity of Akron.

When approached to take a part in some public enterprise or matter important to the city, the excuse was always: "We are too busy; cannot get away. What is our city council and board of public service for? Let them look after such matters," etc.

By all this is meant, Akron has been woefully lacking in public-spirited men—business men, successful bankers and manufacturers who would take enough time and interest away from their own affairs to give to the welfare of their city.

The result is we have no chamber of commerce nor any kind of an association of business men, such as all progressive cities maintain, to look after the financial and industrial interests of the community. Such matters for years have been left to take care of themselves; what comes our way, all well and good, if we get nothing or just miss something fine that we might have secured by a little personal effort, it does not matter much—no one seems to care.

Another thing Akron is lacking in is individual wealth. We have very few millionaires. What wealth we can boast of is owned by our rich corporations. But these same corporations are fast making wealth for their stockholders, and there is growing up among us a number of young, aggressive, prosperous business men who are the main guiding hands of these concerns and who in a very few years will be millionaires. Let us hope when they do come into their wealth they will use it, not as their forefathers before them have done, selfishly and foolishly, but in a wise, public-spirited way, which is the way of the truly rich and truly great.

CHAPTER XI

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BY DR. SAMUEL FINDLEY.

Schools for the children has always been a matter of prime concern to the American people. Before state government was formed in the territory of which the present State of Ohio was a part, the Continental Congress provided, in the organic law for the government of this territory, that "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The constitution formed in 1802, under which Ohio was admitted to the Union in 1803, contains the following provisions: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience. . . . No law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this State from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this State, which are endowed in whole or in part from the revenue arising from donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of said schools, academies and universities shall be opened for the reception of scholars, students and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which said donations were made."

In 1851, a new constitution was adopted, superseding that of 1802. In this, the main features of the first constitution on the subject of education are reaffirmed, with the addition of this explicit statement:

"The General Assembly shall make such

provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of the State."

Thus in half a century there seems to have been an advance from encouragement of schools to a distinct demand for a thorough and efficient system of schools throughout the State.

In the early survey and disposition of Ohio lands, liberal reservations were made for the support of common schools; and it has been thought that the tardiness of the legislature in carrying out the requirements of the constitution regarding education was in large measure due to the prevalent expectation that the revenue arising from the lands donated by Congress would be adequate for the maintenance of free schools. Legislative action in the earlier years of the State's history was confined mainly to the passage of acts providing for the leasing of the school lands, and the incorporation of seminaries and other private institutions of learning. No action was had looking in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools by means of State or local taxation. It soon became apparent, however, that, in existing conditions, wild lands could not be made to produce large revenue. The treasury of a school district sometimes contained not more than ten dollars for the support of a school for an entire year.

These conditions compelled a resort to pri-

vate enterprise and private means in order that the pioneer youth of the State might enjoy the simplest rudiments of a common school education. Almost every community had its select school or private academy. And it is worthy of note that there was a difference between these pioneer schools in north-eastern Ohio and those in the southwestern part of the State. The latter section was settled by people from Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas, whose appreciation of educational privileges was far below that of the settlers of the Western Reserve, who were from the New England states, where common schools were at that time far in advance of those in any other part of the country. One historian says that educational sentiment in the southern section was at a low ebb. The few schools that were established were taught by cripples, worn out old men and women, physically unable or constitutionally too lazy to scotch hemp or spin flax; while on the Western Reserve at an early day schools were in a thriving condition. Many of the pioneers of this section were men of liberal culture in the best schools and colleges, and the status of the teacher was on an equal footing with that of the physician and the minister.

The first general school law for Ohio was enacted by the legislature in 1821. This was revised and improved in 1825. It provided for the division of every township into school districts, and for the levying of taxes to build school-houses and maintain schools.

Taxation for the support of common schools met with determined opposition from the outset. The man whose ample means enabled him to pay for the education of his own children, saw no justice in his being compelled to assist in providing for the education of his neighbors' children. Hence it was that for many years legislative enactments providing school funds by taxation were hedged about with such restrictions and limitations as to make the funds so provided wholly inadequate. It was not until after the adoption of the general law of 1853 that tuition in all the common schools of the State was altogether free. Prior to that time, it was

the common practice to pay the teacher a stipulated sum from the public fund of the district and authorize him to collect from the parents of his pupils one or two dollars per pupil for a term of three months.

In 1835, Portage Township contained seven school districts and seven schools, including two in the village of Akron, the public schools of the village being then under the jurisdiction of the township and being conducted in all respects like country schools. Mr. S. A. Lane, in his history of Akron and Summit County, tells of teaching one of these schools in the winter of 1835-6. He received \$11 a month and "boarded around." Less than half the salary was paid from the public money of the district, the balance being raised by an assessment pro rata on those attending the school.

In the decade following, there was considerable increase of school youth in the village, new buildings of moderate pretensions were erected, and additional teachers were employed; but the attendance at the public schools fell short of the expectations of their more ardent supporters. In 1845, the attendance was scarcely 350 out of a total enumeration of school youth of twice that number. Some were not kept in school because of the rate bills by which the public funds had to be supplemented. Others gave preference to the more select private schools which flourished at that period.

These private or select schools were, for the most part, the result of individual enterprise. For example, on July 27, 1836, Mrs. Susan E. Dodge announces in a local paper that on the first day of August she will open a school at the corner of Main and Exchange Streets for young ladies and misses, in which reading, writing and spelling will be taught for \$2.50 a term of eleven weeks; grammar, geography and arithmetic, \$3.50. In another paper is the announcement that "on January 3, 1838, a select school will be opened at the corner of Middlebury and High Streets, under the superintendence of Miss M. E. Hubble, of New York, where pupils will receive instruction in all branches usually taught in

our eastern female seminaries. Tuition per quarter, \$3.00 to \$5.00, according to studies pursued. Music, including use of piano, \$8.00."

Besides such schools as these, dependent solely upon individual enterprise, there were others with more formal organization and backed by leading citizens. One called the Akron High School was under the management of a board of trustees consisting of leading citizens of Akron and vicinity, with S. L. Sawtell, a graduate of an eastern college, as principal instructor. This school flourished about 1838, but it was not long-lived.

In 1845, a stock company was formed for the organization of a permanent high school to be known as "The Akron Institution." A charter was procured, which authorized the conferring of degrees, with Simon Perkins, Eliakim Crosby, Edwin Angel, Henry W. King, James R. Ford, Lucius V. Bierce and Samuel A. Wheeler as corporators. The stockholders affected an organization, and a board of trustees was elected; but it does not appear that any measures were taken looking toward the founding of such a school as the charter contemplated. It is not improbable that the enterprise was over-shadowed by the approach of a popular movement in the interest of Akron's public school system—a movement which resulted in the enactment of what has ever since been known as

THE AKRON SCHOOL LAW.

This law not only gave form and substance to Akron's system of graded union schools, but it became the pattern after which the graded school system of the State of Ohio was in large measure modeled.

From the beginning, there had been those among Akron's leading citizens who maintained that the wealth of the State should educate its children. Opposed to this doctrine were most of the childless property owners and many of the larger tax-payers. The issue was joined and the discussion went on. At length, in May, 1846, a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held, at

which a committee was appointed to take into consideration our present educational provisions and the improvement, if any, which may be made therein.

Rev. Isaac Jennings, then pastor of the Congregational Church, was chairman of this committee. He took a deep interest in the movement, and gave much time and thought to collecting information, maturing plans and formulating and elaborating the report which was submitted to an adjourned meeting of citizens some months later. It has been claimed that Mr. Jennings was the father and founder of the Akron school system, and that "whatever credit and distinction Akron may have for being the first to adopt the principle of free graded schools in Ohio is due to him." The committee's report, submitted to an adjourned meeting in November, 1846, was unanimously approved and adopted by the meeting, and a committee consisting of R. P. Spalding, H. W. King, H. B. Spellman and L. V. Bierce was appointed to secure the necessary legislation. This committee embodied the recommendations of the report in a bill which was enacted into a law by the Legislature, February 8, 1847. The chief provisions of the law are as follows:

1. All the school districts of the village are united into one, known as the "Akron School District."

2. A board of education consisting of six members, two elected each year, is empowered to establish schools, build schoolhouses, employ teachers, receive and disburse funds, make necessary rules and regulations for the government of the schools, etc.

3. Sufficient primary schools are to be so located within the district as best to accommodate the pupils of that department; and one grammar school centrally located is to be open to all the school youth of the district who satisfactorily complete the work of the primary schools.

4. The town council is charged with the duty of levying on the property of the district an annual tax of five mills on the dollar to supplement the amount received from the State and other sources. This tax levy was

subsequently reduced to four mills, in response to the clamor of the taxpayers.

5. The town council is also required to appoint three school examiners to examine teachers, grant certificates and maintain supervisory oversight of the instruction and discipline of the schools:

6. Provision is made for the thorough classification of all the pupils, "as the best good of the schools may seem to require."

The new plan was promptly inaugurated, and met with the approval of a majority of the people. The board was fortunate in securing the services of M. D. Leggett, late Commissioner of Patents at Washington, as head teacher and superintendent, at an annual salary of \$500. His two assistants in the upper department received \$150 and \$200 respectively, and the primary schools were taught by young women, at \$3.50 a week.

In its first annual report, the board expressed its satisfaction with the success of the new system. There were large increase of attendance and better instruction, at a cost considerably less than under the old regime. Nearly 200 pupils were enrolled in the grammar school and 880 in the primary schools, some of whom resided without the district.

These gratifying results were not secured without strong opposition from some of the taxpayers. It was a sore grievance to them that their property should be taxed for the education of their neighbors' children. The clamor here and elsewhere was such as to lead the legislature to reduce the State levy for school purposes, and the local levy was kept at the minimum. The rapid growth of the schools made new schoolhouses and additional teachers necessary. The state of the board's treasury compelled the exercise of an economy bordering on parsimony. The grammar school had to be suspended for a time, and the valuable services of Mr. Leggett, the superintendent, were dispensed with for want of money to pay him an adequate salary.

Despite the unfavorable conditions, the schools steadily increased numerically and gained in popular regard. In 1849, Mr. and

Mrs. C. H. Palmer took charge of the grammar school, under an engagement for two years, at a joint annual salary of \$600. Mr. Palmer's health failing before the expiration of his engagement, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Olmstead were employed at a joint salary of \$50 a month, to teach a high grade primary or secondary school, which took the place of the grammar school.

Meantime, the board had purchased a lot containing about two and a half acres, fronting on Mill Street between Summit and Prospect Streets. On this a two-story brick building 70 by 50 feet was erected, at a cost of \$9,250. This building contained two large school-rooms, each with a seating capacity of 150 pupils, and each having two recitation rooms attached. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies October 13, 1853. The upper room with its recitation rooms was occupied by the high school, in charge of Mr. Samuel F. Cooper and two assistant teachers. The grammar school occupied the lower room with its recitation rooms, under Miss Coddington and two assistants.

In 1856-7, Mr. H. B. Foster, of Hudson, a graduate of Western Reserve college, served for a short time as principal of the high school and superintendent of all the schools; but, declining a re-engagement, Mr. Olmstead was employed to take his place, and Mr. J. Park Alexander was put in charge of the grammar school at \$35 a month.

In a report about this time, the board deplores the evils resulting from frequent changes of superintendents and teachers, expresses the conviction that the employment of the cheapest teachers is not the most economical, and maintains that such liberal compensation should be paid superintendent and teachers as to secure the highest ability and skill in every department. In the same report, the expense of running the schools for the ensuing year, "including incidentals," is estimated at \$4,200. Manifestly, the board shows wisdom in its effort to prepare the public mind for the payment of better salaries. It shows wisdom, too, in its expressed deter-

mination "to employ no teachers in the Akron schools but those of ripe age, ample experience, successful tact and good common sense."

In 1857, a change was made in the organization making permanent provision for a secondary grade between the primary department and the grammar school. A general scheme of studies was outlined for the different departments. Reading and spelling and general practical oral lessons were assigned to the primary department; to these writing was added for the secondary grade; pupils in the grammar school must be taught to read and spell the fourth reader fluently, master the first half of Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic, Tracy's and Stoddard's "Practical" as far as interest, the general definitions in grammar, Colton and Fitch's Modern School Geography with map-drawing, daily practice in writing, and declamation and composition one hour each week; for the high school, practice in intellectual arithmetic, the more advanced subjects of written arithmetic, English grammar, including parsing; geography and mapdrawing, philosophy, history, physiology, algebra, chemistry, astronomy, geometry, botany, declamation and composition, with practice in reading, spelling and writing.

By resolution of the board, all the teachers were authorized but not required to read a short passage of Scripture and repeat the Lord's Prayer with the pupils, without note or comment, at the opening of school each day.

Latin and Greek were taught in the high school spasmodically, the board sometimes approving and sometimes declaring that "a good practical English education is all that any one has a right to expect or exact at the hands of a generous public."

In the first ten years of Akron's graded school system, the supervision of the schools was more nominal than real. Five or six different superintendents, so called, had been employed, but their time was so fully taken up with teaching in the department under their immediate charge that an occasional hurried visit to the other schools was all that

was possible, and this to little purpose. The necessity for more efficient supervision became more and more manifest. "The schools had not at all times maintained the prestige they at first enjoyed, nor the pre-eminence to which they were entitled as the pioneer free graded schools of Ohio." The idea of supervision was a gradual growth. While the superintendent continued to act as principal of the high school, he was given an assistant capable of taking charge of the high school temporarily in his absence. A little later, a separate principal of the high school was employed, the superintendent continuing to teach a portion of his time, conducting his recitations in a class-room. In 1870, the superintendent was relieved from all regular class-room work, and thereafter gave his entire time to the work of supervision.

About 1854, and for some years following, a plan was operated for increasing interest and improving the teaching, which seems to merit mention. Observation schools or teachers' institutes were conducted every Saturday morning in term-time, in the presence of all the teachers, members of the board and others interested. One teacher, by previous appointment, holds a session of her school, giving lessons or conducting exercises in one or more subjects. After dismissal of the pupils, lectures and discussions follow. We find the board expressing approval, and saying that the plan "worked admirably."

The next superintendent in order was Mr. T. C. Pooler, a teacher of experience, from the State of New York. He received a salary of \$1,000. Besides acting as principal of the high school, it was required by the rules of the board to visit each school at least once in four weeks, and advise and direct the teachers in regard to classifying and disciplining their schools. After three years of service, he declined a re-engagement, and was succeeded in September, 1860, by Mr. I. P. Hole. Like most of his predecessors, Mr. Hole served in the double capacity of superintendent and principal of the high school. His salary was fixed at \$900 at first, but in the course of his

eight years' term of service it was increased from time to time until it reached \$1,500. This increase in salary was no doubt in large measure due to the increased cost of living which prevailed in the time of the Civil War; but it seems fair to infer that there was in it also an expression of approval and endorsement of Mr. Hole's work. There is abundant evidence that he was a capable, industrious and efficient worker. His term was a period of growth. The village of Akron had become a prosperous little city of nearly 10,000 people. The youth of school age had increased from less than 700 in 1846 to 3,000. The schools had become crowded. Enlarged school accommodations had become a necessity. To meet this need the board issued bonds to the amount of \$15,000, and made an addition of four rooms to the high school building. Each of these rooms had a seating capacity of 80 or 90 pupils and a recitation room attached. These new rooms were occupied by the secondary schools and the overflow from the grammar school. Each of these rooms had a principal teacher and one assistant, while the high school and grammar school had each a principal and two assistants. The primary schools were housed in small one-room buildings, so located as to be most accessible to the little ones.

Tardiness and irregularity of attendance constituted a source of annoyance and hindrance from the first organization of the schools. To correct these evils the board from time to time resorted to various devices. At one time the expedient was tried of closing the doors against tardy pupils, shutting them out until recess. This caused a good deal of irritation and dissatisfaction without curing the evil. In 1864 the board adopted a rule authorizing the suspension of pupils for three absences in one month, pupils so suspended being required to make application for restoration at a subsequent meeting of the board. This rule is said to have resulted in improved attendance. In 1847-8 the percentage of attendance was 55½ in the primary schools and 88 in the grammar schools, while in 1866 the

attendance reached 90 per cent in all the schools.

The statute under which the free graded school system of Akron was organized contained a provision for the periodical visitation of the schools by persons appointed by the council and mayor. There seems to be in this provision some recognition of the necessity of supervision in a system of public schools. An unpaid school visitor was a cheap substitute for an expert salaried superintendent. In its eleventh annual report the board calls attention of the council to this feature of the law, saying that "while exclusive control of the schools is given to the board of education, the school visitor might be the means of bringing to the aid of the board the best light and the highest intelligence on the subject of education, with all improved methods of instruction, discipline and management of schools"

Some such visitors were appointed. The board's fifteenth annual report contains the report of R. O. Hammond, Esq., as school visitor, in which he commends warmly and censures sharply. Among other recommendations, he urges regular and thorough instruction in vocal music. "This, in my judgment," he says, "should be taught in our schools as a component part of daily instruction. I mean that the principles of music should be taught—taught as a science. In this way, at a small expense, singers with well cultivated voices, able to read music readily, may be fitted for the choir, the concert and the parlor."

The tables accompanying the reports of Mr. Hole as superintendent show that the attendance in the grades below the high school steadily increased, while the attendance at the high school steadily diminished. This falling off in the attendance at the high school arrests our attention, and we naturally inquire for the cause. We discover that early in Mr. Hole's administration the course of study for the high school was expanded into a four-years' course, and was made to include nearly all the studies of a college course save the

classics. Among the requirements were such studies as political economy, logic, moral science, mental philosophy, evidences of Christianity, astronomy, domestic economy and geology. The first graduation from the high school occurred in 1864. There was at that time but one graduate, Miss Pamela H. Goodwin, and up to and including 1868, there had been but fifteen graduates.

The high school at that time may have been ideal in its organization and appointments, but manifestly it was not meeting the popular demand. The records for one term show an average attendance of four males and twenty-one females. A complaint not unfrequently heard was to the effect that after spending so long a time in completing the high school course of study, those who wished to go to college were compelled then to seek admission to a preparatory school to secure fitness for college entrance. This touches the important question of the harmonizing and adaptation of high school and college courses of study—a question much discussed in recent years, with profit to both high schools and colleges.

About the time we are now considering, a great deal of difficulty was experienced in the management of the grammar school. The room occupied was large and often much crowded, sometimes containing two hundred or more pupils, and it was not easy to secure either man or woman equal to the task of handling such a school. Of this department we find the president of the board saying in a printed report: "Its fortunes have been as checkered as those of some of the many who have taught or kept it, being by turns a small success and a great failure." Fortunately, school authorities have grown wiser than to attempt to conduct schools in that way.

In 1868, after a term of service of eight years, Mr. Hole declined re-election, and in June of that year he and all the teachers associated with him in both the high and grammar departments retired.

AN EDUCATIONAL REVIVAL.

The school year opening in September, 1868, was the beginning of a new period in the history of the Akron schools. It was a period of change, revival, progress. Akron was now a city. Its growth and promise had brought in new men, and with new business prosperity and success, larger and more liberal views prevailed. In order to have a full understanding of this period, it seems desirable to notice some things not primarily connected with Akron schools.

In the summer of 1867, an educational revival started in Cleveland, which soon spread throughout and beyond Ohio. While it is probable that the work done in the Cleveland schools in that day was not below the prevalent standard of the time, the impression prevailed that something better was attainable. It was under the impulse of this impression that, in June, 1867, two of Cleveland's principals, Henry M. James and Samuel Findley, with the approval of the board of education, made a pilgrimage to the normal school at Oswego, New York, in search of new light. As a result of this pilgrimage, a corps of instructors from the Oswego Normal School came to Cleveland in the following August and held a teachers' institute for one week. Those composing this body of educational missionaries were Professors Krusi and Poucher, Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, and Misses Lathrop, Cooper and Seaver. The fame of this movement having reached Cincinnati, the president of the Cincinnati school board came to Cleveland and persuaded the same corps of instructors to do missionary work in Cincinnati the following week.

It was about this time that that stalwart educational reformer, Andrew J. Rickoff, was called to succeed Dr. Anson Smyth in the superintendency of the Cleveland schools, and it was in the midst of the session of this institute that he entered upon the duties of the position. These two events, the coming of the Oswego missionaries, and the coming of Andrew J. Rickoff, mark the beginnings of an educational revival which extended beyond

the limits of the city of Cleveland, and beyond the limits of Ohio, and which, we may not doubt, is still a living educational force.

Something of the bearing of these events upon the educational interests of Akron may be understood when it is known that, a year later, Samuel Findley, one of the two Cleveland principals who made the pilgrimage to Oswego, was called to the superintendency of the Akron schools at a salary of \$2,500. Prior to his engagement in Cleveland, he had been engaged in the schools of Xenia and Columbus, Ohio, and during his last year in Cleveland he had some part in the work of reconstruction undertaken by Superintendent Rickoff in the Cleveland schools. The period of his superintendency of the Akron schools was fifteen years.

At the time of Superintendent Findley's call to Akron several specially strong teachers were also employed. Of these, Mrs. N. A. Stone, a woman of strong character and liberal culture, was made principal of the high school, and Miss E. A. Herdman, a graduate of Monmouth College (Ill.), was made principal of the grammar department. Great credit is due to these two ladies for the high degree of success attained by their respective departments. Mrs. Stone's salary, at first \$1,200, was afterwards increased to \$1,400; Miss Herdman's salary started at \$900, and was soon after increased to \$1,000.

The school system at this time consisted of eleven primary schools housed in eleven small one-room buildings, and the high school, grammar school and secondary schools in the one central brick building.

The schools opened in September, 1868, with twenty-three teachers besides the superintendent, who, for the time being, heard two or three daily recitations in the high school. It is to be noted in this connection that in this year there were but forty-one pupils pursuing high school studies. As a matter of expediency, the pupils of the A grammar grade occupied the upper room with the high school pupils, and were taught by high school teachers.

No radical changes in classification, course

of study, or methods of instruction, were made at the opening. The schools were started in their accustomed grooves, and changes were made from time to time as occasion seemed to demand.

The first matter of importance to which the superintendent directed his attention was the classification of the primary schools. A loose classification had prevailed in these schools, so that in most of them there were six or seven different grades or classes of pupils, ranging from beginners to third reader classes. Of course, it was impossible for the teachers to secure the best results under such conditions. There were obstacles in the way of remedying the evils, chief of which were the extended territory and scattered population of some portions of the city. Proper classification would necessitate the separation of children of the same family who had hitherto attended the same school, and in many cases would require them to go a greater distance to school. But it was believed that the advantages to be gained would far more than counterbalance these inconveniences, and the city was divided into six primary-school districts instead of eleven, giving to each district two schools, with one exception. In one of these two schools was placed all the more advanced pupils of both, and in the other all the less advanced of both, reducing each school to half its former number of grades, and nearly or quite doubling the teaching force without any increase in the number of teachers or any additional expense.

From this time (1868) onward, the following general classification has prevailed in the Akron schools:

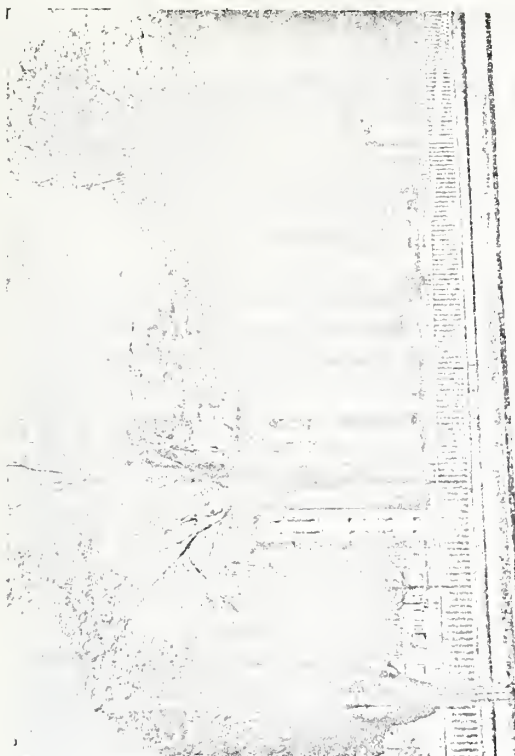
Primary grades, *four years.*

Grammar grades, *four years.*

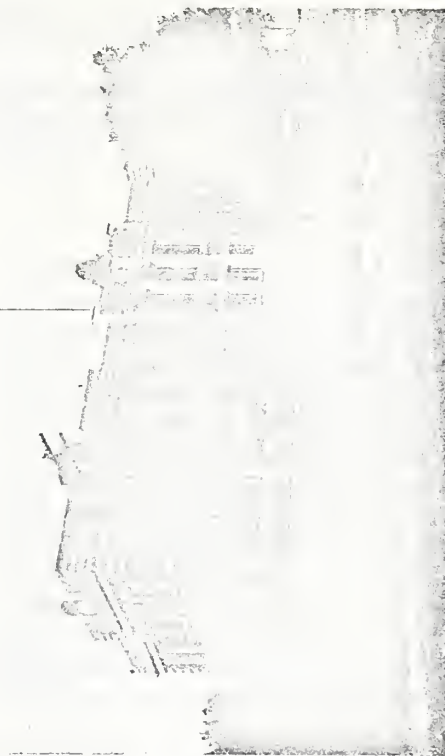
High school grades, *three or four years.*

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

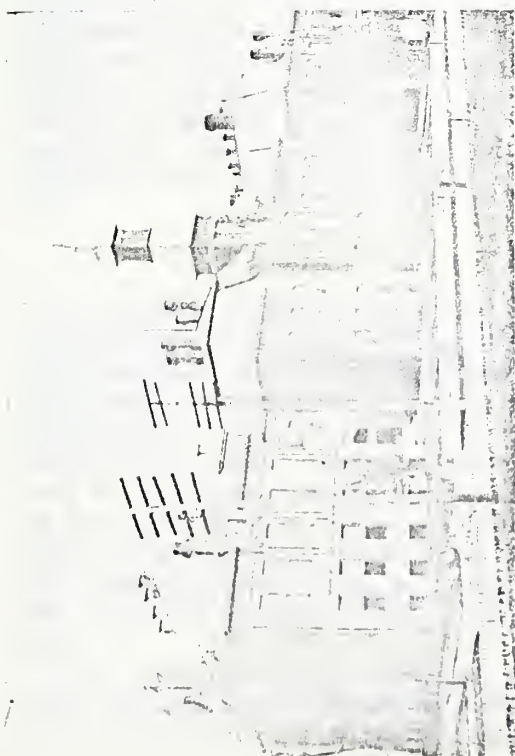
In the autumn of 1868 the course of study for all grades below the high school was thoroughly revised. The course was divided into yearly steps or grades, and the work for



SPICER SCHOOL



FINDLEY SCHOOL



KENT SCHOOL



CROSBY SCHOOL

FOUR OF AKRON'S SCHOOL BUILDINGS

each grade was prescribed in detail, thus setting up a standard of attainment for teachers and pupils.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION AND PROMOTION.

Four or five years later the course of study was broken into semi-annual steps, and promotions were made semi-annually instead of once a year. This made the classification much more flexible. Because of the shorter steps, strong, bright and industrious pupils could and often did overtake the next grade ahead, and pupils who failed of promotion found the fall to the next grade below much more endurable than when they were compelled to fall back an entire year.

When the semi-annual plan was first adopted, there was some apprehension that it might work mischief when it came to the high school. It would double the number of classes, and necessitate the employment of more teachers. But the problem solved itself. As population grew, high school attendance increased, until ere long it would have been necessary to break the annual classes into sections for purposes of recitation alone. Thus, almost of necessity, came to pass semi-annual promotions and graduation in the high school, and so the practice is unto this day.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.

The revised course of study provided, almost exclusively, for oral teaching in the primary grades, or first four years of the course. The reader was about the only book used in these grades. The spelling book was discarded in all grades. Instead of wasting time over long columns of words without meaning to the pupils, the plan was to secure thorough drill in the spelling of words within the pupils' vocabulary, each being held accountable for the correct spelling of all the words he uses.

There were daily oral lessons in number from the start, but no text-book in arithmetic was used until the fourth or fifth year.

First lessons in geography were also oral, a primary text-book being introduced about the fifth year.

SCHOOL HOURS.

On the recommendation of the superintendent, the daily sessions of the schools were shortened. The school day for all grades had been six hours. With the adoption of oral and objective methods of instruction, came a necessity for shorter hours, for the sake both of pupils and teachers. For the children of the first and second years there were provided two daily sessions of two hours each. For all other grades there was a morning session of three hours and an afternoon session of two hours. There was no perceptible diminution in the amount of work accomplished, and both teachers and pupils manifested greater vigor and interest in the work.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

We have seen that for considerable time the high school, with its protracted and heavy course of study, did not seem to meet the popular demand. Few pupils seemed disposed to remain long enough to complete the course and graduate. With a view to popularizing the school and securing larger attendance, the course of study was revised, the more advanced studies were eliminated, and the whole was reduced to a three-years' course. The effect of this was immediate. Seventeen pupils graduated in 1872, whereas the largest number of graduates in any previous year was five. And in the six years ending in 1875, the number attending the high school increased 234 per cent, while the increase in all the schools for the same period was only 50 per cent.

Another measure which added considerably to the interest of the high school and proved of permanent value, was the organization of two literary societies, one for each sex, known as the Academic and Philomathean societies. Friday afternoons were devoted to the sessions of these societies, under the general

oversight of the principal and teachers. Each society adopted a constitution, elected its own officers and prepared and carried out its own program. The program usually consisted of essays, declamations, debates, reports of critics, miscellaneous, etc. Many of the members gained considerable facility in extempore speaking, and most gained more or less familiarity with parliamentary usage. Some have testified in after years that the best part of their high school training came from the Friday afternoons in the literary society. These societies have existed for almost forty years, and are still successfully operated.

WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

A feature of the school management at this period was the almost exclusive employment of women. At one time no man was employed in the department of instruction, except the superintendent. In the annual report for 1874-5 are found these statements: "The testimony of all familiar with the schools is that the discipline has been uniformly better under the management of women than formerly when under masculine rule. . . . The experiment we have made for several years of employing none but women as teachers has been eminently successful."

Whatever may have seemed to be the teaching of this experiment, it is noticeable that as the system has grown in size and become more stable in its appointments, men and women have been employed as principals and high school teachers in about equal numbers, with little, if any, discrimination in salaries, as between the sexes.

VOCAL MUSIC.

It was about the year 1870 that vocal music was made a part of the regular course of instruction in the schools of Akron. No doubt, there had been from the beginning more or less of practice in singing school songs. But after the subject was given its place in the list of required branches, thoroughly graded

music lessons were given daily, beginning in the lowest primary grades with the simplest exercises in distinguishing and making musical sounds, and advancing by regular gradation to the practice of classic music in the high school. Opposition arose. A good many people, among them some members of the board, looked upon the movement as a waste of time and effort. They believed musical talent a special gift, possessed only by the favored few in sufficient degree to make its cultivation desirable. Opposed to this view was that of those who maintained that the Creator has distributed musical talent among men about as generally as he has mathematical talent, and that any person who has the ordinary vocal organs, with power to use them so as to make the varying tones used in common conversation, may learn to sing with as much facility as he learns to read. We find the superintendent saying, after the experiment had been continued four or five years, that among the pupils of the lower grades, who have been carefully trained from the time of their entrance at school, we find none unable to learn to sing.

In view of the agitation of the subject and the opposition developed in some quarters, it was deemed desirable to know what rank the subject of vocal music held in the school systems of other cities, and the estimation in which it was held by leading educators of the country. Accordingly, a list of questions was mailed to the superintendents of leading cities throughout the country, to which over a hundred replies were received. About four-fifths of the cities and towns responding reported that vocal music was included among the required branches of the regular course of instruction, and that the results in music were about equal to those attained in other branches. There was great unanimity of sentiment among the superintendents as to the value of music as a branch of study in public schools. From such responses as these there was no dissent: H. P. Wilson, Superintendent Public Instruction, State of Minnesota: "It should be taught in every grade of schools, as it is in Prussia." John B. Peaslee, Cincinnati.

nati: "It is almost indispensable." Daniel Worley, Canton, Ohio: "For discipline, culture and general influence upon pupils, I place a very high estimate upon it." J. L. Pickard, Chicago: "Its value cannot be overestimated." Edward Smith, Syracuse, New York: "I would as soon recommend the discontinuance of any other branch." William T. Harris, St. Louis, now National Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.: "I consider it of great importance for its moral effect in softening the disposition and rendering it teachable, and in cultivating the higher sentiments." A. M. Gow, Evansville, Indiana: "It is invaluable to the individual, to the school and to society."

The board was very fortunate, at the outset, in securing Mr. W. L. Glover as music master. Besides high attainment in his specialty and great skill in the work of instruction, he has everywhere and always exhibited true manliness and strength of character. No other person has had so long a term of service in connection with the Akron schools.

THE STUDY OF GERMAN.

The question of German in public schools has received more or less consideration in the board and in the community from time to time. In 1877 the question came before the board in the form of a petition from citizens, asking that the German language be given a regular place in the course of study. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of three members of the board, two citizens outside of the board and the superintendent of instruction. Deeply sensible of the importance and delicacy of the subject, the committee entered upon its investigation in the spirit of candor, and with the determination to reach, if possible, a conclusion based solely upon the merits of the case. By means of personal conference with leading citizens, by visiting neighboring cities which have made provision for instruction in the German language, by correspondence with college

presidents and with superintendents of instruction in all the more important cities and towns of this State, by examination of various school reports, and by full and free discussion of the subject in its various phases, the committee sought to gain a comprehensive and correct view of the whole question.

As was to be expected, the investigations revealed great diversity of sentiment on the subject, ranging all the way from strong opposition to the introduction of German into any grade of our public schools, to a strong desire to see it introduced into every grade. And this diversity of sentiment was found no less among educators and others who have made the subject a special study, than among those who have bestowed but little thought on the subject.

After many meetings and much discussion, majority and minority reports were submitted. The majority report, signed by four members of the committee, may be thus summarized: The study of the German language should be pursued in the schools of this country for purposes of higher culture, by those who seek a liberal education, rather than for purposes of practical utility, by those whose means and opportunities can afford them only a limited education. We conclude:

I. The German language may, with propriety, be made an elective study in the higher grades of our public schools.

II. It is inexpedient to provide instruction in German for the pupils in the lower grades.

These conclusions were well sustained in the report by terse and cogent reasoning.

The minority reported to the effect that it is inexpedient and impracticable to introduce the study of the German language into any of the grades of our public schools.

These reports were received and printed in full in the thirty-first annual report of the board of education. No formal action was taken at once, but the policy advocated in the majority report has prevailed in the schools ever since.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

This subject has received considerable attention from time to time. The following was one of the standing rules of the board for a good many years: "It shall be a duty of the first importance, on the part of teachers, to exercise constant supervision and care over the general conduct of their scholars, and they are specially enjoined to avail themselves of every opportunity to inculcate the observance of correct manners, habits and principles."

The syllabus of instruction at one time made this provision, under the head of *morals and manners*: "Inculcate reverence and love for God as the father of all, obedience to parents and teachers, and a kind and forgiving spirit toward brothers and sisters and schoolmates. Memorize verses and maxims. Use Bible and other stories to illustrate principles in morals and manners."

We find frequent allusions to the subject in the printed reports of boards and superintendents. In the twenty-fourth annual report, issued in 1871, occurs this passage: "Moral and intellectual culture are inseparable. . . . Of the two, the former has the higher claim to a place in any system of popular education, since it is far more important to society that its members possess hearts of love to God and man than that they be giants in intellect. But it is idle to talk about making the instruction in the schools purely secular. We could not do it if we would. Tender and impressive as are the hearts of the young, every teacher cannot but exert over the moral nature of his pupils an influence either good or bad. A silent unconscious influence goes out from the inner life and character of the teacher which cannot be measured.

"It remains for us to see that a healthy, moral influence permeates all the instruction and all the discipline of the schools. And this can be done without any infringement or violation of the principle of religious liberty. It does not require the teaching of creeds or catechisms, nor the inculcation of the pecu-

liar dogmas of any sect. Nor do I believe it requires the *enforced* reading of the Bible in schools. Better than the Bible in schools is its spirit in the hearts of the teachers. Bible reading in public schools should not, in my opinion, be enforced, neither should it be prohibited by either State or local enactment."

The question of prohibiting the use of the Bible in the schools was once before the board. After considerable discussion, it was laid on the table, where it still rests.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

In the twenty-fourth annual report (year 1870-71), the superintendent makes mention of this subject. It had been the practice for some time to conduct monthly examinations in all the grades. This had become burdensome to the teachers, and the number of examinations was reduced to two each term. This seemed sufficient to keep up the pupils' interest, and to test the thoroughness of the instruction. About 85 per cent of all the pupils examined were promoted.

The same subject receives attention in the thirty-first annual report, as follows:

Regular examinations were held every tenth week, making four in the year, and two general promotions were made, namely, at the middle and at the close of the year. There are thus two examinations for each promotion. Before commencing the examination immediately preceding each promotion of pupils, the teachers have been required to report a list of the names of their pupils, together with an estimate of the attainments and capabilities of each. The promotion of a pupil is thus made to depend on the result of two examinations, taken in connection with his teachers' estimate of his fitness.

The plan of semi-annual promotion in our schools has been productive of good results. It affords better classification, and more fully adapts the instruction to the wants of all classes of pupils. The shorter intervals between grades afford better facilities for the brighter and stronger pupils to advance according to their attainments and abilities, and,

at the same time, it is better for those who fail of promotion, permitting them to go over again the work of a half year only, instead of throwing them back an entire year.

At the middle of the school year promotions were made as follows, high school not included:

Whole number examined	1924
Number not promoted	245
Per cent of promotions	86.3
Number advanced two grades.....	44
Number withdrawn because not promoted.	4

At the close of the year the promotions in all grades below the high school were as follows:

Whole number examined	1840
Number not promoted	147
Per cent of promotions	92
Number withdrawn because not promoted	2

It is a noticeable fact that the average age of pupils not promoted exceeds that of those of same grade promoted.

MIDDLEBURY ANNEXED—BOARD ENLARGED.

The village of Middlebury became a part of the city of Akron by annexation in 1872, adding four schools and four teachers to Akron's system, besides a considerable addition to the high school. About the same time, the statute was so altered as to enlarge the board of education to twelve members. From its first organization under the Akron school law to this time, the board consisted of six members, two elected at large each year. Under the later statute the board consisted of two members from each ward, one elected each year. The city having six wards, the board consisted of twelve members. When, a few years later, the number of wards was increased to eight, the board had sixteen members.

This was a gain in quantity, but a loss in quality. When two men were chosen each year from the city at large, representative men were usually chosen—men of enlarged views, but when each ward chose its man to represent it, it seemed to be the small politician's opportunity. Men of small caliber and little fitness were often able to push them-

selves in. A change in the spirit and policy of the board was soon apparent. Personal and local interests often prevailed against the general good. Fortunately, a recent revision of the statute has virtually restored former conditions.

TEACHERS.

The necessity of well qualified teachers for the schools was the burden of nearly every report in the period now under consideration. It is declared to be the most important of all subjects connected with public education. "The selection of teachers is the vital point in our common school system. . . . The necessity of employing untrained and inexperienced teachers is the greatest evil with which we have to contend. . . . The loss of time to the pupils, to say nothing of the idle and vicious habits formed, during the apprenticeship of our young girl teachers, is a serious evil, and I often wonder at the patience of the pupils and their parents under it. . . . I have little hope of further progress until some decided steps are taken in this matter."

Measures were considered from time to time in mitigation of the evil complained of. At one time we find the superintendent suggesting, "as the least that we should do under our present circumstances, that our young graduates, who desire to teach, be required, before receiving appointments, to spend at least one year in the study of pedagogy, including the human powers and the means and methods of their development and training, in the more minute and thorough study of the common branches with reference to teaching them, and in such observation of the best methods of teaching and such practice under experienced teachers as our own schools might afford." This seems like groping in the right direction—groping which, a few years later, resulted in a well-equipped normal school. Meanwhile, so great seemed the need, resort was had to a temporary expedient, which had the merit of originality and simplicity, and which gave promise of good results. A new building of eight rooms was converted into a quasi-training school. Sev-

eral young ladies, graduates of the high school, without experience in teaching, were employed at a nominal salary, and set to teaching. Over them was placed a teacher of experience and approved skill and ability to direct their work day by day. The plan was inexpensive and met with favor to the extent that it was subsequently adopted in another building. It was with the same end in view that a little later a woman of marked ability and success in teaching was employed as supervisor of primary instruction. All these efforts to secure better teachers and improve the teaching tended in the same direction, namely, the establishing of a normal department as a permanent part of the city school system.

THE MORALE OF THE SCHOOLS.

A characteristic of the period of Akron school history now under consideration was an improved and improving moral tone. There was a general toing up all along the line. Citizens spoke of the improved bearing of the pupils on the street. There was more prompt and regular attendance. For example, with 1,541 pupils enrolled in the school year ending in June, 1869, there were 6,006 cases of tardiness reported; with 3,005 pupils enrolled for year ending June, 1880, there were 1,223 cases of tardiness. There was less of severity and more of gentleness in the government of the schools. It became a rare thing for any case of discipline to be brought before the board of education. These gains were largely due to the high character of the teachers employed. It is a rare thing to find so much strength and goodness of character in a corps of public school teachers.

Mrs. N. A. Stone, already mentioned, continued in charge of the high school, with marked ability and success, until 1873, a period of five years. Of her a leading member of the Akron bar said that she had the intellect of a great, strong man, and the heart of a refined, gentle woman.

Mrs. Stone retired for a year of rest and travel, and was succeeded by Miss Maria Parsons, who was eminently faithful and emi-

nently successful. Too much cannot be said in her praise. Under her management the high school continued to grow in interest as well as in numbers. After seven years of very exhausting labor, she declined re-election, and was succeeded by Wilbur V. Rood, the first man called to the position since Superintendent I. P. Hole. Mr. Rood was not a man of great physical strength, but he conducted the school with a good degree of success for eighteen years. Just as he was completing the work of his eighteenth year, only two or three days before commencement, he was suddenly called home. His years of service in the Akron high school were characterized by great faithfulness. Well done, good and faithful servant, is the verdict in his case.

Miss E. A. Herdman, who became principal of the senior grammar school in the autumn of 1868, and managed it with phenomenal success, continued in charge of that department, with the same eminent success that marked her first year, until the spring of 1874, when she retired on account of ill health, and died in November following. Her strength of character, combined with fervent affection and genial humor, gave her great power over her pupils. She governed by the strength of her own personality, rather than by the infliction of pains and penalties. Miss Herdman was succeeded by Miss Kate Urner, and she by Miss Josephine A. Newberry. These two last named were strong and successful teachers.

COLLEGE PREPARATION.

It was about 1874 that four lads from the Akron high school passed the entrance examination and were admitted to Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. These are probably the first students prepared for college in the Akron high school. They prepared in Greek under Miss Oburn, one of the assistants in the high school, in part out of regular school hours. Three of the four completed the college course and were graduated with credit.

Subsequently, an advantageous arrange-

ment was effected with Buchtel College, whereby high school students wishing to prepare for college were admitted to the regular preparatory Greek classes in the college without cost, the Greek thus acquired being accepted as an equivalent for such part of the high school course as might be agreed upon. This arrangement continued in force for a good many years and proved mutually advantageous to high school and college, as well as to those students who availed themselves of the privilege.

After fifteen years of continuous service, Superintendent Findley declined a re-election and retired. His term began in 1868 and ended in 1883, starting with twenty-two teachers and ending with sixty-two. Within this period, two hundred and eighty-nine pupils were graduated from the high school, making a total of three hundred and four, including fifteen graduated prior to 1869. The following named two-story brick buildings were erected, nearly all the small, frame buildings previously used having been abandoned: Bowen, Crosby, Perkins, Howe, Allen, Spicer, Kent, Henry. These buildings contained at first from four to eight rooms each. They have since been enlarged by additions, one containing eighteen rooms; several others, twelve rooms.

PROF. FRAUNFELTER'S SUPERINTENDENCY.

Elias Fraunfelter entered upon the superintendency of the Akron schools in September, 1883. After three years of service in the Union army, he taught in Vermillion Institute and Savannah Academy, subsequently filling the chair of mathematic in Buchtel College for ten years. He filled the office of superintendent very acceptably for fourteen years, being compelled to retire on account of failing health, and dying soon after.

Owing to the fact that no report, in form to be preserved, was published in the time of his term of service, no very full nor detailed account of Superintendent Fraunfelter's administration can be here given. No radical changes were inaugurated at the outset nor,

indeed, at any time. The same general organization of the schools, the same classification and the same principles and methods of instruction in vogue in recent years were continued. There was no disposition to make changes, merely for the sake of change. The period, as a whole, was one of harmony and success. The school system grew rapidly and maintained a high place in public estimation.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AND OTHER NEW BUILDINGS.

The need of more school rooms had been frequently brought to the attention of the board. Many of the schools were overcrowded. It had been shown that to assign to each teacher only a suitable number of pupils would require the employment of twenty additional teachers, and the providing of a corresponding number of additional school rooms. And besides, the unsuitableness of the rooms occupied by the high school, the very defective heating and ventilation of the entire high school building, and its close proximity to railroads, mills, depot, etc., rendered it very unfit for school purposes.

The location and construction of a new high school building had been under consideration for some time, but the matter was taken up in earnest in 1883. Conflicting interests, and diversity of opinion, both as to location and character and style of structure, caused considerable delay. A lot was selected and purchased at a cost of \$19,000. A contract for the erection of the building was entered into in 1885, and the whole was completed and ready to occupy in September, 1886. The entire cost, including heating apparatus and furniture, was about \$135,000. Besides twelve commodious school rooms with their appurtenances, there were a large assembly room, offices for the board of education, the superintendent of instruction, the high school principal, clerk of the board, triant officer, etc., teachers' parlor and rooms for literary societies, library, museum, etc.

When first occupied the new building con-

tained, besides the high school, a considerable number of upper grade grammar school pupils, but it was not long until the entire building was required for the high school, and provision had to be made elsewhere for the grammar school pupils. At the present time (1907) the high school has outgrown the building, and a large addition is almost completed.

Other new buildings erected in this period are those known as the Grace, the Leggett and the Bryan.

COURSE OF STUDY CHANGED.

Near the end of the old century the course of study in the high school was restored to a four-years' course. This was done in response to the requirements of the Ohio College Association. A committee of college men had visited the high schools of the State, and proposed to admit to college, without examination, students from those high schools whose course of study and teaching were found to be of sufficiently high grade. The Akron high school was thus placed in the list of accredited schools. It was felt that the reduction to a three-years' course had accomplished its purpose of popularizing the school and building it up in numbers.

MANUAL TRAINING.

About the same time steps were taken in the direction of manual training. Special teachers were employed, and the girls received lessons in cooking and sewing, and the boys, in wood-working. The work along these lines was conducted with considerable interest for a time, but the interest waned, and the work was discontinued, with a view to being resumed later with better equipment.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

Various remedies had been proposed from time to time for the evils growing out of the adoption of text-books for use in the schools. It was even proposed that the State should

secure copyrights and publish all the books necessary to supply the schools. A law was enacted requiring boards of education to purchase the books at wholesale and sell them to the pupils at cost. This plan was followed in the Akron schools for a time, but it had many drawbacks, and was, on the whole, unsatisfactory. At length, a law was passed granting to boards of education the option of adopting the free text-book plan. Akron was among the first to adopt the plan: First, as applicable to all grades below the high school. This proving satisfactory, the high school was subsequently included, so that, at this writing, the text-books used in all grades of the schools are purchased and held as the property of the board and furnished for free use by the pupils. The plan has decided advantages, and gives general satisfaction.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

There seems to be an ebb and flow in the management of schools as in most human affairs. There was a time when it seemed that written examinations might prove the specific for most of the ailments of school management. At one time the president of the Akron board of education suggested the substitution of written examinations for the daily recitation in all grades above the primary. But in the period now under consideration, about 1890, we find it announced as a "valuable advance," that "formal examinations for promotion" have been dispensed with, that promotions are made on the recommendation of the teachers and principals of the several schools, and that "the plan has so far worked most admirably." The pendulum has since swung back. Examinations still have a place in the Akron schools.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The supply of qualified teachers for the schools has continued to engage the attention of school officials through all the years. Almost every conceivable expedient has been tried for providing the necessary training

without undue expense. One of the latest experiments was the employment of one student teacher for each building to be in daily attendance, and to act as substitute in case of the absence of a regular teacher, from sickness or other cause. At length, in 1896, a normal training department of the city schools was established. A two-years' course of study was prescribed, with practice under a critic teacher. The school was a success from the start. It was not long after the opening of the school, when twenty-five of its graduates were employed as teachers in the schools within a single year. This is undoubtedly a wise measure—one having in it much of promise to the schools of the city.

TRUANT OFFICER.

About this time a law was passed requiring compulsory attendance at school. The taxpayers' money was forcibly taken to maintain schools for the education of the children. It is right to see that the end sought be not defeated by the indifference or waywardness of the children, or the negligence or cupidity of their parents. Of necessity there must be a truant officer to enforce the law. Perhaps the following report of that officer for a year will give a fair idea of the working of the law:

Visits made at schools.....	473
Visits made at homes	1450
Pupils sent for	1323
Absentees brought to school.....	170
Truants apprehended and brought to school	54
Pupils under 14 caused to attend school.	162
Pupils between 14 and 16 caused to attend school	33
Notices served on parents.....	223
Pupils excused on physician's certificate.	39
Pupils moved from the city.....	101
Reported to poor director for shoes.....	231
Reported to poor director for clothing..	54
Pupils withdrawn and engaged at regular employment	169
Pupils under 14 caused to be discharged from shops and sent to school.....	64

Pupils brought before the mayor.....	24
Parents prosecuted	21
Pupils sent to reform school.....	4
Notices served on truants.....	79
Dealers prosecuted and fined for selling cigarettes and tobacco to minors....	3
Children placed in charitable institutions	37

WOMEN AS SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

About 1895 a law was passed authorizing women to vote at school elections and to hold any school office, except that of State Commissioner of Common Schools. At the first election following this enactment a considerable number of Akron women registered as voters and cast their ballots, and two women were regularly nominated and elected members of the board of education, namely, Mrs. Miner Allen and Mrs. O. L. Sadler. They were representative women, well qualified for the duties of the office. Mrs. Allen had taught in the schools for several years quite successfully. Both women served faithfully and efficiently for the full term of two years, at the end of which time, Mrs. Sadler declined to be a candidate for re-election. Mrs. Allen was renominated, but lacked a few votes of re-election. Since that time, no woman's name has been presented as a candidate for the office, and few women have claimed the privilege of voting. Interest in the movement seems to have died a natural death.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

In this period, pupils were graduated from the high school as follows:

1884	35	1891	69
1885	49	1892	74
1886	56	1893	72
1887	59	1894	85
1888	62	1895	107
1889	48	1896	75
1890	65	1897	62

Total in Superintendent Fraunfelter's term	918
Total from the beginning.....	1222
Total number of teachers employed in all the schools in 1897, including principals and special teachers	137
Total number of pupils enrolled in all departments for year 1890-1901....	5283
Total expenditures for year 1890-1901, including \$25,000 for a new building	\$114,581

SUPPLEMENTARY READING MATTER.

A feature of Superintendent Fraunfelter's administration deserving of special mention was the supplying of every grade below the high school and above the lower primary grades, with suitable reading matter, in addition to the regular reader of the grade: so that each pupil in every half-year grade had from two to four good books to be read in class, under the teacher's direction and instruction—books of story, travel, biography, general literature, etc. This was a great gain. Something in this direction had been attempted in previous years, by inducing pupils to subscribe for children's and youth's magazines. But this was only partially successful. There was great gain when the board purchased well chosen books in quantity, and lent them to the pupils without cost.

Through the stimulus of interest and information, the pupils more readily gained the ability to read independently and fluently. They acquired much useful information. But above all, by being introduced to good authors, many learned to love good reading and laid the foundation of a taste for the best in literature.

SUPERINTENDENT R. S. THOMAS.

On the retirement of Dr. Fraunfelter, Mr. R. S. Thomas was called from the superintendency of the public schools of Warren, Ohio, to take charge of the Akron schools.

He took up the work in September, 1897, and held the position for three years.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

It was about this time that night schools were established for the benefit of youth of school age whose circumstances would not allow their attendance at the regular daily sessions of the schools, but who yet desired to gain some education. In some cases, foreigners embraced this opportunity of gaining a knowledge and use of our language. Mechanical drawing was sometimes taught in these schools, but students usually paid for their tuition in this subject.

TRANSITION SCHOOLS.

A movement looking in the direction of kindergartens was started under Mr. Thomas' superintendency. Schools known as "transition schools" were organized in some of the buildings. Into these were admitted children between the ages of five and six years, for whom instruction was provided which partook more or less of the nature of kindergarten exercises, designed to mark the transition between the home and the school. These seemed to serve a good purpose, and, in a short time, very naturally grew into fully equipped kindergartens.

GETTING OUT OF THE RUTS.

A feature of this period was an effort to do things in another way, to avoid monotony, to keep out of the ruts. There was also a slackening of the tension, a less rigid adherence to classification and course of study, and an attempt at greater liberty and originality in the teaching. There was seeming good in the end sought, but the inevitable tendency was to confusion and slackness. The succeeding administration found readjustment, and the restoration of former conditions in large measure, essential to the best interests of the schools.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

There seems to have been a considerable falling off in the number of graduates in the three years of Mr. Thomas' administration. It is noticeable, too, that the records contain no mention of mid-year graduation. A good class was graduated at the end of each half-year, from 1886 to 1897. Why the practice of mid-year graduation was intermitted in these three years, does not appear. The records show the following graduations:

In June, 1898	30
In June, 1899	24
In June, 1900	18

The falling off may be accounted for in part by the change from a three-year to a four-year course of study.

Mr. E. H. Birney succeeded Mr. Rood in the principalship of the high school, and held the position for two years.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF DR. H. V. HOTCHKISS.

It was in the last year of the old century that Dr. H. V. Hotchkiss was called from the superintendency of the schools of Meadville, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Akron schools. His work in Akron began in September of that year. This work, for considerable time, consisted, in large measure, of reconstruction and reorganization. Many vacancies in the teaching force had to be filled, among them the principalship of the high school and one other principalship. Territory recently annexed to the city had to be restricted, and the pupils assigned and classified. An elaborate syllabus of instruction had been prepared and printed in 1897; but very little attempt was made at any time to follow it, and at length it was wholly ignored. Confusion reigned in all the grades, but especially in the high school. The labor involved in bringing order out of this confusion was very perplexing and very great. But it was soon manifest that the new superintendent

and his helpers understood their business. Order was at length restored, and the schools, in every department, have ever since continued to run smoothly and prosperously.

STATUS IN 1901.

These statistics, gleaned from the annual report for the year ending August 31, 1901, give a fair view of conditions then existing:

Total expenditures (including building and grounds, and bonds redeemed, \$83,643.97)	\$249,471.68
Enumeration of school youth.....	11,877
Average monthly enrollment.....	7,361
Average monthly enrollment in high school	698
Whole number teachers employed ...	190
High school teachers—men 9, women 13, total	22
Teachers in elementary schools—men 13, women 155, total.....	168
High School graduates—boys 19, girls 21, total	40
Number of Kindergartens	8
Kindergarten children enrolled	240

COURSE OF STUDY. ..

A large share of space in the report is devoted to the course of study—a discussion of the advantages in a large system of schools, of a clearly defined published course, and its underlying principles. Four courses of study are prescribed for the high school, namely, the Latin course, the German course, the business course, and the manual training course. These courses are printed side by side, with directions and suggestions to aid parents and pupils in making choice of the course to be pursued.

The same subject is continued in the report for the next year, more especially with reference to the schools below the high school. The "course of study and manuals of instruction" provided "outlines the work to be done, and enumerates many of the principles, laws

and methods by which it is to be accomplished." In the weekly teachers' meetings, conducted by the principals in the several buildings, a considerable portion of the time is spent in a critical study of the provisions of the course of study. Grade meetings are also conducted by the superintendent, in which the aim is to make clear and familiar to the teachers the prescribed work grade by grade—the aim and purpose of all which is to make true artists of the teachers.

ORGANIZATION FOR EFFICIENCY.

From the annual report for the year ending August 31, 1902, it is learned that the superintendent gave much consideration to the perfecting of the organization of the schools in every department, to the end that the highest efficiency may be attained with the least expenditure of money and effort. With a million dollars invested in school buildings and their furnishing and equipment, and the annual expenditure of one-fourth of a million dollars on account of the schools, or thirteen hundred dollars for every school day, or more than two hundred and twenty-five dollars for every hour of every school day, the necessity for the best organization of all the forces is apparent from a financial standpoint. The superintendent thus presents the moral phase:

"The element of organization is a mighty factor in rendering school management effective for the moral training of the pupils who come under its influence. A system of schools which insists that pupils attend school every session; that they be punctual at all exercises; that they conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner in coming and going; that they restrain themselves from whispering, and thereby disturbing others; that they be considerate of the rights and privileges of others; that they be respectful, not only toward teacher, but toward fellow-pupils as well; that they be industrious, accurate, neat and painstaking—such a system, if thoroughly organized and strictly administered during the six to twelve years of the school life of the child, when habits are formed, will go a long way toward the development of those habits of conduct which constitute the basis of good citizenship in the republic."

As examples of this organization for effi-

ciency the following are given in the report:

"Upon the last day of the school year, every teacher in the city knows just where she will work during the next school year; what grade or grades of pupils she will teach; the number of pupils in her room, barring transfers and withdrawals, and the names of those pupils. Every pupil is told just what his work will be next term. In every school room are placed the books and supplies necessary for the use of the teacher and pupils at the opening of the term in September. The course of study tells each teacher what her class has done, and what they are expected to do within the term that they are to be under her instruction. She will be able, therefore, to plan her work so that within ten minutes from the opening of school upon the first day every pupil shall be at work upon lessons that are to be learned by him within the term."

"The present system of ordering and distributing stationery supplies is also a great saver of time, money and labor. Early in June, the superintendent makes a sheet, stating in tabular form the quantity of each kind of supplies needed for each building in the city. These aggregates are combined in a circular letter asking for bids. These letters are sent to manufacturers, jobbers, and dealers all over the eastern part of our country. Early in June the bids which have been received, are opened and tabulated, and the contracts for furnishing the several kinds of supplies are let to the lowest and best bidders. The result is that we are buying our stationery supplies as cheaply, probably, as any dealer in the country, and very much more cheaply than most school districts can buy them. When the contracts have been let, the orders are placed in such a way that the shipper packs the goods in separate bundles, marking each bundle to the building to which it is to be delivered. In this way, the supplies are delivered directly from the factory to the school buildings where they are to be consumed; thereby saving the labor, time and expense of much handling."

FREE TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Reference is made elsewhere to the subject of free text-books. In January, 1901, the Board of Education entered completely upon the plan of furnishing all text-books and school supplies free to the children in elementary schools. Beginning with the school year 1905-06, the free text-book system was extended to the high school. Thereafter, everything needed by the child to pursue his studies in any of the public schools of the city was furnished free.

DUTIES OF THE PRINCIPALS.

Under the superintendency of Dr. Hotchkiss, all the principals were relieved from the duty of supervising and teaching separate school rooms as regular teachers. It did not seem wise, as a business enterprise, to employ men and women as principals at principals' salaries, and then confine them to separate, single school rooms and require them to perform the work of the grade teacher, which ought to be performed for the salary of such a teacher. Principals are expected to teach almost constantly. Their work, however, is to be with teachers, with small groups of pupils, and occasionally with schools. Each principal is held responsible for the progress, not only of his schools as a whole, but of the individuals in them. If there is a single pupil, or a small group of pupils in any grade, especially strong and capable of moving forward into the next grade with a little wise help, it is the principal's business to give such help and to make such promotion. If there are individual pupils, or small groups of pupils, who find the work a little too difficult, but who might, with some individual help of the right kind, at the right time, maintain their positions in the several grades, it is the principal's business to ascertain that fact and to give the help needed.

KINDERGARTENS.

The kindergartens, fifteen in number, are now as much a part of the city school system as any other school. They constitute the connecting link between the home and the primary school. It has been the fault of many advocates of the kindergarten to seek to preserve the mysticism and symbolism of its founders and early exponents, and to claim for it a special and mysterious merit. The later tendency is to modernize and Americanize the kindergarten, bringing it into closer touch with the work of the primary school. The Akron kindergartens have been considerably modified since they were first made a

part of the city school system; and the tendency is in the direction of still further modification, to bring them more completely into harmony with the school system of which they are a part.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The course of study and training extends through two years. "In the first year the students study educational psychology with special reference to the science and art of teaching; the general principles, laws and methods of teaching, or those principles, laws and methods which govern all teaching processes; special methods of teaching all the several common English branches; the history of education. During the second year of the course the student teachers continue their study of methods and principles of teaching and apply them in actual teaching. Four schools of four different grades are taught by the student teachers, under the constant direction, aid and criticism of two expert teachers known as critic teachers. By this arrangement of the normal course, one year is given to the theory of teaching and one year to the practice of that theory in actual teaching under expert direction and criticism. The results of the training given young women in the normal school have been satisfactory in a high degree. Young women, after completing the course in the normal school, know not only what it is to teach school, but how to teach school. In short, most of them are good teachers.

"The normal school is a blessing to those young women of the city who wish to become teachers; for by it any graduate of the high school, without expense, is enabled to get as good professional training as is given in the first class normal schools of the country."

The normal school is maintained and operated without additional expense to the city. It is true that two critic teachers are employed at a higher salary than that paid to the regular teachers in the grades, but with

these two critic teachers and the student teachers in training, the city is able to care for four schools, for which it would be necessary to employ four teachers at the salaries provided for by the schedule of salaries.

The superintendent maintains that there is no course of study of two years' duration that any young woman who has graduated from the high school could take that would do her more good as a means of broad culture than the normal school course, even though she were never to teach a day after graduation from the normal school.

HIGH SCHOOL READJUSTMENT.

The High School, some time since, outgrew its building. In 1906, the Board provided for the erection of an annex. This annex is expected to afford additional room for the accommodation of the increased attendance in the high school, as well as facilities for physical training in the gymnasium; manual training for the boys; domestic science and art for the girls, and shorthand and typewriting for those pupils taking the commercial course.

The courses of study in the high school were changed in April, 1907, to conform to the provisions in the new annex. The new courses are four—the Latin, the German, the commercial and the manual training. According to the revised courses, all boys, as a part of their first year's work, will take carpentry three double periods per week, and drawing two double periods per week; all girls will take cooking and sewing three double periods per week, and drawing two double periods per week. At the end of the first year, all boys in the courses offering the German language, will have an opportunity to decide whether they will take the manual training, course, or one of the other two courses.

The manual training course is planned to give the boys who take it a thorough high school education in the German language and literature, natural sciences, mathematics and

history, and, in addition, to give them the elements of all of a half-dozen different trades. It is believed that at the completion of the manual training course, boys will have sufficient skill to secure credit for from two to three years upon an apprenticeship in any one of a half-dozen trades.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Since 1900, new schoolhouses have been completed as follows: The Perkins normal school building, in 1901; the Miller school, in 1901; the Lane school, in 1903; the Fraunfelter school, in January, 1905; the Samuel Findley school, in 1906; the high school annex, in 1907.

Present Status (1907).

Board of Education consists of seven members.

Number of school buildings.....	17
Total enrollment of pupils.....	9425
Number of teachers employed	235
High school enrollment	961
Teachers in high school	25
Total number of high school graduates (including class of June, 1907)	1790

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated on South High Street, has maintained its own parish school almost from its organization. When the congregation was small, the pastor was also the parish teacher. At the present time, there is an enrollment of 200 pupils in three departments, taught by three male teachers, whose salaries range from \$500 to \$600. The expense is borne by the parish. A small tuition fee is charged, the amount thus raised being supplemented by subscriptions as for other parish expenses. The branches taught are: Religion (catechism and Bible lessons in German); Reading (German and English); Vocal Music; Grammar (German and English); Arithme-

tic (mostly in English); Composition (German and English); Penmanship; Geography and U. S. History (in English). The children of the congregation attend the parish school from their sixth or seventh year until the age of fourteen, when they are given a certificate of scholarship, and may then enter the public schools for a higher education. In their fourteenth year, they are confirmed and become full members of the church.

German Lutherans believe in an education for their children that will train not only the mind, but the heart and conscience as well. The public school deals with the minds of the children, inculcates patriotism, and prepares for American citizenship, and, for these ends, may be sufficient; but it is outside the sphere of the State to inculcate the teachings of scripture pertaining to the soul's salvation. It is not the function of the public school to teach the Christian creed, the ten commandments, the rites of baptism and the Lord's supper. To do these things is the sacred duty of Christian parents and the Christian church. And German Lutherans believe these obligations are best fulfilled by the parochial school, and they are ready to make any sacrifice to maintain it. They ask and expect no aid from the public school fund. It is not the duty of the State to support parochial schools. That sacred obligation devolves upon Christian parents and the Christian church.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The parish school of St. Vincent De Paul's Catholic Church was established in 1853, in a small frame building on Green Street. It was removed to the fine two-story brick building on Maple Street in 1893. This building contains seven school rooms, in which are enrolled about 300 pupils. Besides religious instruction in all the grades, the course of study includes the branches usually taught in the public schools, the course for the highest grade including the usual high school branches, such as algebra, geometry, Latin, rhetoric, etc.

St. Mary's branch of this church erected 70 buildings on South Main Street and organized parish schools in 1887. There are now about 300 pupils in attendance, and a corps of six teachers. The course of study is identical with that pursued at St. Vincent's school.

St. Bernard's Parochial School, situated on the corner of Broadway and Center Streets, was built in 1887. Prior to this period school was taught for some years in a small house adjoining the old St. Bernard's Church, and later four large rooms in the basement of said church were used for school purposes.

The present building is a brick structure and contains eight large classrooms and a spacious auditorium. The cost of building, equipments, etc., is estimated at \$50,000. Until 1893, St. Bernard's School was taught by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Since then the school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic. There are 475 pupils in attendance, ranging in age from 6 to 15 years. The school is divided into primary and grammar departments and a senior grade. The branches taught are: Reading, arithmetic, orthography, penmanship, composition, language, English grammar, geography, United States history, Bible and church history, physiology, algebra, civil government, elements of geometry, elementary bookkeeping, business correspondence.

German reading and writing is taught in all the grades. All pupils are required to study the Catechism of Christian doctrine, though they are at liberty to choose to take this branch in either language.

No tuition is required from pupils belonging to the parish; but parents are expected to furnish the books.

All pupils who have completed the Senior grade are awarded a diploma of graduation. This school aims at the Christian training of youth, not only offering them every opportunity for obtaining a good and solid education in all the common English branches, but endeavoring mainly to develop those noble traits of Christian manhood and womanhood

which constitute the high distinction of the honored Catholic citizen.

The Sacred Heart Academy, on South Broadway, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, was began in 1904. The Academy has four departments: Primary, Grammar, Commercial and Academic. These departments embrace all the branches of a thorough practical education. The commercial course, covering two years, includes reading and spelling, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, penmanship, business correspondence, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting and English grammar.

Tuition includes Latin, German, needle work and embroidery. The Academy affords ample facilities to students who desire to devote particular attention to the study of music, drawing and painting. Special attention is given to drawing, crayon and pastel, oil painting, china decoration, and tapestry painting.

Difference in creed or religious belief is no bar to the admission of any pupil who is willing to conform to the rules of the institution.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

At the time of the adoption of the "Articles of Confederation," when the States ceded their lands northwest of the Ohio River to the general government, Connecticut *reserved* that portion of her territory lying next west of Pennsylvania, forty leagues in length. This tract has since been known as the Connecticut *Western Reserve*. On this tract, Western Reserve College was established by its early settlers for the promotion of sound learning and religion in their midst, and to extend their good influences over the new country to the south and west.

The first movement toward the founding of a college on the Western Reserve was made in 1801, when a petition for a charter was sent to the territorial legislature, numerously signed by the settlers and by many of the landowners residing in Connecticut. The prayer of the petitioners was not granted at

that time. In 1803, after the admission of Ohio into the Union as a State, the petition was renewed and a charter was granted to the "Erie Literary Society" with full college powers. Under this charter, an academy was opened at Burton in 1806, with the expectation that it should be expanded into a college as fast as circumstances would warrant.

In 1822, the Grand River and Portage presbyteries undertook to raise a fund to aid young men in preparing for the Christian ministry, and placed this fund in the hands of a board of managers. These managers, under direction of their presbyteries, entered into a compact with the trustees of the Erie Literary Society, whereby a theological department was to be added to the academy at Burton. This arrangement, after trial, proving unsatisfactory, the connection was dissolved in 1824, and the managers at once began efforts to establish a college elsewhere. The academy at Burton continued under its charter until 1834, when it ceased to exist as a chartered school. Eleven hundred and thirty acres of land donated to the Literary Society by William Law, of Connecticut, in 1803, on condition that the college be established and continue at Burton, reverted to his heirs in 1841.

The presbyteries, reinforced by the addition of the new presbytery of Huron, appointed four commissioners each, to locate the new college, directing them to "take into view all circumstances of situation, moral character, facility of communication, donations, health, etc." The town of Hudson was selected as combining the greatest advantages, the people of the town subscribing \$7,150 to secure the location, besides the donation by Mr. David Hudson of 160 acres of land for a campus.

The date borne by the charter is February 7, 1826. The incorporators were George Swift and Zalmon Fitch, of Trumbull County; Caleb Pitkin, Elizur Wright, John Seward, jr., Benjamin Penn, Joshua B. Sherwood and David Hudson, of Portage County; Stephen I. Bradstreet and Simeon Woodruff, of Cuya-

hoga County; Henry Brown and Harmon Kingsbury, of Lorain County—all ministers own members of the Presbyterian or the Congregational Church. These twelve men constituted the Board of Trustees, a close corporation with full power.

The objects proposed by the founders were "to educate pious young men as pastors for our destitute churches," "to preserve the present literary and religious character of the State and redeem it from future decline," "to prepare competent men to fill the cabinet, the bench, the bar, and the pulpit."

The clergymen among the founders were, most of them, graduates of Yale College, the others, of Williams and Dartmouth; the laymen were from Connecticut, reared under the shadow of Yale. It thus came about that these famous colleges were the models upon which Western Reserve College was constructed.

The trustees held their first meeting in the township of Hudson, on the first Wednesday of March, 1826, as provided in the charter, took immediate steps for the erection of a college building, and before the close of the year, organized a freshman class.

When the college started, its entire resources were only about \$10,000, contributed mostly in small sums, by numerous donors. Its sole dependence for the means of support and growth was the liberality and devotion of the friends of religion and learning in the new settlements, and in the older States from which the people here had come.

The college received no aid at any time from the government, either State or national, in any form, except a partial release from taxation. With the exception of \$13,000 received in the years 1845 to 1848, from "The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," its funds all came from private individuals interested in the advance of "religion, morality and knowledge." The largest single donation ever received is \$10,000. The whole number of single donations is nearly five thousand, and the total amount of donations, up to

1876, is \$387,040. Much of this was contributed for current expenses, when the college income was insufficient. The estimated value of property and endowment before the removal to Cleveland was \$300,000.

The first president of the college was Rev. Charles Backus Storrs. He became president in 1830, at the age of thirty-six. He died September 15, 1833. Rev. George Edmund Pierce, D. D., succeeded to the presidency in 1834, and retired from that office in 1855. "Under his administration the college took its place for thoroughness and completeness among the best in the land. . . . He gathered about him a wise and able faculty. He enlarged and beautified the grounds, erected an observatory and three college buildings, and gathered a valuable apparatus for instruction." Rev. Henry Lawrence Hitchcock, D. D., became president in 1855, resigned in 1871, but remained as professor in the college until his death, which occurred July 6, 1873. "He removed all the encumbrances of the college, and added to its permanent fund more than \$175,000." On the retirement of Dr. Hitchcock in 1871, the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Rev. Carroll Cutler, D. D. The college was removed to Cleveland in 1882. Dr. Cutler resigned the presidency in 1886.

A system of manual labor in connection with the college was advocated by the founders as early as 1823. In 1829, the trustees provided a farm, a cooper shop, carpenter shop, wagon shop, and cabinet shop, and established a system of labor. The whole scheme was unpopular with the students and proved a failure. Some lingering remnants of the enterprise remained until 1852.

Under an amendment of the charter, a medical department was established in Cleveland, in 1844. Twelve hundred and fifty-five students in this department received the degree of Doctor of Medicine prior to 1876.

A theological department was a part of the original plan of the founders, and a complete course of theological instruction was given from 1831 to 1852. It was suspended

on account of financial embarrassment, and not resumed. One hundred and one theological students pursued their professional studies here.

From 1838 onward, facilities were provided for post-graduate work on the part of any graduate desiring to pursue special studies in any of the departments included in the college course. The number availing themselves of these opportunities was never large.

A preparatory department was connected with the college from the first. This was designed to be only temporary, but it was found necessary to maintain it. After the college was removed to Cleveland, the preparatory department was maintained at Hudson for several years, under the name of The Western Reserve Academy.

Western Reserve College was for a time a co-educational institution. In his inaugural address in 1872, President Cutler announced that the doors of the college were open to women as well as men. Thereafter, a number of young women attended the regular college classes, both before and after the removal to Cleveland. At the annual commencement in 1888, the trustees formally decided against co-education; and "the girls were unceremoniously turned out." Provision was made for them, however, in a separate department, known as the Woman's College. The number of students in attendance was never large, the number in all departments, including preparatory, rarely exceeding 120. The highest number in the college department in any one year was 78, in 1869. The first graduating class (1830) contained four young men. The largest number of graduates from the college in any one year was eighteen, in 1872. These statistics apply only to the period prior to the removal to Cleveland.

TWINSBURGH INSTITUTE.

Rev. Samuel Bissell, founder and proprietor of Twinsburgh Institute, was graduated at Yale College in 1823. He studied theol-

ogy, and in 1825 was licensed in Connecticut to preach the gospel. In the spring of 1828, he came to Twinsburgh to take charge of the Presbyterian Church, to which he had been called. In the autumn of that year, he fitted up with seats a rude log house, which had been built for a shoe shop, and invited all youth of suitable age to attend school, those able and willing being expected to pay tuition at the rate of two dollars per quarter. About forty young people responded, and the little room was packed. In 1831, a house was built for the two-fold purpose of a church on Sabbath and a school on week days. In 1837, Mr. Bissell erected a house 20 by 35 feet, in which he held school forty weeks in the year, divided into three regular terms. Additions were made from time to time to this building and to the dwelling hard by, a two-story building used for a tavern was purchased, and two other buildings three stories high were erected. The number of students increased to 300, with at least fifty boarders, requiring seven teachers to give instructions in the classics, mathematics, German, French and music, besides all the usual branches of an English education. No charter was ever obtained, no appropriations of public money were ever received. Board and tuition were low at best, and many students attended who paid little or nothing. None were turned away for want of means. In the course of time, receipts fell short of expenditures. A debt of \$6,000 accumulated. A portion of the buildings were sold to pay the indebtedness, leaving a balance in hand of only \$300.

These embarrassments, the general improvement of the public schools, and the breaking out of the Civil War, conspired together to reduce the attendance and diminish the income.

In 1863, Mr. Bissell, at the age of seventy, found himself without means and with very scanty income, but with indomitable will and tenacity of purpose. He resolved to erect a new stone building, two stories high, 77 feet

by 33. He borrowed \$1,500 and received some aid from former pupils and other friends. Mr. Bissell did most of the work with his own hands, save cutting and laying the stone and the plastering. Without any previous knowledge of carpentry, he framed and erected a self-supporting roof; he made and put up doors, ceiling and casing; he laid floors and built stairways. The work

went on slowly, but in the course of time it was sufficiently advanced to provide for 100 students. Mr. Bissell's own estimate was that not less than 6,000 students received instruction in Twinburgh Institute, among them more than 200 Indian youth, from several different tribes, east and west. This remarkable man died in 1895, at the age of ninety-eight.

CHAPTER XII

HISTORY OF BUCHTEL COLLEGE

BY REV. ANDREW WILLSON, D. D.

For many years the need of an institution of learning had been recognized by the progressive ministers and laymen of the Universalist Church. During 1865, and the early months of 1866, Ohio was canvassed for Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., and the Buckeye State contributed \$20,000 toward an endowment of \$100,000. That canvass intensified the desire for a school in Ohio under the management of the Universalist denomination.

At the Ohio convention, held at Mt. Gilead, in June, 1867, as chairman of the Committee on Education, Rev. Andrew Willson prepared and presented a report urging the establishment of an academy for both sexes. The report was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Education, of which Mr. Willson was again chairman, was instructed to prepare a plan for a state school and report the same at the next annual convention to be held in Dayton in June of 1868. After corresponding with the leading ministers and prominent laymen in the state, Mr. Willson prepared and presented a somewhat elaborate plan and made \$50,000 the minimum sum to be pledged before the beginning of the work. Mr. Willson rather surprised the convention by stating that no place could secure the school for less than \$10,000. He was finally assured that Kent would give that amount.

The report was unanimously adopted. During that year several towns seriously considered the question of obtaining the school. The principal competitors were Kent, Mt. Gilead and Oxford.

By June, 1869, when the Ohio convention met at McConnellsville, the thought of a college had found favor with many of the most interested. The trustees, Revs. Andrew Willson, H. L. Canfield, J. S. Cantwell, J. W. Henly and O. F. Haymaker, and the Committee on Education, Revs. B. F. Eaton and E. L. Rexford, were instructed "to proceed to establish a denominational school in the state, whenever a suitable location may be secured and requisite funds pledged."

In November, 1869, at a joint meeting of the Board of Trustees and Committee on Education held at Springboro, Rev. H. F. Miller, then financial secretary of Smithson College, Indiana, was invited to become general financial secretary of the Board and Committee. He accepted the office and began work the first of the following January.

At this time Kent and Mt. Gilead were earnest competitors for the college. The latter place was centrally located, but not financially as strong as Kent. Against the latter there was a strong prejudice on account of its reputation of unhealthfulness. When Mr. Willson found that Kent, where he was then pastor, was not likely to win, he threw his influence in favor of Akron. He was the first to call the attention of the citizens of this city to the proposed institution, and urge the importance and advantages to the place in which it might be located.

In September of 1867 the Western Reserve Association of Universalists was held in Akron. A special car conveyed the Kent people, and Brimfield, Windsor and other places

sent large delegations. The enthusiasm of that meeting quickened much interest and touched John R. Buchtel. Although he had made his will, when he clearly saw the opportunity of founding a college, he was not slow in grasping its meaning and its importance to the cause of education.

However, to him the opportunity did not fully appear until early in 1870. Mr. Willson and Mr. Miller had investigated the condition in Akron, interviewed prominent citizens, including Mr. Buchtel, without satisfactory results. They did not succeed in arousing sufficient interest to justify large expectations of locating the college in that city. After visiting several places and investigating their offers, Mr. Miller decided in favor of Mt. Gilead, a centrally located town in Morrow County. January 9, 1870, Rev. H. L. Canfield preached in Akron and on the evening of that day several friends met at the residence of Avery Spicer and earnestly discussed the question of the location of the college. All present felt that Akron was the place. The next day Mr. Canfield wrote the financial secretary to again visit Akron before finally deciding the question of location. Mr. Miller replied that he had already called a meeting of the trustees of the convention and its Educational Committee to meet at Columbus to decide the important question. The meeting was held but no decision was reached. A committee was appointed to accompany Mr. Miller to Akron and reinvestigate the situation. Rev. Geo. Messenger, an old friend of Mr. Buchtel's, gave his strong influence and the committee was satisfied that Akron was the right place for the institution. This was offered the city on the condition that the sum of \$60,000 should be pledged. The offer was promptly accepted, Mr. Buchtel pledging \$6,000 for a building fund and \$25,000 as an endowment when the college should be established.

As the records were burned when the college building was destroyed, it is impossible to recall the names of all of the original subscribers. On the list were the following: J. H. Pendleton, Ferd. Schumacher, Avery

Spicer, Geo. Steese, S. M. Burnham, J. T. Trowbridge, M. W. Henry, E. P. Green, Geo. T. Perkins, Geo. W. Crouse, N. D. Tibbals, A. C. Voris, J. Park Alexander, Geo. Coggeshall, Talmon Beardsley, Lewis Miller, L. V. Bierce, J. Sumner, Wm. Buchtel, Dr. Childs, Jerry Long, W. B. Doyle, Brewster Bros., M. J. Atwood, Frank Adams, James Christy, John Christy, John Burton, John Wolf, Thos. Willey, C. Howe, Richard Howe, J. B. Lane, S. A. Lane, M. T. Cutter, J. B. Woods, Chas. Bonstead, John Seiberling.

Having decided in favor of Akron, the next important question was where to erect the building. The trustees of the Ohio convention, accompanied by citizens of the city, spent some time visiting different sections and considering offers from various parties. The result was the selection of the old cemetery grounds. The decision has never been regretted.

On the 31st day of May, 1870, the Board of Trustees and Committee on Education met at the Court House in Akron at 10 a. m. Trustees present: Rev. J. S. Cantwell, H. L. Canfield, J. W. Henley and Andrew Willson and Mr. O. F. Haymaker; Committee on Education, Revs. B. F. Eaton and E. L. Rexford. Rev. H. F. Miller, financial secretary, stated that the citizens of Summit County had complied with the terms of the Trustees and Committee on Education. On motion of Rev. B. F. Eaton, it was unanimously voted to locate the college in Akron and to authorize Rev. H. F. Miller, W. Spaulding, Geo. Messenger, Henry Blandy, J. R. Buchtel, Hon. N. D. Tibbals, E. P. Green, Col. George T. Perkins, James Lantz and George Steese, together with the Trustees and Committee on Education to act as incorporators.

By what name shall the college be known? This was a deeply interesting and important question and was earnestly discussed by the Trustees and Committee on Education. Some favored naming it Murray Centennial College, others Buchtel Universalist College. Mr. Buchtel was invited to attend the meeting and express his opinion. Honestly and frankly he said "name it what you like. The college

is yours, not mine. It shall have my hearty support. If prospered, I expect to give it one hundred thousand dollars." Then it was unanimously voted to name the child of the Ohio Universalist convention Buchtel College, in honor of the man who financially most loyally aided it in its infancy.

All necessary legal measures were taken, the corporation adopted articles of association, also a seal; elected a board of trustees, became a "Body Corporate" and then delivered all the property into the hands of the trustees. This board then organized by electing Hon. John R. Buchtel, president; Hon. Sanford M. Burnham, secretary, and Hon. George W. Crouse, treasurer. The services of Rev. H. F. Miller as financial secretary were secured, to date from January 1, 1870.

During the first week in June the Ohio Universalist Convention was held at Kent. The attendance was unusually large. In this centennial year of the Universalist Church in America, the college occupied a prominent place in the thoughts of all delegates and visitors. The action of the Trustees and the Committee on Education was earnestly indorsed amid great enthusiasm. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention joyfully recognize the success of the friends of Universalism in their efforts to establish a denominational institution of learning in this State; that we appreciate the magnificent gift of our friend and brother, Hon. John R. Buchtel, of Akron, for this object and pledge to him our cordial co-operation to make the enterprise so generously aided a complete success.

Resolved, that, having confidence in the man, in his honor, rectitude, integrity, in his disinterestedness in this friendly gift, in the positive manly virtues of his life and the example which his history affords to the struggling youths of our country, we gratefully recognize the wisdom which gives the institution his name, and that will hereafter enable us to rank Buchtel College among the proudest monuments of our centennial year.

Under the able management of Rev. H. F.

Miller, efficiently aided by Revs. J. S. Cantwell, editor of the *Star in the West*, Andrew Willson, H. L. Canfield, B. F. Eaton, R. T. Polk and many others, the canvass for funds was successfully pushed. The people had a mind to give, and preparations for erecting a suitable building were speedily commenced. T. W. Silloway, of Boston, was employed as architect and in due time Noah Carter, of Akron, was engaged to superintend the work of the building.

On the 4th of July, 1871, was laid the corner stone bearing the inscription, "Centenary of Universalism in America, 1870." In the presence of a great multitude, Horace Greeley gave an address on "Human Conceptions of God as They Affect the Moral Education of Our Race." In the evening a reception in honor of Mr. Greeley was held at the home of Hon. John R. Buchtel.

The trustees of the college appointed a committee, of which Hon. Henry Blandy was a member, to select a president for the institution. As Mr. Blandy had business engagements in New England, he was instructed to confer with leading scholars in the denomination and if possible report the name of some well-qualified man for that responsible position. On his return he reported that Rev. S. H. McColleston, D. D., had been highly recommended and that he would visit Akron in March of 1872. The promised visit was made and resulted in the engagement of Dr. McColleston, who moved to Akron the first of June of that year.

By this time the chapel was nearly finished and in it was held the Ohio Universalist Convention. This was a memorable session for the college. There were present delegates from nearly all the churches in the State and great interest was manifested in the new institution. Early in the year Rev. H. F. Miller resigned his position as financial secretary and retired the first of April. Rev. D. C. Tomlinson was then employed to fill the vacancy, and, under his leadership, assisted by Rev. J. S. Cantwell and others, about \$17,000 was pledged for the college. Subscriptions varied in amount from \$1,000 to \$1.50 by a little

girl, Lillie Snell, of Dayton. The cost of furnishing each room was estimated at \$60, and the person or church paying that sum had the privilege of naming the room. Pledges for furnishing nearly all the rooms were made before the close of the convention. To furnish a room in the name of Rev. I. D. Williamson, D. D., one of the ablest and most extensively known of the pioneer ministers, a hat collection was successfully taken.

On the building and furnishings between \$160,000 and \$200,000 had been expended. The following description was given in the first catalog issued. "The college building is two hundred and forty feet long, fifty-four feet wide and five stories high. Its style of architecture combines the Doric, Gothic and Norman. It is a grand structure of symmetrical and harmonious proportions. Its rooms for lectures, apparatus, cabinets, music and students, including the dining room and gymnasium, are light, airy and amply furnished with modern and most improved convenience. The building is warmed by steam, steam, lighted by gas and supplied by water. The site of the college is high, affording from its observatory one of the most extensive and delightful prospects in Ohio." Under the supervision of Julius Sumner the spacious grounds had been laid out artistically and received the admiration of all visitors.

There was great rejoicing when, on the 11th day of September, 1872, the college doors were open for students. On the first day ninety were enrolled. The next day the number reached 127, and during the year a total of 217. The faculty consisted of Rev. S. H. McColleston, D. D., president; N. White, A. M., professor of ancient languages; S. F. Peckham, professor of natural sciences; Miss H. F. Spaulding, professor of English literature; Carl F. Kolbe, professor of modern languages; Alfred Welsh, A. B., professor of mathematics; H. D. Person, professor in normal department.

The Akron Beacon said: "A more auspicious beginning or a better augury of the commencement of a grand and prosperous career

was not expected even by the most sanguine of the friends."

The college was dedicated September 20, 1872. On this memorable occasion President McColleston was assisted by home talent and by Rev. Paul Kendell of Lombard University; Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D., of Chicago; Rev. L. J. Fletcher, of New York, who represented the Universalist General Convention, and by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, author of the Dedication hymn. The architect, T. W. Silloway, made a brief address and delivered the keys to the trustee. On behalf of the trustees, Hon. Henry Blandy expressed satisfaction with the work and accepted the keys. The congregation then sang the following Dedication hymn, written by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule:

DEDICATION HYMN.

A hundred years of our story
Had garnered their heavy sheaves,
Harvests of valor and glory,
As brilliant as Autumn leaves!
And tenderly then the reapers
Of this golden, precious grain,
Chanted the dirge of the sleepers
In a soft and solemn strain.

The dirge was only for sleepers,
As its music died away,
There rose from the voice of reapers
The song of an op'ning day.
Like martyrs crowding the altar,
All pledging themselves anew
In work of love ne'er to falter
Which their hands may find to do.

And now we review the story,
As we gather in our sheaves!
Harvests of valor and glory,
And crown them with laurel leaves!
Father Almighty! we pray Thee
To bless this work of our hands,
And may it shed unceasingly
Bright radiance o'er all lands!

Where error bindeth its fetters,
Where sloth holdeth prey in chain,
May soldiers of science and letters
Their triumph and honors gain!
From North and South we will call them—
The sons of our sainted sires;
From East and West we will draw them
To kindle these sacred fires!

As the years shall tell their story,
 And reapers harvest the grain,
 In the flush of each year's glory
 Our loved will meet here again!
 Blessing Founder of this College,
 Praising our Father above
 For his bestowals of knowledge,
 And treasures of Infinite Love!

Rev. S. H. McCollester, D. D., was then installed president. Hon. John R. Buchtel, president of the Board of Trustees, conducting the service. Hon. Henry Blandy then presented the keys to President McCollester who gave his inaugural address on "The Educational Demand of the Nation."

On the first Sunday after the college was opened, Rev. James H. Herron, of the Erie M. E. Conference, preached in the chapel, and from that time regular Sunday services were held by Dr. McCollester, or substitutes. To him belongs the credit of the organization of the Universalist Church that was intended to furnish a religious home for all who desired a denominational place of worship. He also organized the educational work and placed it upon a solid foundation. Day and night he labored for the success of the institution and gave generously of his means for its support.

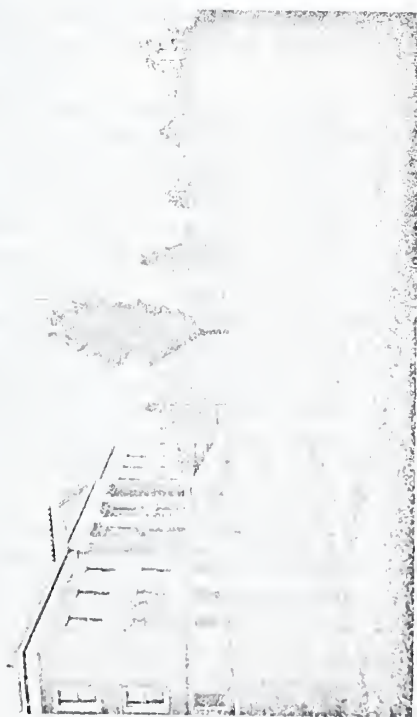
For some time the attendance was encouraging. Money was generously contributed and the institution seemed on the highway to great prosperity, when a dark cloud settled over the financial affairs of our country and threatened many enterprises with speedy destruction. This cloud is known as the panic of 1873. Its full force was not felt by the college until a year or so later. It was this trying ordeal that tested the loyalty of the professed friends. It was then demonstrated that John R. Buchtel was truly reliable.

In the spring of 1875 Rev. D. C. Tomlinson resigned the office of financial secretary. Soon the Executive Committee sought the services of Rev. Andrew Willson, then pastor of the churches at Kent and Brimfield. After being persistently urged, in the following December Mr. Willson accepted the responsible position, which he held till June, 1878. During this period the college passed through its most trying financial experience. Only John

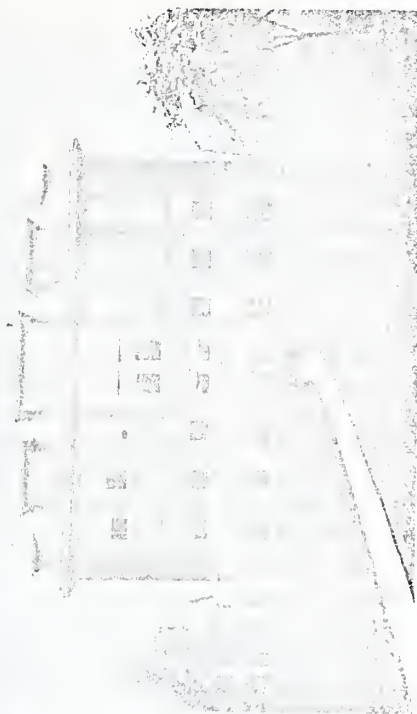
R. Buchtel and the financial secretary knew how nearly it came to closing its doors. In debt nearly \$50,000, a large portion to banks at 10 per cent interest, it was no easy task to prevent notes going to protest. All the bankers were as patient as their rules would permit, and no note was ever protested. While money for the debt was earnestly sought, special attention had to be given to securing funds for the payment of interest and regular current expenses. By 1878 financial confidence was measurably restored, and the college having passed safely through its severe ordeal, began to plan for more aggressive work to meet the indebtedness and increase the endowment.

In the time of pressing need many besides John R. Buchtel and wife had a mind to work and give. Rev. and Mrs. George Messenger had endowed the mental and moral philosophy professorship; Mr. and Mrs. John Hilton, the chair of modern languages; Mrs. Chloe Pierce, of Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, had given \$10,000 for the chair of English literature, and the balance of \$10,000 had been nearly all subscribed by many donors. Twenty-five scholarships of \$1,000 each, fifteen of them drawing interest, had been established by the following donors: James Pierce, Elijah Drury, Mrs. Mary C. Roosa, James F. Davidson, Betsey Thomas, John Perdue, Eli M. Kennedy, John K. Smith, N. S. Olin, John B. Smith, Candia Palmer, George W. Steele, Mrs. George W. Steele, Mrs. Betsy Dodge, Brice Hilton, John Loudenback, John Espy, Joseph Hidy, Sr., Rev. H. P. and Mrs. D. E. Sage, Mrs. E. V. Stedman, Mrs. Henry Boszar, E. F. Loudenback, H. D. Loudenback, Thomas Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kelly.

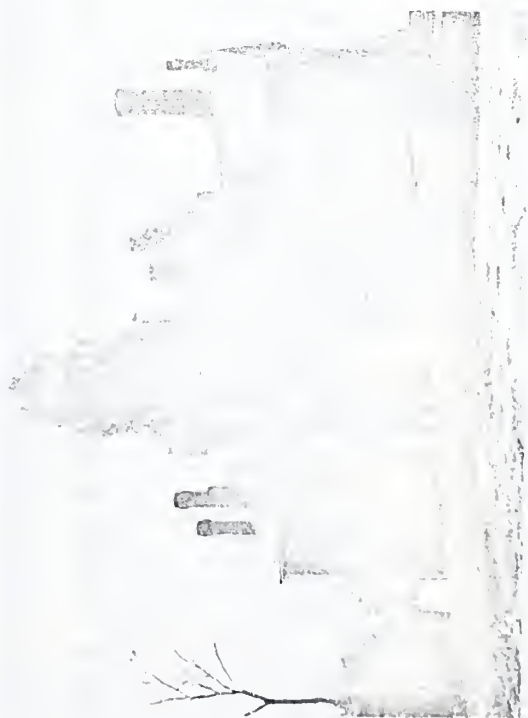
To help meet interest and current expenses generous contributions were made by Rev. S. H. McCollester, D. D., Joy H. Pendleton, Ferd. Schumaecher, Avery Spicer, J. T. Trowbridge, Judge N. D. Tibbals, M. W. Heary, S. M. Burnham, Col. George T. Perkins, Gen. A. C. Voris, E. P. Green, Esq., George Steese, Hon. George W. Crouse, I. Park Alexander, Jonas and Frank Pierce, of Sharpsville, Penn-



THE CAMPUS



THE ACADEMY



CROUSE GYMNASIUM



BUCHTEL HALL

SOME VIEWS OF BUCHTEL COLLEGE

sylvania; Thomas Espy, of Kenton, Ohio; W. H. Slade, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. C. L. Shipman, Girard, Pennsylvania; O. F. Haymaker, Kent, Ohio; Edmund Stearns, Olmstead, Ohio; E. L. Litchfield, Conneautville, Pennsylvania; Rev. H. L. Canfield, Rev. Andrew Willson and many others. Nearly all the professors and teachers voluntarily donated a part of their salaries.

In June, 1878, Rev. Andrew Willson resigned as secretary and ex-officio financial secretary. Rev. H. F. Miller succeeded him for a few months. In June, 1879, A. B. Tinker, M. S., LL. B., was elected and continued in that position until 1891, when he was succeeded by C. R. Olin, B. S. During the early work of the college, Rev. S. P. Carlton acted for a few months as canvassing agent, and at a later period Rev. W. P. Burnell devoted a few months to that business. Financial and general agents were employed as follows: William F. Crispin, from 1880 to 1885; Rev. H. L. Canfield, D. D., 1885 to 1886; Arthur A. Stearns, A. M., 1887 to 1889; Julius Simmons, a part of 1891; Rev. E. W. Preble and H. H. Hollinbeck, in 1893 and 1894.

For many years the college did not have any very unusual financial experiences. Like all similar institutions, it was always hungry for money and thankful for the donations of friends. The panic of 1893 limited its resources, but did not seriously affect its financial conditions. The trying ordeal came December 20, 1899, when the building that was sacred in the estimation of the founders and early teachers and students, was totally destroyed by fire. With the building went valuable natural science collections, the gifts of Dr. McClester, Prof. E. W. Claypole and others. Many articles cannot be duplicated. The fire was a great calamity. It shocked and saddened, but did not discourage the friends of the institution. Arrangements were speedily made to continue the regular work of the college in Crouse Gymnasium and other buildings, until a new structure could be erected. The calamity deeply stirred the citizens of Akron and vicinity, and the friends of liberal

education throughout a large territory, and general sympathy was embodied in generous donations. New buildings were speedily planned. It was not deemed wise to erect one large structure, but to have several separated from each other. The college received from insurance, \$63,986.12. From donations, \$38,233.95, a total of \$102,220.07. Exclusive of furnishings, the new buildings cost \$95,269.28, viz.: Buchtel Hall, \$47,466.67; Academy Building, \$25,559.73; Heating Plant, \$10,591.73; Curtis Cottage, \$11,674.15.

The donations came from individuals and churches in various sums, varying from a few cents by children up to several thousand dollars. The largest sum donated by any Universalist Church, outside of Akron, was \$500 from Brimfield. The next was All Souls Church, Cleveland, \$207. Unity Church, Cleveland, included a handsome individual subscription of \$610.

For trustees the college has had the following named persons:

Entered.	Retired
1872 John R. Buchtel, Akron.....	1892
1872 Gen. A. C. Voris, Akron.....	1899
1872 Rev. Geo. Messenger, Akron.....	1872
1872 Judge N. D. Tibbals, Akron.....	
1872 Rev. Andrew Willson, D. D., Ravenna..	
1872 Rev. H. L. Canfield, D. D., Pasadena.	
Cal.	1890
1872 Judge E. P. Green, Akron.....	1894
1872 Col. Geo. T. Perkins, Akron.....	1896
1872 Avery Spicer, Akron.....	1881
1872 Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D., Chicago....	1881
1872 Milton W. Henry, Akron.....	1880
1872 Rev. E. L. Rexford, Columbus, O.....	1878
1872 Philip Wieland, Mt. Gilead.....	1878
1872 Hon. James Pierce, Sharpsville, Pa....	1875
1872 J. L. Grandin, Tidioute, Pa.....	1874
1872 S. K. Shedd, Youngstown.....	1874
1872 Henry Blandy, Zanesville.....	1873
1872 John F. Sieberling, Akron.....	1873
1872 J. Dorsey Angier, Titusville, Pa.....	1873
1873 Hon. Geo. W. Crouse, Akron.....	1875
1873 Isaac Eberly, Columbus.....	1875
1873 Geo. M. Hord, Cincinnati, O.....	1875
1874 Joy H. Pendleton, Akron.....	1891
1874 William A. Mack, Norwalk.....	1875
1875 Ferdinand Schumacher, Akron.....	1899
1875 Henry Boszar, Brimfield.....	1891
1875 Jonas J. Pierce, Sharpsville, Pa.....	1894
1875 James T. Trowbridge, Akron.....	1881
1875 John A. Garver, Bryan.....	1877
1877 James S. Birkey, Newark.....	1878
1878 Rev. J. F. Rice, Olmsted.....	1881
1878 William A. Mack, Norwalk.....	1881
1878 Hon. S. M. Burnham, Akron.....	1899

Entered.	Retired
1880 Wm. H. Slade, Columbus.....	1898
1881 Horace Y. Beebe, Ravenna.....	1883
1881 Col. A. L. Conger, Akron.....	1883
1881 Chas. J. Robinson, Akron.....	1886
1881 A. W. Wright, Saginaw City, Mich.....	1882
1881 Austin A. Spicer, Akron.....	1883
1882 Joseph Hidy, Jr., Ph. B., Wash. C. H.....	1883
1883 Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, D. D., Chicago, Ill.....	1884
1883 Hon. H. L. Morey, Hamilton.....	1886
1883 Arthur A. Stearns, A. M., Cleveland.....	1904
1884 Judge Selwyn N. Owen, Bryan.....	1886
1886 Rev. C. E. Nash, A. B., D. D., Pasadena, Cal.	1889
1886 Chas. H. Stephens, Cincinnati, O.....	1889
1886 Jacob A. Motz, Akron.....	1889
1889 Dayton A. Doyle, A. B., LL. B., Akron.....	1895
1889 John F. Eddy, Bay City, Mich.....	1896
1889 Hon. Geo. W. Crouse, Akron.....	
1889 Rev. J. F. Rice, Coe Ridge.....	1895
1890 Judge A. C. Voris, Akron.....	1895
1891 Albert B. Tinker, M. S., LL. B., Akron.....	1896
1892 Geo. L. Case, Cleveland.....	1902
1892 Mrs. Abby Schumacher, Ph. B., Akron.....	1896
1893 Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, Springfield.....	1900
1894 Frank Pierce, Sharpsville, Pa.....	1897
1895 Alex W. Maynes, B. S., Akron.....	1903
1895 W. T. Sawyer, Akron.....	1907
1895 D. Irving Badger, Akron.....	1902
1895 Hon. I. N. Hathaway, Chardon.....	1900
1895 Col. A. L. Conger, Akron.....	1896
1896 Rev. C. F. Henry, Cleveland.....	1905
1896 Judge U. L. Marvin, Akron.....	1900
1896 Eberly D. Smith, Blanchester.....	1900
1896 Samuel L. Thompson, A. B., LL. B., Brink Haven	1899
1898 Johnson A. Arbogast, Akron.....	
1898 Hon. A. B. Griffin, Norwalk.....	1899
1900 Wallace L. Carlton, Akron.....	
1900 Rev. A. B. Church, A. M., D. D., Akron.....	
1900 Rev. H. L. Canfield, D. D., Bellville.....	1903
1900 Frank H. Mason, Akron.....	1906
1900 Herbert B. Briggs, B. S., Cleveland.....	
1901 Wm. Buchtel, Akron.....	1905
1901 Robt. Tucker, Ph. B., Toledo.....	1905
1902 Supt. Henry V. Hotchkiss, Ph. D., Akron.....	1905
1902 Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Detroit, Mich.	
1903 Chas. C. Goodrich, A. B., Akron.....	
1903 E. T. Binns, Bryan	1906
1903 Frank T. Fisher, New York City.....	1906
1904 James Ford, B. S., Washington C. H.....	
1905 John R. Smith, A. B., Akron.....	
1905 Frank M. Cook, A. B., Akron.....	
1905 Albert A. Kohler, A. B., M. D., Akron.....	
1906 Hon. Joseph Hidy, Ph. B., LL. B., Cleveland	
1906 A. V. Caunon, B. S., Cleveland.....	
1906 Oscar F. Haymaker, Kent.....	1907
1907 A. E. Roach, Akron.....	
1907 R. A. Clark, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President of Board—

Entered.	Retired
1872 John R. Buchtel.....	1892
1892 Ferd Schumacher	1894
1894 Geo. W. Crouse.....	1905
1905 Rev. A. B. Church, D. D.....	
Secretary—	
1872 Hon. S. M. Burnham.....	1877
1877 Rev. Andrew Willson, D. D.....	1878
1878 Hon. S. M. Burnham.....	1879
1879 Albert Tinker, M. S., LL. B.....	1892
1892 C. R. Olin	
Treasurer—	
1872 Hon. G. W. Crouse.....	1875
1875 James T. Trowbridge.....	1879
1879 Joy H. Pendleton.....	1891
1891 Albert B. Tinker	1897
1897 Charles R. Olin, Sec'y and Treasurer....	

Executive Committee—

1872 Hon. John R. Buchtel.....	1892
1872 Henry Blandy	1873
1872 Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D.....	1873
1872 Hon. S. M. Burnham.....	1877
1872 Gen. A. C. Voris.....	1873
1873 Col. Geo. T. Perkins.....	1877
1873 Judge E. P. Green.....	1880
1873 Rev. Andrew Willson, D. D.....	1876
1876 Milton W. Henry.....	1877
1877 Joy H. Pendleton	1881
1877 James T. Trowbridge.....	1880
1877 Rev. Andrew Willson, D. D.....	1878
1878 Hon. S. M. Burnham.....	1879
1879 Albert B. Tinker.....	1882
1880 William H. Slade.....	1881
1880 Col. Geo. T. Perkins.....	1883
1881 Col. A. L. Conger.....	1882
1881 Edwin P. Green	1883
1882 Judge A. C. Voris	1889
1882 Charles S. Robinson, B. S.....	1884
1883 Ferd. Schumacher	1894
1884 Joy H. Pendleton.....	1891
1885 Albert B. Tinker	1889
1889 Col. Geo. T. Perkins.....	1892
1889 Rev. Andrew Willson, D. D.....	1890
1890 Hon. G. W. Crouse.....	1891
1891 Albert B. Tinker.....	1895
1891 Hon. G. W. Crouse.....	
1893 Dayton A. Doyle.....	1895
1894 Geo. L. Case.....	1895
1894 Judge N. D. Tibbals.....	1898
1895 W. T. Sawyer.....	1900
1895 D. Irving Badger	1898
1896 Johnson A. Arbogast.....	
1897 Frank H. Mason	1903
1897 Wallace L. Carlton	
1901 Supt. Henry V. Hotchkiss.....	1905
1901 Rev. A. B. Church, D. D.....	
1905 Frank M. Cook, A. B.....	

INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

Presidents—

1872 Rev. S. H. McCollester, D. D.....	1878
1878 Rev. E. L. Rexford, D. D.....	1880

Entered.	Retired	Entered.	Retired
1880 Rev. Orello Cone, D. D.....	1896	1894 Fredric C. Bryan, A. B., LL. B.....	1896
1896 Charles M. Knight, A. M. (Provisional President)	1897	1896 Lee K. Mills, LL. B.....	1897
1897 Rev. Ira A. Priest, D. D.....	1901	Principals of Preparatory and Buchtel Academy—	
1901 Rev. A. B. Church, D. D., LL. D.....		1872 Prin., H. D. Persons.....	1873
Mathematics—		1874 Prin., Jennie Gifford, B. S.....	1898
1872 Alfred Welsh, A. M.....	1874	1897 Prin., Oscar E. Olin, A. M.....	1904
1874 Elias Fraunfelder, A. M., Ph. D.....	1883	1904 Prin., Godfrey Charles Schaible, A. B.....	1906
1883 George S. Ely, Ph. D.....	1884	1906 Prin., Charles O. Rundell, B. S.....	
1884 Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.....	1889	Art Department—	
1889 Hermas V. Egbert, A. M.....	1903	1882 Mrs. Kate D. Jackson.....	1884
1903 Frank M. Morrison, A. M.....	1905	1884 Mrs. Ada E. Metcalf.....	1885
1905 Wilfred H. Sherk, A. M.....	1906	1885 Emma P. Goodwin.....	1886
1906 Paul Biefeld, A. M., Ph. D.....		1886 Alexander T. Van Laer.....	1890
Natural Science—		1890 Bolton Coit Brown, M. D.....	1891
1872 S. F. Peckham, A. M.....	1873	1891 Minnie C. Fuller.....	1898
1873 Sarah M. Glazier, A. M.....	1874	1899 May F. Sanford	
1874 Alfred Welsh, A. M.....	1875	Music—	
1875 Charles M. Knight, A. M.....	1883	1872 Gustavus Sigel	1899
1883 Edward W. Claypole, B. A., Sc. D., F. G., S. S. of L. E. and A.....	1897	1898 Estella F. Musson, Ph. B.....	1904
1897 Samuel P. Orth, B. S.....	1903	1904 Lucy Ione Edgerton	1906
1903 Charles Brookover, M. S.....		1906 Isabel Kennedy	
Ancient Languages—		Valuable service as teachers has been rendered by:	
1872 Rev. Nehemiah White, A. M., Ph. D....	1876	Wallace Mays, A. B.	Helen S. Pratt, L. A.
1876 Rev. I. B. Choate, A. M.....	1878	Lizzie M. Slade, A. B.	Lillie R. Moore, A. B.
1878 Rev. G. A. Peckham, A. M.....	1880	Inez L. Shipman, B. S.	Philip G. Wright, A. M.
1880 Benjamin T. Jones, A. M.....	1882	James H. Aydelotte, B. S.	Charles R. Olin, B. S.
1882 Wm. D. Shipman, A. M. (Greek).....	1895	Mary E. Stockman, L. A.	Tracy L. Jeffords, Ph. B.
1882 Charles C. Bates, A. B. (Latin).....	1895	Susie Chamberlain, M. B. S.	Edwin L. Findley, A. B.
1895 Charles C. Bates, A. B. (Latin and Greek)	1904	Dora E. Merrill.	Willard H. Van Orman,
1904 Joseph C. Rockwell, A. M.....		Martha A. Bertle.	B. S.
Modern Languages—		Samuel Findley, A. M., Ph. D.	Claudia E. Schrock, A. B.
1872 Carl F. Kolbe, A. M.....	1877	Charles W. Foote, A. M., Ph. D.	Blanche M. Widdicombe, Ph. B.
1877 G. H. G. McGrew, A. M.....	1878		Charles H. Shipman, A. B.
1878 Carl F. Kolbe, A. M., Ph. D.....	1905		
1905 Parke R. Kolbe, A. M.....			
Physics and Chemistry—			
1884 Charles M. Knight, A. M., Sc. D.....			
English Literature—			
1872 Helen F. Spalding, A. M.....	1873		
1879 Benjamin T. Jones, A. M.....	1880		
1880 Maria Parsons, A. M.....	1884		
1884 Mary B. Jewett, A. M.....	1892		
1892 Margaret G. Bradford, B. A.....	1893		
1893 Ellen E. Garrigues, A. M.....	1896		
1896 Maria Parsons, A. M.....	1905		
1905 Albert I. Spanton, A. M.....	1893		
Philosophy, Economics and History—			
1902 Oscar E. Olin, A. M.....			
Rhetoric and Oratory—			
1890 Cecil Harper	1891		
1891 L. Alonzo Butterfield, A. M., Ph. D....	1894		
1894 Mrs. A. M. Garrigues.....	1896		
1896 L. Elmie Warner, Ph. B.....	1900		
1900 Carita McBright, A. B.....	1901		
1901 Maude Herndon, B. S.....	1902		
1902 Anna M. Ray.....	1906		
1906 Louise Forsyth			
Instructors in Law—			
1883 Albert B. Tinker, M. S., LL. B.....	1890		
1890 Fredric C. Bryan, A. B., LL. B.....	1891		
1891 Charles R. Grant, A. B.....	1893		

ENDOWMENTS.

Besides the gifts already mentioned since June, 1878, donations have been received as follows:

DONATIONS.

BUCHTEL PROFESSORSHIP.

The Buchtel Professorship of Physics and Chemistry was named in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Buchtel, late of Akron.

AINSWORTH PROFESSORSHIP.

The Ainsworth Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy was endowed by Henry Ainsworth, late of Lodi.

RYDER PROFESSORSHIP.

The Ryder Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory was established by the Board of Trustees in memory of Dr. William H. Ryder, late of Chicago.

MESSENGER FUND.

The Messenger Fund was created by Mrs. Lydia A. E. Messenger, late of Akron. The fund consists of \$30,000.

The Isaac and Lovinia Kelly Fund was created by Isaac Kelly, late of Mill Village, Pa. This fund consists of \$35,788.

WILLIAM PITT CURTIS FUND.

This fund was established by William Pitt Curtis, of Wadsworth, Ohio. It now amounts to \$25,000.

A friend of the college and the church has given for the endowment of a Theological Professorship, the sum of \$10,000.

Twenty-six scholarships have been endowed by the following named donors:

S. T. and S. A. Moon.....	Cuba
George Thomas	Greenwich
Mrs. E. W. Terrill	Jeffersonville
Mrs. John H. Hilton.....	Akron
Samuel Birdsell	Peru
Samuel Grandin	Tidioute, Pa.
N. B. and A. E. Johnson.....	Mingo
Henry Ainsworth	Lodi
Miss Anna A. Johnson.....	Bay City, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. John Miller.....	Edgerton
John P. Chapin	New Philadelphia
Christian Swank	Creston, O.
Mrs. S. O. Acomb	Tidioute, Pa.
Mrs. Jane Betz	Hamilton
Miss Hannah Allyn	Akron
Mrs. Rosa G. Wakefield.....	Green

These scholarships are intended to aid worthy and deserving students, and are awarded by a Scholarship Committee under authority from the Board of Trustees.

The following from the catalogue for 1906-1907, contains valuable information worthy of a place in the history.

The College Campus comprises six acres, is situated on the highest eminence in the county and faces on Buchtel Avenue, one of the pleasantest residence streets of the city. The Loop Line electric cars, which receive transfers from all city and suburban lines, pass the college gates.

BUCHTEL HALL.

Buchtel Hall, designed for college classes in all work except chemistry, is a beautiful building, classic in design and convenient in arrangement. The main entrance is up a broad flight of marble steps to the first floor, which is high enough to leave the basement story almost entirely above ground. In the center of the first floor is the grand staircase and an open court extending to a skylight. There are four large recitation rooms with a professor's private office connected with each on the first and second floors. On the ground floor, besides a work-shop and separate study, bicycle, and toilet rooms for young men and women, is a suite of six rooms well planned and equipped for the Physical Laboratories.

BUCHTEL ACADEMY.

The Academy is designed for the convenience of the Preparatory, Oratory and Art Schools. It is a roomy and convenient three story building. On the ground floor are the Physical Laboratories, and the separate lockers and toilet rooms for young men and women. On the second floor are the Administration offices and the main recitation rooms. On the third floor are the large Art Rooms and Assembly Room, which is used for Mechanical Drawing.

FIRE-PROOF.

These two new buildings are fire-proof and have the heating, ventilating and sanitary arrangements and appointments of the most

approved kind known to modern builders. With the Gymnasium, they are heated from one central heating plant.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory is intended for the use of students, and, although some of the apparatus is very delicate and costly, yet it will be freely placed in the hands of those students who prepare themselves for its use. It is furnished with the following instruments:

An equatorial telescope of 4.5 inches aperture.

A meridian circle of 3 inches aperture, provided with various necessary accessory apparatus, and so mounted that it can be used as a zenith telescope.

Two astronomical clocks, furnished with electrical connections.

A chronograph.

Various other minor apparatus.

CROUSE GYMNASIUM.

This building is named in honor of Hon. George W. Crouse, of Akron, one of the liberal benefactors of the college. The structure is a substantial brick building, one hundred and two feet in length by fifty-three in breadth. The basement contains the locker, dressing and bathing rooms thoroughly furnished. On the first floor are the directors' office and the gymnasium proper, which is eighty-four feet long and forty-eight feet broad. This room is equipped with the most approved apparatus and offers every facility for physical development. A running gallery of twenty-five laps to the mile surrounds the room.

The Gymnasium is open at stated times for the exclusive use of the young women, and at others times for the exclusive use of the young men, in both instances under a trained director.

In addition to the above mentioned facilities for physical culture, the college possesses, only three squares away, extensive and elaborately equipped Athletic Grounds of four

acres, which are admirably adapted for use of the students in playing base ball, foot-ball, lawn tennis and similar games.

At present the Chemical Laboratory occupies a suite of six rooms in the basement of the Gymnasium and is modernly equipped for practical work.

The Buchtel College Music School occupies certain rooms in the Gymnasium.

A two-manual pipe organ has been recently erected for chapel use and instruction. The Gymnasium is also used, for the present, as the chapel assembly room.

THE HEATING PLANT.

The Heating Plant is located in a building by itself, thus avoiding any danger from fire or explosion. The plant is equipped with a thoroughly modern smoke consuming device. By means of conduits the steam is conveyed to the other buildings where fresh air is heated and forced through the rooms by the fan system.

CURTIS COTTAGE.

Curtis Cottage is the college home for women. It was completed and first occupied in January 1905. It has eleven student rooms, uniform in size and furnishings and arranged for two students in a room,—parlors, dining room, kitchen, laundry and its own efficient hot water heating plant. It furnishes also a delightful suite of rooms for each of the women's fraternities.

The Cottage is in charge of a preceptress of culture and school experience, and provides, at a moderate expense, a home for women students, which is most modern and sanitary in all of its appointments, convenient and comfortable in its arrangements, and delightful and elevating in its social life.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President's House is situated on the campus within easy access of the other buildings, is a commodious, substantial brick structure with modern conveniences and is occupied by the President and his family.

AIM.

Buchtel College is organized and equipped to give young men and women a wholesome physical development, a most thorough mental discipline, and a practical, altruistic, moral training; to hold up before them the noblest ideals of manhood and womanhood, and to develop within them a genius for usefulness.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction of the college aims to combine the advantages of the lecture, recitation and laboratory system.

COLLEGE COURSES.

The curriculum embraces:

First: A Classical Course.

Second: A Philosophical Course.

Third: A Scientific Course.

These are four year courses leading to the degrees of A. B., Ph. B., and S. B., and are equal to those adopted by other similar institutions of the country.

ACADEMY COURSES.

In connection with the college, but occupying a separate building on the Campus, and a separate Faculty, is Buchtel Academy, in which students are thoroughly prepared for college entrance. Owing to limited numbers, the student is under the personal supervision of a strong corps of teachers and is afforded daily practical drill in class room and laboratory work.

BUCHTEL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The Music School is located at the college in Crouse Gymnasium. Thorough and technical training, beginning with fundamentals, is given in instrumental course by capable and experienced specialists.

BUCHTEL SCHOOL OF ART.

The Art School is situated at the Academy Building in a specially arranged and equipped suite of rooms and is under the personal supervision of a trained and experienced specialist. The School offers excellent advantages for the study of art. It embraces instruction in charcoal, crayon, pencil, pastel, oil and water color. Students work from original designs, life, casts, and still life.

LABORATORY AND APPARATUS.

The larger portion of the basement rooms of Crouse Gymnasium have been rearranged since the fire of 1899 for use as chemical laboratories consisting of five rooms. A general laboratory for the use of students during the first year of work in chemistry has been fitted with all modern facilities. Drainage, gas, hot and cold water, and all necessary apparatus, are at each student's desk. The students pursuing quantitative methods have ample room and opportunities for the more refined and careful researches in a laboratory by themselves, undisturbed by other workers. The ventilation of the laboratories is good, special wall flues carrying off noxious vapors.

The laboratories for physics are arranged in the basement of Buchtel Hall. Six rooms are given to the use of experimental physics. The rooms for experiments in electricity and magnetism are free from iron in their construction, and solid masonry floors in all laboratories secure the instruments from all outside jar and disturbance.

Excellent facilities for work in photography are provided by a well equipped dark-room, and students in physical science are encouraged to become familiar with the best methods of experimental illustration.

The department of Natural Science is located in the new Buchtel Hall, where three laboratory and lecture rooms are fitted for work in biology and geology. The student is supplied with microscopes, reagents, microtomes, and other apparatus needful for thorough work in biographical research. A collec-

tion of minerals and crystals, together with maps, charts and paleontological cabinet, comprise the equipment for work in Geology.

The College is supplied with excellent surveying instruments, in the way of compass, engineer's level, surveyor's transit, with solar attachment for determining the true meridian, independent of the needle, chains, tapes, poles, pins, etc.

The Astronomical Observatory is adequately equipped with efficient, delicate and costly instruments for carrying on in a practical laboratory way that line of higher mathematics.

BIERCE LIBRARY.

The College Library had its origin with a collection of works donated in 1874 by the late Gen. L. V. Bierce. During the early days of the college the library was augmented by books purchased from the proceeds of a bequest received from Gen. Bierce's estate. In recognition of this early gift the library has been called the Bierce Library.

At the present time the Library is in Buchtel Hall and embraces about 9,000 bound volumes of standard works (exclusive of public documents). These books have been mostly selected with special reference to their use in connection with the various departments of college instruction. All are classified and arranged on the shelves by the Dewey system of classification. The whole Library is practically one of reference, as students have access to the shelves at all hours of the day. Books may also be drawn by students, professors and officers, in accordance with the regulations, for use outside the Library.

Since the fire of 1899 the Library has been reclassified and recatalogued and put in the best working order for students.

In connection with the College Library is the College Reading Room, which has upon its files the leading periodicals and newspapers of the day. These are selected, upon recommendation of the various professors, with special reference to supplementing their classroom instruction.

A trained librarian of experience has charge of the library to render it of the greatest usefulness to the students.

ATHLETICS.

Recognizing the fact that physical training is as legitimate a part of any system of education as is the mental, Buchtel College has made ample provision for this course in education, in her large and well equipped Gymnasium and Athletic Field. Systematic instruction is given to both young men and women in the Gymnasium each year by trained instructors, and the young men are given systematic training and regular drill in track athletics. Public sports such as foot-ball, base ball, basket ball, and lawn tennis are permitted and encouraged so far as is consistent with the student's health and with his progress in the class-room.

ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The students of Buchtel College maintain an Oratorical Association to which all college students are eligible. The object of the society is to secure an increased interest in public speaking, with special reference to the presentation of original productions. The local association is a branch of the State Association, which includes a number of the leading colleges of the State. Each year a local contest is held by the association, the winner of which is sent by the association to the State contest. The successful contestant in the State contest represents the State in the inter-State contest.

LITERARY AND DEBATING CLUB.

A Literary and Debating Club is organized among the students. Regular meetings are held for the discussion and debating of topics of interest. Often public debates are held with the neighboring societies and colleges.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

A Dramatic Organization is maintained by the students for mutual self-culture, and for the study of literature and the histrionic art. One or more public entertainments are given each year with credit to the club and the College.

All such literary organizations and efforts are approved and encouraged by the College.

CO-EDUCATION.

The College and Academy admit students of both sexes. No sex discrimination is made in requirements, and equal educational advantages and honors are offered to each.

MASTER'S DEGREES.

The degree of A. M. will be conferred upon those who have acquired the degree of A. B. or Ph. B., and the degree of M. S. upon those who have acquired the degree of B. S. These degrees will be granted in not less than two years after graduation, unless the applicant, in residence, can devote the larger part of his time to his work, when the degrees may be granted in one year.

PRIZE FUNDS.

Alumni Prizes.—A fund has been established by the alumni of the College, the income of which is annually appropriated according to the following regulations:

1st. That student being a member of the Senior Class of the academy—who makes the highest average grade during the year in full Senior work in the Academy, and completes his Senior year without conditions, shall be entitled to free tuition during the succeeding year.

2nd. That student—being a member of the Freshman Class—who attains the highest average grade during the year in the regular freshman work and completes the year without any conditions, shall be entitled to free tuition during the succeeding year.

3rd. That student—being a member of the Sophomore Class—who attains the highest average grade during the year in not fewer than thirty-two term hours above the freshman year, and completes this year without conditions, shall be entitled to free tuition during the succeeding year.

4th. That student—being a member of the Junior Class—who attains the highest average grade during the year in not fewer than thirty-two term hours above the freshman year, and completes this year without conditions, shall be entitled to free tuition during the succeeding year.

5th. In determining the award of prizes for any year, there shall be considered only grades made in regular class work at Buchtel College during that year in subjects completed before Commencement day.

6th. In case of a tie in any class the prize shall be equally divided.

7th. The prize for any class shall go to the student attaining the second highest average grade only in case the one ranking highest does not return to Buchtel College the next succeeding year.

Oliver C. Ashton Prizes.—A fund consisting of \$3,000 has been established by the late Oliver C. Ashton, endowing the O. C. Ashton Prizes for excellence in reading and recitation.

The annual income of this fund will be paid, one-third to competitors from the Senior Class, one-third to competitors from the Junior Class, and one-third to competitors from the Sophomore Class, in a first and second prize to each class, in the proportion of two to one.

These are public exercises, and will take place at stated times during the year.

Pendleton Law Prizes.—For the purpose of encouraging the study of Law and Civil Government, a fund of \$1,000 has been established by Joy H. Pendleton, late of Akron, the annual income of which is used as prizes for essays in the Law Class. Two-thirds of such income is annually to be paid for the best essay, and one-third for the second best essay, on some subject of Law or Government announced by the Instructor in Law.

High Schools.—The College offers annually one scholarship to each of several high schools, to be awarded to the student standing highest during the last year of his High School course. Each scholarship entitles the holder to two years' free tuition in College, subject to conditions which may be learned on application to the President of Buchtel College.

Township.—Two standing scholarships in the Academy are offered to pupils in each Township of Summit County who complete the common school course in the country schools. These scholarships are awarded to the two pupils in each township passing the best examination before the County Board of School Examiners, under the provisions of the Patterson Law.

Students winning the High School or Township Scholarships must begin their course of study not later than one year from the opening of the following school year.

RESULT.

The College has just closed the thirty-fifth year of substantial educational work. It has been ably officered and has had a well qualified faculty, one that will compare favorably with that of any similar institution in our country. It has had generous support and liberal patronage, and has made history of which its friends are not ashamed. This has required earnest work and large sacrifice. The founders were men and women of large hearts, who planned for the best good of humanity. Cheerfully and freely did they give time and money for the erection of buildings and the endowment of the institution, and if their descendants truly honor the founders, the College will increase in strength and usefulness as the years go by. It surely has a bright outlook.

WHAT HAS THE COLLEGE DONE FOR AKRON AND SUMMIT COUNTY.

It is impossible to fully answer this very appropriate and important question. Some facts may more than suggest the true answer.

It has brought into the City approximately one million dollars for building purposes, endowment funds and current expenses. Each year students expend thousands of dollars for board, clothing and other items.

It has increased the value of real estate, especially in its vicinity, and it has advertised the city, its various industries and enterprises as nothing else could have done. Young men and women who have spent several years in the institution will not soon cease to sound the praise of the city that gave them generous hospitality.

While the College was established by the Ohio Universalist Convention, and a very large share of the building fund and endowment has been donated by members of the Universalist Church, yet it is not, strictly speaking, denominational. It is religious but not sectarian. It tolerates and respects all religious opinions and organizations and asks no questions of students concerning their theology.

It seeks to occupy a high moral plane and aims to inspire in students exalted ideals of character and life.

Its educational standard is equal to that of any college in Ohio. Graduates are welcomed to Harvard, Yale, and all American Universities on the diplomas received at Buchtel. More than this, students who spend one or more years at Buchtel are everywhere credited, without examination, with all the marks that have been received. Its standing is unquestioned. With its record its friends have abundant reason to be satisfied.

Possessing buildings well adapted for the purpose designed, well equipped for teaching Science, Art, Literature, etc., with a faculty composed of able, scholarly men and women, the College has furnished the opportunity for hundreds of young men and women to obtain a liberal education at home at a comparatively trifling expense. By bringing into the city a considerable number of gifted men and women it has helped to elevate the intellectual and moral tone of the citizens. It is now known not only as an enterprising commercial town, but as an educational center, that

challenges the attention of people of character and influence. Summit County has abundant reason for being grateful to those who earnestly and successfully labored to secure the institution in its County Seat. While it has a wide field and draws patronage from several states, yet it peculiarly belongs to

Akron, and in its perpetuity and prosperity citizens should take a just pride and extend generous help. As a beacon light to Akron, Summit County, and humanity, it challenges the respect and confidence of the world and truly merits the generous support of a large constituency.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT

First Churches and Pioneer Clergy—General History of Religious Organizations — Churches and Clergy of To-day.

Akron has sixty-two churches within its corporation limits. This demonstrates that the city is not wholly given to manufacturing, leisure and society. Akron is a typical American city and believes that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Therefore, its citizens are provided with large and modern theaters and a beautiful music hall. A strong religious influence also permeates Akron's life. The same desire for culture which has brought such great success in educational lines, has manifested itself in the various religious societies of the city. There has been a sound and healthy rivalry among them to provide splendid meeting places for worship for their various congregations. As a result Akron today enjoys superior advantages for the church-goer.

The oldest church organization in Akron today is the First Presbyterian Church. It was organized December 15, 1831, by Rev. B. C. Baldwin and Rev. John Hughes with twenty-six members. They occupied the old brick church on Kent Street for any years, until 1906, when they completed the beautiful modern church building on East Market Street near Buchtel Avenue.

In 1834 the Congregational Church was organized by J. W. Pettit. In 1885 a small frame church was built where the Court House stands now. Rev. James B. Walker was its first permanent pastor. In June, 1843, the society built a large church on the corner of North Main and Federal Streets. During the pastorate of Rev. Carlos Smith, the brick church on South High Street was built. The

society has now, in the year 1907, purchased a site on the corner of East Market and Union Streets, and will build a fine church at that point during the next year. Rev. Thomas E. Monroe became pastor of this church April 1, 1873, and continued as its active pastor until 1901. He is now Pastor Emeritus.

In 1830 a Methodist congregation was organized by Rev. John Janes, and meetings were held in the school house at the corner of South Broadway and Buchtel Avenue. In 1836 a church was built at the corner of South Broadway and Church Streets. In 1871 the fine brick church at the corner of South Broadway and Church Streets was completed. The Sunday-school rooms were planned by Lewis Miller and gave rise to the "Akron Plan" of arranging Sunday-school rooms.

On October 19, 1834, a Baptist congregation was organized in the school house, on the corner of South Broadway and Buchtel Avenue. The moderator of the meeting was Caleb Green. Amasa Clark acted as scribe.

The Universalist was one of the early religious organizations in Akron, and held meetings here as early as 1835. In 1837 Rev. Freeman Loring organized a church, and meetings were held at the corner of Main and State Streets. A church was built on North High Street a few years later. It was built of stone and was one of the finest structures in the State at that time.

In 1836 a parish of the Episcopal Church was organized in Akron by Rev. W. H. Newman of Cuyahoga Falls. In 1844 a church

building was built on South High Streets. In 1884 the parish built the fine stone church on East Market and Forge Street.

The Disciples congregation was organized in 1839, although meetings had been held as early as 1830. The society was organized by Elders Bently and Bosworth.

In 1842 the German Evangelical Protestant Congregation was organized. It is the parent of the German Lutheran Church and the German Reformed.

The Grace Reformed society was organized in 1853 by Rev. N. Gher.

The German Lutheran society was formed in August, 1854, by Rev. P. J. Buehl. Its church on the corner of South High and Quarry Streets was erected in 1837.

Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in 1870, and its fine church on Prospect Street was erected in 1872. In October, 1882, the Rev. Excell organized the United Brethren Church on the corner of High and James Streets.

As early as 1835 services of the Roman Catholic Church were held in Akron, various priests coming from neighboring parishes for that purpose. In 1843 a church was built on Green Street. On March 17, 1864, the present stone church on the corner of West Market and Maple Streets was begun. Rev. M. A. Scanlon was pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church from June, 1859, to December, 1873. Rev. T. F. Mahar became pastor August 1, 1880, and has continued until the present time. St. Mary's congregation was established in 1887, and a church was erected on South Main Street, opposite McCoy Street. In 1861 St. Bernard's Catholic Church was organized. The first pastor was Rev. Father Loure. In 1866 Rev. John B. Brown took charge of the church, and he has continued as its pastor until the present time. In 1903 a magnificent Church on South Broadway and Center—the finest in the city—was completed.

In 1865 the Akron Hebrew congregation was organized, and services were held in the first story of the Allen's block on South Howard Street. They were afterwards held in the

first story of the Barber Block. In 1885 the congregation purchased the Episcopal church on South High Street and has occupied it since as a temple of worship.

These were the parent congregations of the city. As the city grew rapidly in all directions, and some of the city congregations were located in many cases two or four miles from the city churches, various branches were established.

The following is a complete list of all the city churches, with their respective pastors, and their location, at the present time:

First Baptist, 37 South Broadway; Rev. A. M. Bailey, pastor.

Second Baptist, corner Hill and James; Rev. R. A. Jones, pastor.

Maple St. Baptist, South Maple near Exchange; Rev. J. C. Swan, pastor.

Arlington St. Baptist, South Arlington; Rev. J. M. Huston, pastor.

German Baptist, West Thornton, corner of Haynes.

First Congregational, South High, near Market; Rev. H. S. MacAyeal.

West Congregational, corner West Market and Balch; Rev. P. E. Bauer.

Welsh Congregational, McCoy Street.

First Church of Christ, South High; Rev. George Darsie, pastor.

Broad Street Church, Broad near Market; Rev. I. H. Durfee, pastor.

Third Church of Christ, corner Wabash and Euclid Avenue; Rev. A. F. Stahl.

Fourth Church of Christ, Steiner Avenue; Rev. C. A. MacDonald, pastor.

St. Paul's Church, E. Market corner Forge; Rev. S. North Watson, D. D., rector.

Church of Our Saviour, corner Crosby and Oakdale Avenue; Rev. Geo. P. Atwater, rector.

St. Andrew's Mission, West Tallmadge Avenue, near Cuyahoga.

Calvary Church, corner Bartges and Coburn; Rev. W. L. Naumann, pastor.

Kenmore Church, Kenmore; Rev. E. S. Flora, pastor.

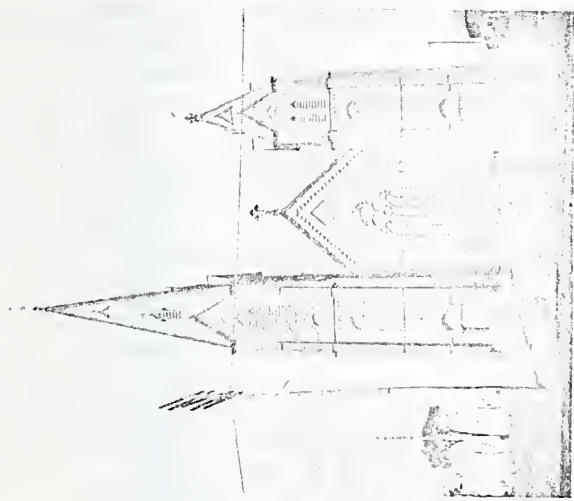
First U. E. Church, corner Wooster Avenue and Locust; Rev. H. W. Epsy.



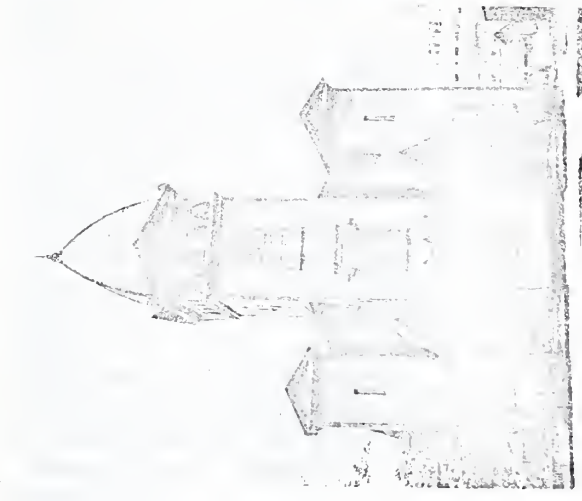
FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
AKRON



GRACE REFORMED CHURCH,
AKRON



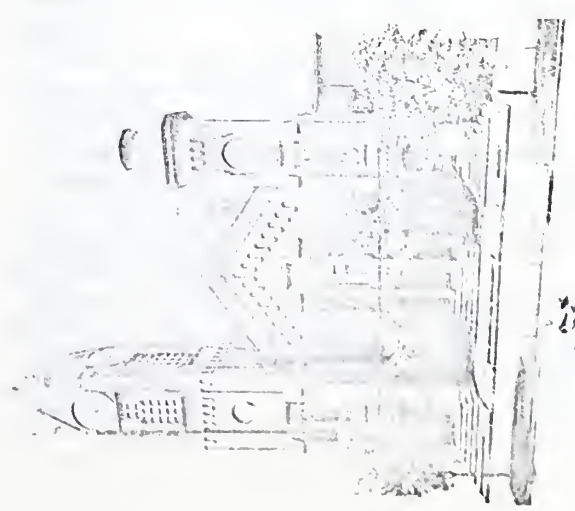
FIRST M. E. CHURCH, AKRON



HIGH STREET SYNAGOGUE, AKRON



BAPTIST CHURCH, AKRON



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
AKRON

Akron Hebrew Reformed Congregation, South High near Mill; I. E. Philo, rabbi.

Sons of Peace Congregation, 235 Bowery; E. W. Lutz, rabbi.

Hebrew Congregation meets at 706 Edgewood Avenue.

Trinity Lutheran, South Prospect near Mill; Rev. E. W. Simon, pastor.

German Lutheran, South High, corner Quarry; Rev. W. H. Lothmann, pastor.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Coburn near Voris; Rev. E. C. Billing, pastor.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, West Thorn; Rev. J. H. Zinn, pastor.

Grant Street Evangelical Lutheran Church, East Thornton near Grant; Rev. J. Franklin Yount, pastor.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kent near Market; Rev. G. S. Ohlund, pastor.

First M. E. Church, South Broadway corner Church, Rev. Frank W. Luce, D. D., pastor.

Grace M. E. Church, East Market near Carroll; Rev. A. R. Custer, pastor.

North Hill M. E. Church, North Howard corner Tallmadge Avenue; Rev. J. O. Davidson, pastor.

Woodland M. E. Church, South Main south of Thornton; Rev. E. T. Mohn, pastor.

Main Street M. E. Church, Corner Balch and Crosby; Rev. F. C. Anderson, pastor.

Arlington Street M. E. Church, North Arlington near North; Rev. B. P. White, pastor.

Wooster Avenue M. E. Church, Wooster Avenue corner Raymond; Rev. B. P. White, pastor.

German M. E. Church, corner Exchange and Pearl; Rev. D. J. Harrer, pastor.

Zion A. M. E. Church, South High, near Cedar; Rev. E. C. West, pastor.

Free Methodist, 1044 Yale; Rev. J. E. Williams, pastor.

Wesleyan Methodist, 729 Princeton; Rev. I. F. McLeister, pastor.

First Presbyterian, 647 East Market; Rev. H. W. Lowry, pastor.

Central Presbyterian, East State near Main. First United Presbyterian, services in G. A. R. Hall; Rev. W. A. Chambers.

Grace Reformed, South Broadway near Mill; Rev. Irvin W. Hendricks, pastor.

German Reformed, South Broadway corner Center; Rev. Edward Stuebi, pastor.

Trinity Reformed, South Broadway corner York; Rev. J. S. Freeman, pastor.

Wooster Avenue Reformed, Wooster Avenue, corner Bell; Rev. E. R. Willard, pastor.

Miller Avenue Reformed, 81 West Miller Avenue; Rev. S. E. Snapp, pastor.

Goss Memorial Reformed Church, Kenmore.

St. Bernard's Church, South Broadway corner Center; Rev. J. B. Broun, pastor.

St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West Market corner Maple; Rev. T. F. Mahar, pastor.

St. Mary's Church, South Main opposite McCoy; Rev. J. J. Farrell, pastor.

First U. B., East Center near Buchtel Avenue; Rev. William Clarke, pastor.

Howe Street U. B., Corner Howe and Nathan; Rev. O. W. Slusser, pastor.

First Universalist, corner Broadway and Mill; Rev. E. G. Mason, pastor.

Christian and Missionary Alliance meets 85 West Cedar; Rev. S. M. Gerow.

Seventh Day Adventists meet 57 West South Street.

Latter Day Saints, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, meets corner Main and Bartges Streets.

Christian Science, Services are held in the Hebrew Temple, High Street.

Spiritualists meet in G. A. R. Hall.

Hungarian Church, South Main extension.

Union Gospel Mission, 51 North Howard; Rev. C. A. McKinney, superintendent.

Gospel Church, East South; Rev. C. A. McKinney, pastor.

Salvation Army, 54 Main; Adjutant and Mrs. D. G. Main in charge.

Industrial Home, 33 and 35 Viaduct, store 874 South Main.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PRESS

BY HON. CHARLES R. GRANT AND HARRY S. QUINE.

Since Laurin Dewey set up a hand press in Middlebury in 1825 and began the publication of the *Ohio Canal Advocate*, it is recorded that Akron and Summit County have had nearly 100 somewhat similar ventures. Mr. Dewey was Summit County's first editor and publisher. The publication of his paper was made possible by the contribution of \$204 in amounts varying from \$2 to \$10 by public spirited citizens of Middlebury. Some of these early newspaper promoters were the following: Erastus Torrey, Henry Chittenden, Charles Sumner, Nathan Gillett, Jr., Rufus Hart, Edward Sumner, Samuel Newton, Chas. W. Brown, Theophilus Potter, Miner Spicer and Paul Williams.

Laurin Dewey was a "practical printer," and came to Middlebury from Ravenna. The building of the canal was being advocated about that time, and Middlebury citizens believed that if built, the future greatness of the place would be assured. And they believed, further, that a newspaper booming the canal might help their hopes along toward realization. Mr. Dewey saw an opportunity, and seized it. Second-hand materials were purchased from the Cleveland *Herald*, brought to Middlebury in two wagons, and the first issue appeared September 28, 1825, the name having been changed, in the meantime, to the *Portage Journal*, as the building of the canal was by that time assured. Hiram Bowen, afterwards founder of the *Beacon*, was associated with Laurin Dewey in the publication of the *Portage Journal*. The size of the *Portage Journal* was nineteen by twenty-four inches; the price was two dollars a

year. It was independent in politics and opposed Jackson. In 1826 it passed into the hands of McMullen & Mason, then was again transferred to Alvah Hand, who discontinued it in 1829.

The first paper was unsuccessful, financially. This was perhaps unfortunate, as a precedent, for the same might be said of the most of the ninety odd newspaper and magazine publications which have followed, in the years from 1825 to 1907.

Today three daily newspapers—two being entire local products and the third a Cleveland publication, keep Akron and Summit County thoroughly informed. Then there are a number of other newspapers and similar publications, which will be dealt with in their turn. It might be added in passing, however, that Akron's present newspapers are far more successful, from a business view point, than most of their predecessors.

In no department of its industry may the progress of the city be so well followed as in its newspaper history. The printing art has improved and developed amazingly. Lane says, speaking of the *Portage Journal*, Summit County's first newspaper:

"With this fund, an old style Ramage press and a quantity of second-hand materials were purchased from the Cleveland *Herald*, the entire outfit being transported overland in a couple of two horse wagons." One team could probably have hauled the entire outfit an ordinary distance. The equipment may have weighed a ton. A new press was brought to Akron in the spring of 1907 for the Akron

Times. It weighs over 52,000 pounds, without its accessories.

In 1825, and in fact until a comparatively few years ago all type-setting was done by hand. Now it is indeed an obscure and backward paper which does not have one or more type-setting machines. In the old days, a strong youth furnished power for the printing press, turning out, possibly 300 to 500 in a laborious hour. Today presses in use by Akron's daily papers are operated by great engines or motors, and vastly larger papers than the early ones are turned out at the rate of 12,000 to 15,000 an hour.

The telegraph, the telephone, the perfecting of mail delivery service, the evolution of the photographic and the photo-engraving process have made newspapers entirely different things, both to publishers and to readers, than they were in the early days. Akron, proper, had no newspaper before 1836. Its people received their news through the *Western Intelligence*, 1827; the *Ohio Observer*, 1832; published at Hudson and Cuyahoga Falls.

In 1836, Akron was incorporated. Immediately thereafter Madison H. White, of Medina, came over and established the *Akron Post*, the first issue appearing March 23. It was a five column weekly, and it died in November of the same year. Its equipment was purchased by Constant Bryan, then a young lawyer, and later a judge, who established the *Akron Journal*, December 1, 1836. The *Journal* gave up the ghost six months later.

The *Post* and *Journal* had been Democratic. Now the Whigs had an inning, when Horace K. Smith and Gideon J. Galloway brought forth the first issue of the *American Balance*, August 19, 1837; suspended August 9, 1838; age one year.

Easily the liveliest and most commendable of the early Akron newspaper ventures was that of Samuel Alanson Lane, who established the *American Buzzard*, in 1837, his object being to reduce the lawless young town of Akron, filled with bad men, to a state of law and order. In its stated object and in financial matters the *Buzzard* was quite successful, and after an exceeding brisk career as editor

and manager for two years, Mr. Lane disposed of it to Hiram Bowen, who turned it into the *Summit Beacon*, in 1839.

The *Beacon* has continued to this day, being issued as a daily under the name of the *Beacon Journal*. It represented the Whig Party, and had a hard time of it for several years. In 1844 Mr. Bowen sold the *Beacon* to Richards S. Elkins, who was succeeded as editor by Laurin Dewey in 1845. They in turn sold it to John Teesdale, of Columbus, in 1848. Mr. Teesdale was still in command when the Republican party was formed in 1855, and the *Beacon* became its organ. He sold out to Beebe & Elkins in 1856, and was succeeded as editor by James, later Judge Carpenter; A. H. Lewis, of Ravenna, succeeded him, and in 1861 S. A. Lane, former proprietor of the *Buzzard*, became editor. Four years later Mr. Lane and Horace G. Canfield bought an interest, and in January, 1867, the business was taken entirely out of the hands of Beebe & Elkins, the publishers' names being changed to Lane, Canfield & Company. The new proprietors believed that Akron had grown to a point where it should have a daily paper; the necessary preparations were made and the first issue of the *Akron Daily Beacon* made its appearance December 6, 1869. Mr. Lane was editor-in-chief, and Thomas C. Reynolds, was assistant editor. Mr. Reynolds afterward piloted the *Beacon's* ship of destiny for many years.

The *Beacon Publishing Company* was formed in 1871, capital \$25,000. Messrs. Lane and Denis A. Long retained an active interest; H. A. Canfield and A. L. Paine retired and Mr. Reynolds was made editor-in-chief. The paper grew, and the fact that its entire plant was destroyed by fire in 1872 checked its progress but little. In 1875 the property, rehabilitated, was purchased by Mr. Reynolds, with Frank J. Staral and John H. Auble. Later Mr. Reynolds secured control.

In 1869, the *Akron Daily Beacon*, the first local daily, made its appearance. It grew, and in 1891 absorbed the *Akron Daily Republican*, which had, in the meantime sprung up to dispute its right to the whole of the local

daily field. This led to a complete reorganization. The *Republican* was a consolidation of two papers, the *Daily Telegram* and the *Sunday Gazette*, the latter founded by Paul E. Werner in 1878.

When the *Beacon* took over the *Republican*, it reorganized as follows: George W. Crouse, president; K. B. Congle, vice-president, and T. C. Reynolds, business manager. The *Beacon and Republican* continued in that form until 1897, when it was again deemed expedient to reach out and absorb a competitor, this time the *Daily Journal*, founded by Charles H. Wright. When this change was made the name of the paper became the *Beacon-Journal* and as such it appears today. About that time R. T. Dobson, who, with his brother, had been conducting the *Times*, and had disposed of his interest there, came over and acquired an interest in the *Beacon-Journal*. This interest grew until it controlled the industry and it was much more prosperous under the Dobson direction than it had been in years before. A few years ago, Mr. Dobson, tiring of the newspaper business, disposed of his interest to T. J. Kirkpatrick, of Springfield, Ohio, and the latter removed to Akron and took personal charge, with C. L. Knight as business manager. A year ago Major Kirkpatrick disposed of his holding and returned to Springfield where he has again engaged in the publishing business. Mr. Knight remains, as the manager and controller of a majority of the stock. William B. Baldwin, an Akron boy, and in newspaperdom a product of the local field, has been the editor of the *Beacon-Journal* for years, and continues in that position. The *Beacon-Journal* Company occupies its own block at the corner of Quarry and Main Streets, and has a modern and complete equipment. So much for the story of what has developed into the leading Republican newspaper of the County. The *Beacon-Journal* is a product of gradual growth, of development with the years, as the city and county have developed.

The *Akron Times*, Summit County's leading Democratic paper, daily and weekly, has

another story to tell—a story of magnificent success in shorter time—a narrative of a struggle, which though short and successful, has been sharp.

The *American Democrat*, published at Akron for the first time on August 20, 1842, was the first newspaper of that faith to make its appearance in Summit County. Its publisher was the late Horace Canfield, pioneer printer, whose son, now honored and full of years, still plies the trade in the city of Akron.

The life of the *American Democrat* was a little above six years. Then it daunted. Mr. Canfield immediately began the publication of another paper, with indifferent success. In 1849, in partnership with the late ex-governor Sidney Edgerton, Mr. Canfield as manager and Mr. Edgerton as editor, he began the publication of the *Akron Free Democrat*. That was in July. After the fall election that year, the name of the paper was changed to the *Free Democratic Standard*. The paper continued for years, its name being frequently changed, however, to correspond with editorial belief or their burning issues. Its names were, successively, the *Democratic Standard*, the *Summit Democrat* and the *Summit Union*. As the *Summit Union* the paper died in 1867.

But Akron and Summit County were not to be left without a Democratic newspaper, and in the same year a new newspaper venture, at least more enduring than its predecessors, was launched and christened the *Akron Times*. The present *Akron Times* is its lineal descendant. As a weekly paper the *Akron Weekly Times* continued until 1892. During those years, though it was without competition in its own field, its fortunes were varied and it was at no time overopulent, conforming in that respect to the well-known small newspaper rule. But it held on, and it grew despite the fact that it was the apostle of a minority in local political belief. Among its editors were E. B. Eshelman, known better as editor of the *Wayne County Democrat*, and Frank S. Pixley, who has since become famous as a playwright.

In 1892 fate decreed that the *Times* should

emerge from its weekly newspaper chrysalis and become a daily. It happened that in that year W. B. and R. T. Dobson—then aggressive Democrats—decided that Akron must have a Democratic daily paper. The Akron *Daily Democrat* was accordingly launched by them. This was early in the year. The daily quickly occupied the field formerly taken by the weekly, and the weekly *Times* surrendered, being taken over by the Brothers Dobson.

For five years the new arrangement continued, W. B. Dobson having in the meantime become postmaster of the City of Akron, and the newspaper having been taken over by his brother, Russell T. Dobson.

In 1898 the latter decided that he would dispose of the paper. In his employ at the time was an energetic youth who had graduated from the printers' case to the editorial rooms and had become first a reporter and later city editor of the paper. His name was Edward S. Harter. It was his ambition, of course, to own a newspaper, and when it was made known that the *Daily Democrat* and *Weekly Times* were for sale, he wanted to buy. With a partner then—Fred W. Gayer, of Akron—Mr. Harter made the purchase, paying what was under the circumstance a large price for the property. It is a matter of local history that the seller boasted, when he completed the sale, that he would "have it back in six months." This came to the ears of Harter, the new editor. It checked his enthusiasm to a marked degree, but it also spurred him on to prevent, if possible, any other outcome of his venture than complete success. Mr. Dobson has not got the property back in ten years—by default—and it is not likely that he ever will. Under the energetic direction of Mr. Harter and those associated with him then and since, the *Times* has grown. When purchased its press equipment was antiquated, type was set by hand, its office equipment was poor, its circulation small and its good will—an exceedingly important part of a newspaper—was almost nil.

Today the *Times* occupies its own building, a fine two-story brick structure at the corner

of Mill Street and Broadway. Below are counting-room offices and pressroom, above reportorial and composing rooms. A battery of four linotype machines prepares the type; an elevator carries the pages to a pressroom equipped to the minute with the best and newest machinery; a two-color sixteen-page press has just been installed, and today the *Times* has easily the most modern and complete newspaper plant in the county. Edward S. Harter, leaving the tripod for a business desk, is manager; Judge C. R. Grant, a large stockholder in the enterprise, wields a pen that moulds opinions, and the *Times* today is in the very front rank among Summit County publications.

This paper is produced by the Akron Democrat Company, of whom the following are officers: Judge C. R. Grant, president; J. V. Welsh, vice-president; Edward S. Harter, secretary and manager, and M. N. Hoyer, treasurer.

For the large number of German speaking people within its borders Akron has a live German newspaper, the *Germania*, edited and largely owned by Louis Seybold. This paper has had a long and successful career, having been founded in 1868 by H. Gentz. Within a year after its birth, it passed into the hands of the late Prof. Karl F. Kolbe, who for more than half a century was prominently identified with all that was good in German literature in this community. Louis Seybold became editor in 1875. In 1887 the Germania Printing Company was incorporated, with Paul E. Werner, president; Louis Seybold, secretary, and Hans Otto Beck, business manager. Later Mr. Werner and Mr. Beck disposed of their connections, Mr. Beck returning to Germany and Mr. Werner going into other things. But the *Germania* lives on, Editor Seybold at the helm and members of his family at his right hand—a power for good in that part of the community for which it is especially intended. Some twenty years ago the *Freie Presse* was started, but the *Germania* quickly absorbed it.

In a work of the present scope it would be

impossible to name all the publications which have at various times catered to the local public for a time, then passed on. Deserving of special mention, however, at the present time is *The People*, published weekly under the direction of the Akron Central Labor Union. *The People* is by far the most pretentious labor publication ever attempted in the Akron field. It enjoys a wide patronage and circu-

lates among the members of the various local labor unions.

The Akron *Press*, an edition of the Cleveland *Press*, printed and prepared in Cleveland, is also circulated considerably in Akron. It is understood that its owners at the present time contemplate the erection of a plant in this city, and the publication of the Akron *Press* as a bona fide Akron paper.

229-230.



JOHN BROWN



THE OLD JOHN BROWN HOME BEFORE BEING REMODELED

CHAPTER XV

GREATNESS ACHIEVED BY SUMMIT COUNTY SONS

JOHN BROWN. EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

There are two names in the history of Summit County up to the year 1907, which, in the years to come, will stand out far above all others. The name of one who lived among us will always be honored because of the memories associated with the anti-slavery struggle; the fame of the other is secure because of the perfection of his art. One wrought; the other wrote. Although they are the greatest by far of all Summit County's citizens, yet neither of them was a native of the county. They were both born in Connecticut, and the places of their birth were but forty miles apart. Nor, was the great work which each of them did, accomplished in Summit County. Nevertheless, as a large part of the lifetime of each was spent within her borders, the county claims them both as her own sons. She views with increasing pride the added fame which the years bring to the memory of John Brown of Osawatomic, and Edward Rowland Sill, one of the worthiest and truest of American poets.

Torrington, in Western Connecticut, is set amid all the glories of the Housatonic Mountains. Nature presents few landscapes more charming than this idyllic region. Litchfield, which means so much to the residents of Summit County is only a few miles to the southwest. John Brown was born at Torrington on the 9th day of May in the year 1800. The town record supplies the date and states that he was the son of Owen and Ruth Brown. He was a direct descendant of Peter Brown, an English Puritan carpenter who was one of the Mayflower company. His ancestors, too, had been part of that remarkable colony

which founded Windsor, Connecticut. In his own words, he was born of "poor but respectable parents." His father was a tanner and shoemaker who was often hard put to in order to provide the bare necessities of life for his family. His grandfather was Captain John Brown, of the Revolutionary Army. His mother was Ruth Mills and she, too, could boast of a father who had fought with great credit in the war of the Revolution. His mother was of Dutch descent, her first American ancestor being Peter Mills who emigrated from Holland about 1700.

In 1805 Owen Brown moved with his wife and babies to Ohio. It was an emigration rather than a moving; for the way was long and toilsome and beset with many perils. They settled in Hudson, which at that time was only a clearing in an almost unbroken wilderness. In the story of his life John mentions that it was filled with Indians and wild beasts. During the first few years of his life in Hudson, he was accustomed to intimate association with the Indians; his early playmates were Indians and from them he learned much woodcraft and some of their language. He mentions with much feeling the loss of a yellow marble (the first he ever had), which had been given to him by an Indian boy. Soon after settling in Hudson, his father was made a trustee of Oberlin College. This speaks volumes for the standing of the family and the character of that worthy father. In spite of the scholastic connection of his father, however, the youthful John received very scanty schooling. Dressed in his rough buckskin clothes he preferred to tend the cattle and sheep, and roam on long trips in the forest. When only twelve years old he made a

trip of over a hundred miles driving alone a herd of cattle. He enjoyed immensely the hardest and roughest sports, and lost no opportunity to "wrestle, snow-ball, run, jump and knock off old seedy wool hats." Perhaps the battles in Kansas were being won on the field of those rough frontier sports in Ohio. His mother died when he was eight years old, and the poor little fellow mourned for her for years. His father soon married again, but his heart remained lonely for his mother. At ten years he commenced reading books. It is easy to determine how that rugged character was formed by considering the sources of its inspiration. From that time on, his favorite books were: first and always, *The Holy Bible*; then *Baxter's Saints' Rest*; *The Pilgrim's Progress*; *Josephus' Works*, *Plutarch's Lives*; *The Life of Oliver Cromwell*; *Rollin's Ancient History*; *Napoleon and His Marshals*; and *Henry on Meekness*.

At the age of sixteen he joined the Congregational Church at Hudson, and remained a steadfast and bible-reading Christian all the days of his life. After he became a national character, the extent of his Bible knowledge was much marvelled at. About this time he determined to study for the ministry and entered the Hallock School, Plainfield, Massachusetts, and also Morris Academy in Connecticut. Inflammation of the eyes compelled him to quit study, and he returned to his business of tanning hides in Hudson. He was made foreman in his father's tannery and also mastered the art of surveying. Subsequent surveys showed that his early surveys were made with great accuracy.

On June 21, 1820, he was married in Hudson to Dianthe Lusk, of that village. He describes her as "a remarkably plain, but neat, industrious and economical girl, of excellent character, earnest piety and good, practical common-sense." He confesses that she "maintained a most powerful and good influence over him" so long as she lived. By her, he had seven children, the first three of whom were born in Hudson, Ohio; the others in Richmond, Pennsylvania. These children were John Brown, Jr.; Jason Brown, now

living in Akron; Owen Brown; Frederick Brown; Ruth Brown, who afterward married Henry Thompson; Frederick Brown, murdered in the Kansas trouble by Rev. Martin White; and an infant son who died three days after birth. Jason Brown was born in Hudson, January 19, 1823. He was the most prominent of the "Sons of Hudson" who returned for the "Old Home Festival" in the autumn of 1907, having walked all the way from Akron to Hudson to attend it. In 1826, John Brown moved to Richmond, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he carried on the business of tanner until 1835. His wife died here in August, 1832, and he soon remarried. His second wife was Mary A. Day, who bore him thirteen children as follows: Sarah Brown, born May 11, 1834, at Richmond, Pennsylvania; Watson Brown, October 7, 1834, at Franklin Mills, Ohio, (now Kent, Ohio); Salmon Brown, October 2, 1836, Hudson, Ohio; Charles Brown, November 3, 1837, Hudson, Ohio; Oliver Brown, March 9, 1839, Franklin Mills, Ohio; Peter Brown, December 7, 1840, Hudson, Ohio; Austin Brown, September 14, 1842, Richfield, Summit County, Ohio; Anne Brown, December 23, 1843, Richfield, Ohio; Amelia Brown, June 22, 1845, Akron, Ohio; Sarah Brown (2d) September 11, 1846, Akron; Ellen Brown, May 20, 1848, Springfield, Massachusetts; infant son, April 26, 1852, Akron, died May 17, 1852, and Ellen Brown (2d), September 25, 1854, Akron.

In 1835 he moved back to Ohio; this time settling at Franklin Mills (now Kent) in Portage County. He was unfortunate in the real estate business here, and in 1840 he returned to Hudson and formed a partnership with Heman Oviatt, of Richfield, to engage in the wool business. In 1842 he moved across the Cuyahoga Valley to Richfield, where he lived two years. While living in Richfield four of his children died. In 1844 he moved with his family to Akron and formed a partnership with Col. Simon Perkins, of Akron, to engage in the wool business. The firm name was Perkins & Brown and they sold large quantities of wool on commission. John

Brown was an expert judge of wool; in fact, he had few equals. His reputation as a wool expert extended over the whole eastern part of the country. A Massachusetts friend relates this anecdote of him: "Give him two samples of wool, one grown in Ohio and the other in Vermont, and he would distinguish each of them in the dark. One evening, in England, one of the party wishing to play a trick on the Yankee farmer, handed him a sample and asked him what he would do with such wool as that. His eyes and fingers were then so good that he had only to touch it to know that it had not the minute hooks by which the fibers of wool are attached to each other. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'if you have any machinery that will work up dog's hair, I would advise you to put this into it.' The jocose Briton had sheared a poodle and brought the hair in his pocket, but the laugh went against him, and Captain Brown, in spite of some peculiarities of dress and manner, soon won the respect of all whom he met."

Perkins & Brown was not a success. The failure was due solely to John Brown's lack of business instinct. He was not intended by Nature for a business career. He lacked all the fundamental requisites. He was by nature a dreamer, a seer, a poet, if you will. The impulses or intuitions he had at sixteen were correct; he would have made a splendid preacher. Colonel Perkins said of him: "He had little judgment, always followed his own will, and lost much money." During his residence of two years in Akron, he lived in the frame house on the top of Perkins Hill, now occupied by Hon. Charles E. Perkins, and which for several years was used as a club-house by The Portage Golf Club. In the spring of 1846 he went to Springfield, Massachusetts as the agent for certain large wool growers in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1848 he went to England with 200,000 pounds of wool, which he was compelled to sell at about half its value. His record as a wool factor is a series of failures. He was now reduced to poverty again.

In 1849 he fell in with Gerritt Smith's

quixotic plan to found a colony of negro settlers in the wild lands of the Adirondack wilderness, and moved his family there in that year, settling in North Elba, Essex County, New York. Mr. Smith gave John Brown the land and the latter started to clear it and endeavored to show the negro how to cultivate and plant their farms in the colony. North Elba was the home of his family until the time of his death. It was a wild, cold and bleak place, and they suffered many privations while living there. From that time on John Brown's business was to fight slavery. He had been an abolitionist since the war of 1812. His witnessing the ill-treatment of a little slave boy, about his own age, to whom he was much attached, brought home to him the evils of human slavery and led him to declare eternal war with slavery. "This brought John to reflect on the wretched, hopeless condition of fatherless and motherless slave children, for such children have neither fathers nor mothers to protect and provide for them. He would sometimes raise the question: 'Is God their Father?'"—Autobiographical letter to Harry Stearns. Verily, God was their Father and was even then "trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored." In 1837, while the whole family were assembled for prayer, John Brown made them all take a solemn oath to work with him for the freeing of the slaves, and then, kneeling, they invoked the blessing of God on their compact. In Ohio and also in Massachusetts, he was active in assisting runaway slaves to escape.

In 1854 his sons began to emigrate to Kansas, intending to settle there and grow to wealth with the country. In two years five of them, John, Jr., Jason, Owen, Frederick and Salmon, had located in the new territory. They built their rude huts not far from the Missouri line, and, as it later turned out, right in the center of the struggle between the Free State and Pro-Slavery forces. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had prohibited slavery in the new territory; the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed that prohibition and allowed the settlers in the new territory

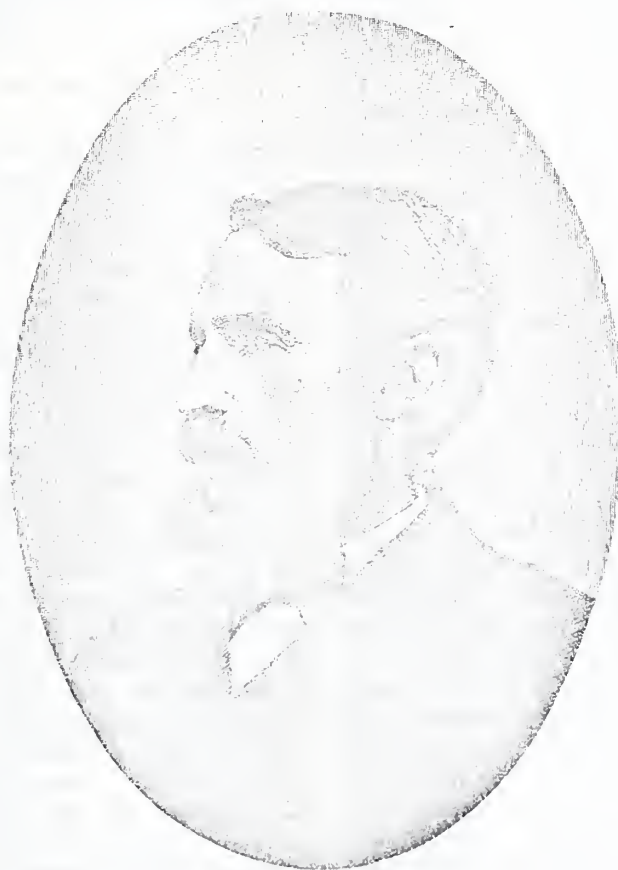
to decide the question for themselves. Then the Kansas war was on. The Brown brothers found themselves drawn into it. Perhaps they remembered their oaths of 1837. At any rate, they wrote to their father to send them arms, and finally asked him to come and help them. The father did both. September, 1855, found John Brown in Kansas fighting his first big battles for the freedom of the slaves. In March, 1856, the time for the election whether the state should be "free" or "slave," Kansas was invaded by 5,000 Missourians, who took possession of the polls and controlled the election. From that time the war was on in good earnest. Its record is a part of our national history, and this is not the proper place to review the stirring incidents of those times. John Brown was now a national figure. He was the leader of the Free State forces. June 2, 1856, he won the "battle" of Black Jack. In August he was in command of the "Kansas Cavalry." On August 30, 1856, he won the fight called the "battle of Osawatimie." It was from this battle that he got that nickname which has always clung to him. On September 15, 1856, he was in command of the defenders of the town of Lawrence and successfully resisted the attack of the "Missouri Ruffians." These fights are called "battles"; in reality, they were skirmishes in a guerrilla warfare. It was as a guerrilla leader that John Brown won his successes. By his activity he made it impossible to hold slaves in Kansas and thus the state was saved to the cause of Freedom.

In October, 1856, he started, with his sons, for the East, begging assistance for the Kansas cause as he journeyed. On the 18th of February, 1857, he addressed the Massachusetts legislature in a notable speech. He spent the winter with his family at North Elba, New York, and, in making speeches, collecting money for the cause and, buying arms. He already had Harper's Ferry in his mind. Autumn of 1857 found him in Iowa raising his forces and drilling them for the invasion of Virginia. Most of 1858 was spent in Kansas at the request of Abolition friends in the East, who were furnishing funds for the

cause. All the preparations for and the attack on Harper's Ferry are a matter of national and not local history. Suffice it to say that on July 3, 1859, he hired a farm near Harper's Ferry, called the Kennedy Place, and assumed the name of Isaac Smith and began to ship in the arms he had collected. He succeeded in concealing his little band about this farm until he was ready to strike. Early on the morning of October 16, 1859, the blow fell. With his little band of twenty-two followers he seized the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry. On October 17 he was attacked by United States forces, most of his followers were killed and he, himself, was wounded and made prisoner. He was put on trial October 26, charged with treason, conspiracy and murder, was found guilty on November 2 and executed by hanging on the gallows on December 2, 1859. His body was delivered to his wife at Harper's Ferry and by her taken to North Elba, where he was buried. Wendell Phillips preached the funeral sermon.

All the North looked upon John Brown as a martyr. As Christ had died to make men holy, this man had died to make them free. The Summit County boy had awakened the conscience of the Nation. It is difficult to realize that the bright-eyed little fellow, playing with his Indian mates and tending his father's sheep up at Hudson, had become the central figure of our national life for the few years preceding the fall of Sumter. He did more; he had compelled the attention of the whole world. Victor Hugo published a sketch of him in Paris in 1861, which contained Hugo's own drawing of John Brown on the gallows, and which he marked *Pro Christo sic ut Christus*—he died for Christ in Christ's own manner. Biographies of him were published in England, Germany and other European countries. Emerson, Thoreau, Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and other philosophers, poets and statesmen were proud to acknowledge their friendship with the latest martyr to the cause of Eternal Freedom.

On the day of his execution Akron made



EDWARD ROWLAND SILL

public display of her mourning. Business was entirely suspended, flags were at half-mast, bells were tolled, and in the evening memorial services were held, at which prominent citizens made addresses. He was Summit County's first, but not her last, martyr to the cause of Human Freedom; he was only the leader of a mighty company of noble men who made willing sacrifices of their lives for the cause of their Country and Humanity. Victor Hugo was right.

EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

Year by year the fame of this true poet is growing. It will be only a little while in the future until he is given the rank he deserves—among the foremost of America's poets. In many of his poems he attained the highest level of American art. In many respects his career offers a striking parallel to that of John Brown. He was born in the village of Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1841. This village was not far from John Brown's birthplace, and had been founded by a colony of Puritans, of whom John Brown's ancestors had been an influential part. He was not born to the poverty that was John Brown's lot. His family were well-to-do, and he received a splendid education at Yale College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861. On the 9th of December of that year he sailed for California and landed in San Francisco March 25, 1862. The long sea voyage restored his health, which was impaired upon his graduation. His first position was that of clerk in the postoffice at Sacramento. He kept the position only a short time, going to Folsom, California, to accept a place as clerk in a bank. In July, 1862, he had determined fully to study law and enter upon that profession. He was then much disturbed as to the end toward which his life's activities should be directed. He writes "as Kingsley puts it, we are set down before that greatest world-problem—'Given Self, to find God.'" In 1864 he determined to enter the ministry, and by February, 1865, he was deep in his theological reading. During these ear-

ly days in California he wrote much—both prose and poetry. Early in 1867 he returned to the East and entered the Divinity School of Harvard University, where he studied for a few months. Why he quit the divinity school and relinquished the hope of the ministry he tells in a little autobiographical letter written March 29, 1883, as follows: "At last I went to a Theological Seminary (in Cambridge, because there you did not have to subscribe to a creed, definitely, on the start), and thought I would try the preliminary steps, anyway, toward the ministry. But here I finally found I did not believe in the things to be preached, as churches went, as historical facts. So I desperately tried teaching." In June, 1867, he returned to Cuyahoga Falls, fully determined not to return to his theological studies. He says in a letter: "There could be no pulpit for me. * * * It is no sentimentalism with me—it is simply a solemn conviction that a man must speak the truth as fast and as far as he knows it—truth to him. * * * Emerson could not preach, and now I understand why." He then determined upon school teaching as his life work—a singularly happy choice. "School teaching always has stood first," he wrote, significantly, at this time. He began by teaching the district school at Wadsworth, Ohio. In September, 1869, he assumed the position of principal of the High School at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, to which he had been appointed during that summer. His predecessor in that position was Vergil P. Kline, well known later to the people of Northern Ohio. The memories of his happy days in California were drawing him thither. He secured a position in the High School at Oakland, California, in 1871. In 1867, he was married to his cousin, Elizabeth Newberry Sill, of Cuyahoga Falls, daughter of Hon. Elisha Noyes Sill and Elizabeth (Newberry) Sill. No children were born to them. In 1871 he resigned his position as principal of the Cuyahoga Falls High School and, with his wife, moved to California to accept the new teaching position in Oakland. In 1874 he was offered and accepted the chair of English Literature in the University of

California, where he taught successfully until 1882. His health, which had never been very rugged, failed him entirely in this year. In 1883, he returned to Cuyahoga Falls, where he died February 27, 1887. His life work was teaching, but he will be known in the years to come because of his verse. Most of it ranks very high. The critics have compared him with Emerson, Arnold and Tennyson. His first volume of poems was published in 1868, and was entitled "The Hermitage

and Other Poems." In 1883 his second volume, "The Venus of Milo and Other Poems," was privately printed at Berkeley, California. In 1887 Houghton, Mifflin & Company issued "Poems of Edward Rowland Sill"; in 1889 "The Hermitage and Later Poems," and in 1900, "Hermione and Other Poems." In 1900 these publishers also issued the "Prose of Edward Rowland Sill" and a splendid edition *de luxe* of his complete poems.

CHAPTER XVI

MILITARY HISTORY

Revolutionary War—War of 1812—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion—Militia Organizations—Spanish-American War.

Few, if any, communities have been more patriotic than Akron, and indeed all of Summit County. Her sons have gone forth willingly and gladly to fight their country's battles, on many occasions not waiting to be called upon. Akron's volunteers were numerous and acquitted themselves manfully in 1898, and during the stirring years from 1861 to 1865 the city and the county furnished their full quota of defenders of the Union. Akron sent forth her brave and strong to the Mexican struggle of 1846, within her gates are buried men who fought in 1812, and in her soil rest even a few of those heroes who fought in 1776, and the years following, to give the nation birth. There is no chapter of local military history that were best skimmed lightly over. Glory, unselfishness and patriotism are written large on every page that tells the story of her soldiery.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

A few of the names of the veterans of the Revolution, who became settlers of the county and were buried in it, are preserved to us. Among them were Captain Nathaniel Bettes, buried in the family lot at Bettes' Corners; Daniel Galpin and Elijah Bryan.

WAR OF 1812.

Of soldiers of 1812 buried in the city the following may be mentioned: John C. Hart,

Henry Spafford, James Viall, Sr., George Dunkle, John C. De La Matyr, Asa Field, Timothy Clark, Gideon Hewett, William Hardesty, James Mills, Andrew May and William Roland.

MEXICAN WAR.

Akron citizens who served in the Mexican war were: Jereboam B. Creighton, Adams Hart, George Dresher, Ezra Tryon, Oliver P. Barney, Joseph Gonder, Thomas Thompson, Cornelius Way and Valmore Morris.

From the time Akron was a small village her citizens were appreciative of military glory. They did their full share of the service required of the citizen-soldiers under the early militia laws. Among the early militia organizations to win renown were the "Summit Guards," commanded by the late General Philo Chamberlain. From that time down to the present Akron has seldom been without a military company. Now her organizations are companies B and F of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, commanded respectively by Captains William F. Yontz and William E. Walkup.

CIVIL WAR.

It was in connection with the Civil War, however, that Akron achieved the larger measure of her military glory. Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for troops, in 1861, two companies of volunteers were

mustered, and, their services being accepted, were sent into the service as companies G and K, Nineteenth Regiment, O. V. I. Company G was commanded by Captain Lewis P. Buckley, First Lieutenant Andrew J. Fulkerson and Second Lieutenant Gilbert S. Carpenter. The officers of Company K were Captain Andrew J. Konkle, First Lieutenant Paul J. Kirby and Second Lieutenant James Nelson. A third company, formed shortly after, in response to the same call, was not required to help make up the 75,000 volunteers called for and was accordingly disbanded. When Companies G and K joined their regiment at Columbus, May 16, there was an election of officers, Captain Buckley being promoted to the rank of major at that time. Assigned to the command of General Rosecrans, the Nineteenth was in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 7, being especially mentioned for its good conduct and bravery. Having enlisted for only ninety days, the Nineteenth Ohio was mustered out in July, 1861, but was immediately reorganized, many of the Akron men remaining. Its excellent conduct so long as it remained in service is a matter of national history. Major Buckley, at the expiration of the three months' service of the original Nineteenth, was made colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., serving with credit until physical disability forced him to leave the service in 1863. He died in Akron in 1868. Buckley Post, G. A. R., Akron's present organization of Civil War veterans, was named for him.

Of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., three companies, D, G and H, were composed largely of Summit County men. In 1862 the regiment, after some delays, got into active service under General Shields, and remained in the service until the close of the war. The Twenty-ninth was in the following battles, as well as many others, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and with Sherman on his march "from Atlanta to the Sea," remaining in service continuously for over four years. Akron, Middlebury and Portage contributed largely to the Twenty-ninth.

One company of the Sixty-fourth, O. V. I.,

Senator John Sherman's regiment, contained many Summit County men. This was Company G. The Sixty-fourth saw much fighting; among the battles in which it took part were the following: Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. The 238 survivors were mustered out at Victoria, Texas, December 3, 1865.

Those who remember Akron's part in the struggle of the North and the South, thrill at the name of the Sixth Ohio Battery, a section of which was made up of Akron and Summit County men. The Akron section was formed November 21, with Captain Cullen Bradley, an army officer of experience, in command, the other two commissioned officers being O. H. P. Ayres and A. P. Baldwin. The Sixth Ohio Battery saw much hard service, some special incidents in its career being its almost continuous fighting for 120 days in the siege of Atlanta, and its mention by General Howard for its accurate firing before Kenesaw. The battery was mustered out at Huntsville, Alabama, September 1, 1865.

In the gallant One Hundred and Fourth, O. V. I., Akron had nearly all of Company H, and was represented in several other companies. The regiment was formed in August, 1862. Captain Walter B. Scott commanded Company H. His immediate subordinates were First Lieutenant Hobart Ford and Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Shaw. The One Hundred and Fourth was under fire within a month, its first assignment being to head off General Kirby Smith's advance on Cincinnati. The first clash came near Covington, Kentucky, September 10, 1862, the Confederates being repulsed. Shortly after this the regiment went on guard duty at Frankfort, Kentucky. In February, 1863, it was relieved, and in September of the same year became a part of General Burnside's command. It took the Confederate arms and stores at the surrender at Cumberland Gap; it took an active part in the Atlanta campaign in 1864; had almost daily exchanges of the "courtesies of war" with Hood's men, near Nashville, and

captured eleven battle flags at the battle of Frankfort. It was a part of the Army of the Potomac and was detailed to receive the surrender of Johnston. Six hundred and forty survivors were mustered out at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, June 27, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I., like the One Hundred and Fourth, was formed at Massillon, in August, 1862, and went into the United States service in September. Companies C, G and I contained many Summit County men. It was assigned to various responsible duties, guarding prisoners, doing provost work, and in all things acquitting itself well until October, 1863, when on orders it joined General Roscerans at Chattanooga. Here part of the regiment was put into guerrilla warfare, and the remainder assigned to guard duty along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. In December, 1864, while engaged in guarding this railroad, being stationed in block houses, Companies C, F and G were captured by the enemy. Among the prisoners were two-thirds of the Summit County men in the regiment. Many of these Summit County prisoners, upon being exchanged for Confederates, near the close of the war, were unwilling participants in, and some of them victims, of the famous Sultana disaster. They were confined during their captivity at Andersonville and at Meridian, Mississippi. April 25, 1865, the exchange took place at Vicksburg, and the Summit County men, with some 2,000 others, were packed aboard the river steamer Sultana for transportation to Cincinnati on their way home. Shortly after leaving Memphis, past midnight of April 27, as the homeward-bound soldiers either slept upon the decks or lay awake thinking of their loved ones, and anticipating joyful reunions, one of the Sultana's boilers exploded, wrecking her and setting her afire, so that she burned to the water's edge. Half of her passengers were lost, either killed by the explosion, or drowned when they were hurled into the water. Thirty of the victims were Summit County men, though no Akronians are known to have lost their lives. The One Hundred and Fifteenth was assigned

to active and dangerous work at Murfreesboro, where it also performed garrison and guard duty for a time; it continued in the same kind of duty until mustered out at Cleveland at the close of the war. As provost marshal at Cincinnati, Captain Edward Buckingham, of Company I (an Akron man), was practically in command of the city during the Vallandigham affair. Lieutenant George S. Waterman, of Cincinnati, was shot and fatally wounded at Cincinnati by "Copperheads," as one of the incidents of that affair.

John Morgan and Kirby Smith, rebel raiders, caused Ohio much uneasiness in 1862. Cincinnati was threatened; all available troops were stationed near the border, but even then the presence of more defenders seemed advisable. So Governor Tod issued a call for volunteers to defend the borders of the state. His message, dated at Columbus, September 10, 1862, calling for the transportation of "all armed men that can be raised, immediately to Cincinnati," being responded to with commendable promptness by citizens in all walks of life. Akron and the vicinity sent two hundred. Many of them were "fearfully and wonderfully" armed and accoutered, but all had the fighting spirit. Some placed their faith in the old-fashioned rifles, with which they had picked squirrels out of Summit County trees in Summit County gullies, and the presence of this variety of arms caused the volunteer defenders of Cincinnati to be called "The Squirrel Hunters." When they arrived at Cincinnati, however, the enemy had retreated and the "Squirrel Hunters" returned to their homes, not having fired a shot. Daniel W. Storer was captain of the company from Akron and vicinity.

The Second Ohio Cavalry was recruited entirely in the Western Reserve, and three companies were largely made up of Akron men. Then as now, more sentiment attached to the cavalry branch of the service than to either artillery or infantry, and the career of the Second was watched closely from old Summit. The regiment began its existence late in 1861, Colonel Charles Donbleday being in

command. Among Akron men prominent in its affairs were George A. Purington, captain of Company A (promoted to be a colonel and afterwards entering the regular army), and Dudley Seward, who rose to be colonel of the Second before the war was over. The regiment joined General Porter in Missouri early in 1862, engaging in skirmish work against the guerrilla Quantrell soon after. It assisted in the capture of Fort Gibson and after about a year of active, wearing work on the border, returned east and was reorganized and re-equipped at Columbus. In 1863 it was in the pursuit and capture of Morgan, the rebel raider. In the same year it joined Rosecrans, engaging in numerous hot fights, seeing the hardest kind of service and gaining death and glory quite impartially. Half the command re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and fought, first under Burnside, and then with Sheridan, behaving brilliantly throughout, and taking part under this dashing commander in the last raid of the war, which resulted in the capture of Early's army. The Second was mustered out at Camp Chase September 11, 1865. It had marched 27,000 miles and took part in ninety-seven fights of various magnitudes.

In the First Ohio Light Artillery, formed in 1861, were two batteries composed largely of Akron and Summit County men, A, Captain Charles Cotter, of Middlebury, commanding, and D, Captain Andrew J. Konkle, of Cuyahoga Falls. The First immediately got into the fighting, first with McCook, then with Buell in Kentucky, again with McCook in 1863, doing fine work at Chickamauga, and, after re-enlisting as veterans, taking part in the entire Atlanta campaign. After making a record that was full of fight, it ended its service in Texas, when the war ended, and was mustered out at Cleveland, having traveled 6,000 miles and fought the enemy thirty-nine times.

Akron was represented honorably in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I., a German regiment, organized by Colonel Valentine Bausenwein in 1861, which remained in the service till the close of the war, taking part

in some of the greatest battles fought in the four years.

The One Hundred and Seventh O. V. I., also a German regiment, was organized in 1862. It contained Akron men, among them being Captain George Billow, the well-known local undertaker. The local men were in Company I. The One Hundred and Seventh fought under General Franz Sigel, and lost 42 per cent of its men in the Gettysburg campaign. It was mustered out at Charleston, South Carolina, July 10, 1865. Among other fights in which it took part may be mentioned Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Sumterville and Swift Creek.

A handful of Akron men were members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, O. V. I., the third German regiment organized in Ohio.

In the Ninth Ohio Battery the following Akron men played their parts in the war: Robert Cahill, Adam France, Charles Gifford, Martin Heiser, F. A. Patton, Frederick Potter, Caleb Williams, Thomas Williams and C. O. Rockwell.

The Sixty-seventh O. V. I. was the vehicle that started the late General A. C. Voris on his way toward the military eminence which he attained during the war. He and two other Akron men, C. W. Bucher and C. A. Lantz, were, however, the only local representatives in that famous command. When the war broke out, Hon. A. C. Voris was a representative in Ohio's General Assembly. He enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I. Soon after he received a second lieutenant's commission and left the Twenty-ninth to help form the Sixty-seventh, being elected lieutenant-colonel when the regiment was organized. In 1862 he became colonel and entered upon a series of events which stamped him as a man of dashing courage, and paved the way to the promotions which he earned so hardly and deserved so richly. He was made a major-general in 1865, after a life of real leadership, plenty of fighting and wounds and great glory. General Voris was one of Akron's most distinguished soldiers in the Civil War.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, O. N. G., composed of "100 day men," contained a host of Summit County men. Its service consisted of guarding the capitol at Washington in 1864, and, although it took part in no battles, several of the local men died of disease. The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth was mustered out at Cleveland, August 27, 1864.

Akron was represented by a half-dozen soldiers, including Captain Josiah J. Wright, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., organized August 10, 1863, and mustered out in March, 1864.

Several Summit County men were also in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, O. V. I., Ohio's last complete regimental contribution to the Civil War.

The service of Ulysses L. Marvin was unique, as he was probably Akron's only officer of colored troops between 1861 and 1865. He enlisted in 1862 as a private in the One Hundred and Fifteenth O. V. I., was commissioned a lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Colored Infantry in 1863, took part in the Peninsula campaign, was promoted to captain during the siege of Richmond, was at the final surrender of the Confederate army at Raleigh, N. C., was brevetted major at the close of the war and made judge advocate on the staff of General Paine.

Another Akron soldier who won promotion was George T. Perkins. He was a volunteer in 1861, joining the Nineteenth Regiment, O. V. I., as a second lieutenant. In August, 1862, he enlisted for three years as a major of the One Hundred and Fifth. This regiment has a glorious history. Major Perkins was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1863 and colonel in 1864. He served until the end of the war.

Among other regiments besides those which have been mentioned, in which Akron's soldiers fought during the Civil War, were the following: Forty-second O. V. I., Eighty-fourth O. V. I., One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth O. V. I., One Hundred and Eighty-eighth O. V. I., One Hundred and Seventy-seventh O. V. I., Seventy-sixth O. V. I., Sev-

enty-fifth O. V. I., Twenty-fourth O. V. I., Sixteenth O. V. I., Twenty-fifth O. V. I., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth O. V. I., and many others.

Thus far the reader has followed in brief fashion the fortunes of those who went to the front, those who smelled the powder, faced the bullets, endured the discomforts and the dangers of camp, march and battle. All through the Civil War, however, Akron and Summit County had a full share of heroes and heroines who worked, not on the firing line, but right here at home. The departure of so many men from this city and surrounding territory left hundreds of families to be provided for. And the boys at the front *must* have comforts and necessities, and money and hospital supplies. Patriotic citizens, unable to enlist themselves, gave fortune after fortune to the cause. In the later days of the war there were the drafts to encourage. And all through the great struggle Akron women prayed and worked, and their toil and their unceasing interest gave many a dying soldier a moment of comfort and made many a forced march endurable. The women of Akron did their full share toward the preservation of the Union.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

After the Civil War there was a natural return to the pursuits of peace. Akron's cemeteries contained numerous green, yet grim, reminders of the thing that had been. There were aching hearts in numberless homes, yet time applied its healing lotion, and the deeper wounds in human hearts were eventually healed, so far as such wounds may be. For a full generation there was peace. The militia man was the only reminder of war to be met with frequently in the flesh.

Under the militia law passed by the legislature in 1870, interest in citizen soldiery, which had lagged considerably after the war, was revived. In 1875 the "Porter Zouaves" were organized, under command of Henry Porter, a veteran soldier. Shortly afterward the organization changed its name to "Bierce

Cadets," in honor of the late General Lucius V. Bierce, who had backed the organization financially. M. W. Santry was the first captain under the reorganization.

In the same year the "Akron City Guards" were organized, many of the members being veterans. D. W. Thomas was the first captain and the official membership was thirty-seven. A new election was held January 3, 1876, D. W. Thomas being re-elected.

These two organizations saw some strike and riot service within a reasonably short time. Both companies were included in the Ninth Regiment, when organized in 1877, and the first regimental encampment was held in Akron in October, 1877. Captain Thomas of the City Guards was the regiment's first colonel.

In 1878 the Ninth was merged into the Eighth Regiment, and the City Guards, which had become Company A of the Ninth, now became Company B of the Eighth. Company B continues till this day. Colonel Thomas took command of the regiment by reason of his rank, being succeeded by Colonel A. L. Conger, and then by George R. Gyger, of Alliance, in 1891. The regiment was frequently called upon for strike duty, riot duty and annual encampments, until 1898, when a war cloud again appeared above the horizon and the stirring scenes of 1861 were, in a measure, repeated.

Akron was also represented in the artillery branch of the Ohio militia for many years. The Sixth Battery, O. N. G., was formed in 1877. Joseph C. Ewart was the first captain. The organization thrived from the beginning. In 1886 a regiment of Ohio artillery was formed, and the Sixth Battery became Battery F, First Regiment, O. N. G., retaining that designation until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. This organization was called upon for important services and invariably acquitted itself in soldierly fashion.

Unique in Akron's citizen army was "Company Buchtel," composed of veterans of the German army, who organized in Akron in 1883, with a membership of twenty-five. Its

first captain was Paul E. Werner. The company retained its identity for a number of years. It was named after the late John R. Buchtel, who assisted the organization financially at the beginning.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

War with Spain was declared April 21, 1898. There was little fighting; peace returned after a few months, so far as the Cuban campaign was concerned, yet it was a deadly campaign. When President McKinley called for volunteers, Akron boys responded as promptly and as patriotically as many of their fathers had done in 1861. The two local military organizations, Company B of the Eighth Infantry, O. N. G., Captain H. O. Feederle, commanding, and Battery F, First Regiment Light Artillery, O. N. G., volunteered as one man. The infantrymen were accepted. The artillerymen were not taken on the first call. There was a special reason for the acceptance of the one organization over the other. The home of President McKinley was in Canton, and that city was represented by three companies, F, L and I, in the Eighth Regiment. It was a matter of considerable gratification to the President that the boys from his home and regiment of which they were members (including Akron and Company B) should be among the first to respond to his call for troops. He demonstrated his appreciation of that promptness by accepting the proffered services immediately. Moreover, the Eighth was at that time considered one of the most compact and best drilled bodies of citizen troops in Ohio.

The regiment, consisting of twelve companies, was mobilized at Akron, April 26, 1898, and then embarked for Columbus, where it was drilled thoroughly and on May 13th was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States as Company B, Eighth O. V. I. Colonel C. V. Hard, of Wooster, was in command of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dick, of Akron, since commander-in-chief of the Ohio guard, being second to Colonel Hard under that organization. Company

B was a part of the Third Battalion, commanded by Major C. C. Weybreeht, of Alliance. On May 16th the Eighth proceeded to Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Virginia, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, under Brigadier-General George A. Garretson, of Cleveland. Here, under the sun of Virginia the regiment was prepared for service in the tropics, attracting much attention from visitors from Washington by reason of its designation as "The President's Own," and the fact that two nephews of President McKinley were enlisted in Canton companies.

On July 4 the Eighth was ordered to Cuba to re-enforce General Shafter before Santiago. A quick run was made from Camp Alger to New York and on the evening of July 6 the regiment, on board of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul (Capt. Sigsbee), steamed out of New York harbor, bound for Cuba. Five days later they arrived off Santiago, and were landed in small boats at Siboney. One battalion was landed that night and the remainder the next day. One hundred rounds of ammunition and three days' rations were issued, and the march inland began.

On July 13 the Third Battalion, including Company B, was detached from the remainder of the regiment for special guard duty and did not rejoin the main body until the time came for departure for the United States. The surrender of Santiago came almost simultaneously with this detail, and the long wait and the battle with sickness began, ending in the embarkation of the regiment at Santiago, August 18. The Eighth was taken to Montauk Point, Long Island, whence, after a rest, the health of the men being extremely bad, the various companies returned home September 6. After sixty days' furlough, the Eighth was mustered out at Wooster, Ohio, November 10. The regiment lost seventy-two men by death between the muster in and the muster out, yet did not fire a single shot. Company B's death roll during that time numbered eight.

Shortly after the muster out, the company

was reorganized as a militia company, and continues as such today. Its present officers are: Captain, William E. Walkup; first lieutenant, Royal A. Walkup; second lieutenant, Austin B. Hanscom. The Eighth Regiment Band, composed mostly of Akron musicians, accompanied the Eighth Regiment on the expedition to Cuba.

Though Battery F's offer of its services came just too late to be available under President McKinley's first call for volunteers, that organization was later mustered into the service of the United States and did its part faithfully and well in the War with Spain.

The Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed of the militia organization remaining after Ohio's quota of the first call troops had been filled. It contained naval militia, light artillery, engineers and infantry, all organized as infantry for the purposes of the campaign. The regiment was formed in response to President McKinley's second call for volunteers, Battery F repeating its offer and cheerfully giving up its heavy guns and shouldering Springfield rifles in compliance with the conditions governing acceptance. The organization retained its letter, becoming Company F. Mobilization was at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, June 25th, the company being mustered into the United States service July 7th, with the following officers: Captain, Herman Werner; first lieutenant, John M. Straub; second lieutenant, J. P. Caldwell (afterwards transferred to signal service); second lieutenant, Ora F. Wise. Uniforms were issued to the regiment on July 13th. On August 18th the regiment was ordered to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pennsylvania, where it became a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, under command of General Graham. Here the Tenth remained until November 12th, when it was ordered to Augusta, Georgia. At this place "Camp Young" had been established, this name being afterward changed to "Camp MacKenzie." The Tenth remained at Camp MacKenzie until March 23rd, when it was mustered out.

The members of Company F returned to Akron and about two weeks later as a company became a part of the Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., of which regiment Company F still forms a part, its present commanding officer being Captain William F. Yontz. Six mem-

bers of the company died of disease during the service in 1898.

Akron sent her full share of soldiers to the Philippines, both in 1898 and later; many are still in that service; others have returned home and taken up the pursuits of peace.

CHAPTER XVII

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

As the reader runs through the long list of secret societies, and other bodies of men and women united for a common cause, which have existed and prospered in Summit County, almost from its very earliest time, he cannot fail to be impressed with the truth that the spirit of brotherhood has, indeed, been very strong in this community. Today, there are many lodges whose membership rises as high as 400 and 500. Two fraternities with national plans, The Pathfinders, and The Chevaliers, had their origin here. There is not a single fraternity of any prominence whatsoever that is not represented in Summit County. In addition, there are innumerable non-secret organizations for every conceivable purpose. The last ten years have been remarkable for the growth of the club idea among the women of the county. The women's clubs of Akron are an important factor of the daily life of that city. Nearly every church has its men's club or its boys' brigade and other associations of its members. Many workingmen are members of trades unions. The farmers have organized granges, horticultural societies and neighborhood clubs. The Summit County citizen who has not "joined" something is, indeed, a rarity.

MASONS.

The first lodge of any secret society to be formed within the county was Akron Lodge, No. 83, of the Free and Accepted Masons. Its charter was granted October 21, 1841. Its first master of the lodge was Hon. R. P. Spaulding. He was succeeded in 1842 by Gen. L. V. Bierce who held the office until 1850. Dr. S. W. Bartges then assumed the chair for four

years. Other distinguished masters of this lodge were C. A. Collins, Dr. Thomas McEbright, Hon. S. C. Williamson, R. P. Marvin, B. B. Battles and A. P. Baldwin. It has had two past grand masters in L. V. Bierce and Frank S. Harmon. It now numbers 433 members and is officered (1907) as follows: Oriando W. Groff, master; John Crisp, senior warden; James R. Cameron, junior warden; A. C. Rohrbacher, treasurer; A. E. Roach, secretary; M. E. Fasnacht, senior deacon; William A. Sackett, junior deacon; Harry F. Runyeon, tyler; Ernest C. Housel, chaplain; W. E. Wangle, marshal; C. Weaver and W. Boesehe, stewards; H. T. Budd, J. M. Weidner and R. A. Walkup, prudential committee; and George N. Hawkins, assistant secretary.

Washington Chapter No. 25 Royal Arch Masons, was established October 25th, 1841. In 1907 its membership was 454. Its present officers are: D. W. Holloway, high priest; H. T. Budd, king; W. B. Baldwin, scribe; O. W. Groff, captain; W. A. Sackett, principal sojourner; O. A. Nelson, treasurer; W. E. Waugh, secretary; C. A. Dixon, R. A. captain; F. A. Clapsadel, G. M., 3rd Vail; E. C. Housel, G. M., 2d Vail; R. R. Peeples, G. M., 1st Vail; H. F. Runyeon, guard; Ira A. Priest, chaplain; Geo. W. Shick, M. of C. & D. of M.; Judson Thomas, Geo. W. Shick, and Joseph Kolb, prudential committee; and R. A. Walkup and Charles Meier, stewards.

The next Masonic body to be established was Akron Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar. The commandery officers for 1907 are: C. S. Eddy, eminent commander; C. C. Benner, general; H. J. Blackburn, captain; E. W. Shiner, senior warden; A. A. Kohler,

junior warden; R. F. Palmer, prelate; John Motz, treasurer; Bela B. Clark, recorder; W. H. Douglas, standard bearer; Robert Wilson, sword bearer; C. W. Wickline, warder; H. F. Runyeon, sentinel; Geo. W. Shick, M. of C.; E. E. Morse, H. T. Budd, and H. M. Hagelbarger, guards; W. F. Laubach, G. H. Dunn, and A. W. Hawkins, prudential committee; O. W. Groff, electrician; and Frank Farst, organist.

The next Masonic body to be established was Adoniram Lodge, No. 517, F. & A. M., the charter for which was granted October 16th, 1878. Its officers in 1907 are: H. J. Blackburn, master; Lee R. Knight, senior warden; J. S. Lowman, junior warden; Geo. W. Shick, treasurer; Norman C. Nelson, secretary; H. H. Garman, senior deacon; C. A. Dixon, junior deacon; A. T. Kingsbury, chaplain; H. R. Tucker, tyler; E. E. Morse and C. S. Hiddleston, stewards; W. B. Baldwin, marshal; and F. M. Cooke, J. A. Palmer and D. W. Holloway, prudential committee. In the list of past masters of this lodge appears the name of Henry Perkins, who held the master's chair for four years.

Akron Council, No. 80, R. & S. M., was organized September 28, 1897. At the present time it has 175 members. Its officers are: C. W. Wickline, T. I. M.; O. W. Groff, D. I. M.; H. T. Budd, P. C. W.; Geo. L. Curtice, treasurer; W. E. Waugh, recorder; W. A. Sackett, captain; E. E. Morse, conductor; C. A. Dixon, steward; H. F. Runyeon, sentinel; Judson Thomas and R. B. Wilson, auditing committee; Geo. W. Billow, chaplain; Geo. W. Shick, marshal; and W. F. Farst, musical director.

The Akron Masonic Relief Association was incorporated February 13th, 1883. Its object is to provide a fund for funeral and other immediate expenses in the event of the death of one of its members. All master masons in good standing under sixty years of age are eligible to membership. George Billow is president; John Crisp, vice-president; Geo. W. Shick, treasurer; W. E. Waugh, secretary; and O. W. Groff, C. C. Benner, Judson Thom-

as, D. W. Holloway, C. W. Wickline, all of Akron; A. A. Cahoon, of Wadsworth; C. E. Buss, of Hudson; T. J. Davies, of Barberton; Fred Bolich, of Cuyahoga Falls; and A. B. Young, of Kent; are the board of directors.

The Akron Masonic Temple Company was incorporated May 9, 1893. Its officers are Geo. Billow, president; P. W. Leavitt, vice-president; W. A. McClellan, treasurer; A. E. Roach, secretary; and R. M. Pillmore, P. W. Leavitt, Geo. W. Shick, W. A. McClellan, John Crisp, John Motz and George Billow, directors.

The Masonic Club of Akron, Ohio, was incorporated November 27, 1899. Its object is to promote and cultivate social and fraternal relations among its members and also to provide amusement for the members' wives and daughters. It maintains very well appointed club rooms on the second floor of the Masonic Temple. Its officers for 1907 are: F. M. Cooke, president; C. W. Wickline, vice-president; Bela B. Clark, secretary; John Crisp, treasurer; and H. T. Budd, J. W. Kelly and D. W. Holloway, directors. It has 309 members at present.

Many Akron Masons are also members of the Society of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and of Al Koran Temple, nobles of the Mystic Shrine which is located in Cleveland, Ohio.

I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows were not far behind the Masons in establishing their first lodge in Summit County. On September 16, 1845, Edward Rawson and eight others acting as charter members instituted Summit Lodge, No. 50, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This lodge has an unbroken record of prosperity since that early day. Its officers in 1907 are: Noble Grand, R. A. Porter; vice-grand, Charles P. Gregory; recording secretary, William F. Chandler; financial secretary, Frank T. Hoffman; treasurer, Perry A. Krisher; trustees, W. H. McBarnes, A. C. Bachtel and H. W. Haupt; relief committee, Henry Bollinger.



I. O. O. F. BUILDING, AKRON



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AKRON



DOBSON BUILDING, AKRON



FLATIRON BUILDING, AKRON

The second lodge was Akron Lodge, No. 547, I. O. O. F., which was instituted July 9, 1873. Among its charter members were John J. Wagoner, Aaron Wagoner, R. P. Marvin, H. J. Church, Charles L. Brown, John Memmer, John H. Auble, D. W. Thomas and T. W. McGilliudy. Its officers in 1907 are: Noble grand, A. P. Myers; vice-grand, E. B. Anderson; secretary, C. B. Quine; treasurer, Charles Warner; trustees, E. W. Stuart, A. W. Hawkins and W. J. Coney; relief committee, A. K. Fouser.

Nemo Lodge, No. 746, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1886, by Richard Bacon, grand master. Among its charter members were H. G. Canfield, P. H. Hoffman, E. Colloredo, A. A. Bartlett, A. G. Keck, P. W. Leavitt, C. W. Kline, Jacob Koplin, Robert Guillet, and D. R. Bunn. Its officers for 1907 are: Noble grand, H. R. Wells; vice-grand, Harvey Parker; recording secretary, F. G. Smith; financial secretary, J. H. Wagoner; treasurer, William H. Rook, Sr.; trustees, F. G. Marsh, A. G. Keck and W. F. Payne.

Granite Lodge, No. 522, I. O. O. F., is the German lodge and is located in fine lodge rooms in the Kaiser Block. East Akron is also represented in Odd Fellowship, having a lodge named Apollo Lodge. In Cuyahoga Falls there are Howard Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., and Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F., Elh 227. The total membership of the five Akron lodges in 1907 was 1400.

The greatest event in the history of Odd Fellowship in Summit County was the dedication of the magnificent New Temple on South Main Street in Akron. The building is one of the finest in the city and consists of eight stories and a tower. It was dedicated with due ceremony on April 2, 1895. It was built by the Akron Odd Fellows Temple Company. The first board of officers were: President, A. C. Bachtel; vice-president, Lewis Bullinger; secretary, A. G. Keck; treasurer, Mason Chapman. The officers of the Temple Company for 1907 are: President, John Memmer; vice-president, W. H. Lohr; secretary, A. G. Keck; treasurer, A. W. Hawkins.

OTHER ORDERS.

The other orders represented in Akron are the following: Buckley Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, organized in March, 1867, of which Major H. A. Kasson is now commander. Woman's Relief Corps, Buckley Corps, No. 23, Union Veteran's Legion, Abraham Lincoln Command, No. 1; Women's Veteran Relief Union, No. 2; Sons of Veterans, Akron Camp, No. 27; Ladies' Aid Society, No. 8, Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans; Knights of Honor, Acme Lodge and Spartan Lodge; National Union, Diamond Council, 48; American Legion of Honor, Akron Council, No. 248; Knights and Ladies of Honor, Agenda Lodge, No. 310 and Akron Lodge No. 2518; Royal Arcanum, Provident Council, No. 16; Protected Home Circle, Akron Circle, No. 54 and Summit Circle No. 565; The Maccabees, Akron Tent, No. 26, Leon Tent, No. 282, Charity Tent, No. 538 and Unity Division, Uniformed Rank, No. 14; Ladies of the Maccabees, Busy Bee Hive No. 35, Protective Hive No. 60, Independent Hive No. 147, Favorite Hive No. 164; Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 363; Sons of St. George, Akron Lodge No. 180; Daughters of St. George, Ganter Lodge No. 18; Foresters of America, Court Akron No. 42, and Court Summit City No. 24; Independent Order of Foresters, Court Pride No. 356 and Court Portage Path No. 4470; Companions of the Forest, Pride of Akron Circle, No. 220; Royal Neighbors of America, Puritan Camp No. 1746 and Evening Star Camp; Independent Order of Red Men, Saranae Tribe No. 141, and Ogaretta Council No. 29. Modern Woodmen of America, Akron Camp, 4334, Security Camp, No. 4937, and Welcome Camp. The Pathfinders, Akron Lodge No. 1, and Acme Lodge No. 135. National Protection and Acme, Akron Legion, No. 712. Junior Order United American Mechanics, Commodore Perry Council No. 209, Daughters of Liberty, Columbia Council, No. 21, Independent Order of Heptasophis, Akron Conclave, 713, Order of Ben Hur, Antioch Court No. 11.

Knights and Ladies of Security, Summit Council No. 661 and Liberty Council, No. 1356, Independent Order of the Red Cross, Teutonic Commandery No. 25. United Commercial Travellers, Akron Council No. 87. Royal Templars, Summit Council No. 36. Fraternal Order of Eagles, Akron Aerie 555. Court of Honor, Akron District Court, No. 238. Royal League, Akron Council No. 243. Home Guards of America, Akron Home No. 47. American Insurance Union, Akron Chapter No. 175. Knights of Columbus, Akron Council No. 547. Knights of St. John, Akron Commandery No. 42 and St. George Commandery No. 6. Catholic Knights of America, St. Vincent's Branch No. 227. Catholic Knights of Ohio, St. Mary's Branch No. 21. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, and Ladies' Auxiliary. Father Mathew Temperance Society, No. 1621. Catholic Ladies of Ohio, St. Rose Branch, No. 5. Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, Gibbons Branch No. 14. St. Bernard's Branch 37. and St. Mary's Branch No. 78. Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, St. Mary's Branch No. 180. National Association of Stationary Engineers, Akron Section No. 28. The Order of Mutual Protection. Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, Western Reserve Lodge, No. 1. Daughters of Jerusalem, Ida May Council No. 12. United Order of True Reformers, Superior Fountain 1311, and Akron Star 1910.

The principal non-secret organizations are the following: German Club, Akron Liedertafel, Akron Turnverein, Thalia Unterstuetzung's Verein, Landwehr Society, Akron Saengerbund, Gruetli Society, Saxony Beneficial Association. German Military Society, Young Men's Hebrew Association, St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, St. Bernard's Benevolent Society, Alsace-Lorraine Benevolent Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Young Women's Christian Association, Young

Men's Christian Association, Elks Club, Kirkwood Club, Masonic Club, Odd Fellows Club, Akron Camera Club, Akron Dental Society, Portage Path Canoe Club, Akron Bar Association, Celsus Club, Summit County Clinical Society, Summit County Medical Society, and many others.

In Barberton, many orders are represented by lodges as follows: Free and Accepted Masons, National Lodge No. 568; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Pharos Lodge No. 863; Daughters of Rebecca, Summit Lodge No. 603; Knights of Pythias, Barberton Lodge No. 468; Modern Woodmen of America, Alpha Camp No. 3206; Knights of the Maccabees, Barberton Tent 114; Ladies of the Maccabees, Lake Anne Hive, No. 104; Independent Order of Red Men, Katonka Tribe, No. 218 and Pocahontas Council; Woodmen of the World, Magic City Camp No. 136; Pathfinders, Barberton Lodge No. 5; Independent Order of Foresters, Lodge 4058; C. M. B. A. Branch 55; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Barberton Lodge No. 982; Fraternal Order of Eagles, Barberton Aerie, No. 562; Ancient Order of Hibernians, Barberton Branch; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Daniel Webster Council No. 161; Barberton Cadets and Daughters of America.

In Cuyahoga Falls the principal organizations are the following: Free and Accepted Masons, Star Lodge No. 187; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Howard Lodge No. 62; Royal Arcanum, Enterprise Council No. 234; National Union, Security Council, No. 51; Knights of Pythias, Pavonia Lodge No. 301; Grand Army of the Republic, Eddie Post No. 37; Sons of Veterans, Wood Camp No. 63; Good Templars, Lodge No. 59; Daughters of Rebecca, Elm Lodge, No. 227; Protected Home Circle Glen No. 85; Pythian Sisterhood, Ivy Lodge No. 8; The Public Library Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and others.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

North Akron was founded by a doctor. The prosperous and busy Akron of today is due more to the restless energy of Eliakim Crosby, M. D., than to any other factor. Since his time, the medical profession have not been content to busy themselves with pills and fevers alone, but have been active in an extraordinary degree, in the civil, business and social life of the community. The first two large additions to the city were those planned and executed by physicians: Dr. S. H. Coburn and Dr. S. W. Bartges. Two of the important streets of the city have been named after them. The founder of one of Akron's largest manufacturing—perhaps the largest—was Dr. B. F. Goodrich, from whom the B. F. Goodrich Company takes its name. The profession has also been prominent in the City Council, the Board of Education and Public Library affairs.

There is very little on record concerning the early physicians of the county. Who was the first to regularly practice medicine in Summit County is a matter of dispute. Dr. Crosby was practicing in Middlebury in 1820; Dr. Joseph Cole began his practice in 1826, removing to Akron in 1827. Other early physicians were Elijah Hanchett, Titus Chapman, Theodore Richmond, E. F. Bryan, H. A. Ackley, D. D. Evans, W. T. Huntington and Edwin Angel. Perhaps, the very oldest residents now living will recall the names of Drs. E. L. Munger, Elijah Curtis, A. Kilbourn and Wareham West. Of all these early physicians there is only one whose name is familiar to posterity: It is that of Dr. Eliakim Crosby. It is perpetuated in the names of Crosby school, Crosby street and the Crosby Race. He was born in Litchfield, Con-

necticut, March 2, 1779, studied medicine in Buffalo, N. Y.; began his professional career in Canada, where he also married; served in the American army in the war of 1812, as a surgeon; and, in 1820, moved to Ohio and resumed the practice of medicine in Middlebury, now a part of the city of Akron. In 1826 he formed the partnership of Crosby and Chittenden, contractors. From that time on his gigantic business affairs claimed his attention almost exclusively, and what practice of medicine he did was merely incidental. His next business venture was the operation of the Cuyahoga Furnace for the reduction of the local iron ores. Then in rapid succession he took on the manufacture of agricultural implements, the operation of a saw mill, and lastly, a grist mill. Finally in 1831, came his great scheme for the hydraulic canal and the founding of the village of Cascade, which are fully described in another chapter of this history. In 1836, he started the "Portage Canal and Manufacturing Company" project, a gigantic undertaking, but one which ended disastrously. He lost his entire fortune in this disaster, and evidently his fine spirit was crushed by the completeness of the failure, for we hear of him no more in connection with any additional schemes. Upon the celebration of the completion of the Crosby Race, May 29, 1844, this was the one sentiment of the entire community as voiced by the chairman of the meeting, namely, "Dr. Eliakim Crosby: The noble projector and efficient executive of the great enterprise this day successfully accomplished, of introducing the waters of the Great Cuyahoga River to Akron by land. Of his noble and persevering spirit of enterprise, his fellow citizens are justly proud." The tribute

was as deserved as it was fitting. Dr. Crosby's wife, whom he married in Canada in 1810, died in Akron, October 13, 1830. Seven children had been born to them. He was twice subsequently married. In 1853 he moved with his family to Wisconsin, near the city of Green Bay, where he died September 2, 1854, in the 76th year of his life. Akron owes much to Dr. Crosby. We should pause once in each year and pay a tribute of respect to his memory. In the 30's and 40's the Crosby family was easily the foremost in the village, in every sphere of activity. The Doctor was not only foremost in the work of founding the city and establishing its business enterprises but he was active in every good work. One is compelled to admire that restless energy, that magnificent spirit of activity, that was his first characteristic. If Akron should ever have a "Founder's Day" in its list of Anniversary Days, the largest part of the celebration will be the recalling of the works of this early physician.

Dr. Joseph Cole was born in Winfield, New York, September 17, 1795, graduated in medicine in 1825 and began the practice of his profession in Old Portage in 1826. The next year he moved to Akron where he built up a very large practice. He took a leading part in formulating local sentiment in favor of the Temperance and Anti-Slavery movements. He aided in securing the Akron School Law, and served on the Akron Board of Education in 1847. Dr. Cole died October 28, 1861, in the 67th year of his life.

Dr. Elias W. Howard, another of the most prominent of the early physicians, was born in Andover, Vermont, April 14, 1816; studied and was graduated in medicine; and came to Akron in 1839. Here he enjoyed a large general practice for more than fifty years. Dr. Howard served many years in the 70's on the Board of Education, the City Council and the Board of Health. In 1875 he was president of the Council. He was one of the founders of the Summit County Medical Society and was a member of many other medical societies. He was married in 1840 to Elizabeth Chittenden, who bore him two sons: Dr. H. C. How-

ard and Frank D. Howard. Dr. E. W. Howard died August 9, 1890.

Dr. Amos Wright was the first white male child born in Tallmadge. He was born October 8, 1808. His parents were natives of Connecticut. His father was a practicing physician, and he read medicine in his father's office and also attended lectures in New Haven, Connecticut. He began his practice in Tallmadge in 1833 and continued his ministrations until his death, more than sixty years of active practice. He was married to Clemence C. Fenn, of Tallmadge, March 31, 1831. Nine children were born to them.

Dr. Mendall Jewett was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, on September 4, 1815; moved to Portage County in 1836; was graduated from Western Reserve Medical College with the class of 1839, and began the practice of his profession in Mogadore in the autumn of that year. In the 50's he was elected to the State Legislature and served four years. He was a strong advocate of temperance and a bitter foe of slavery. He was much interested in education, horticulture and scientific matters, and the city owes much to his activity in worthy causes. He moved to Middlebury in 1858 and continued his practice until the time of his death. He was married to Cordelia H. Kent, on June 14, 1839.

Dr. Stephen H. Coburn, the father of Mrs. J. A. Kohler, was one of the most prominent citizens of Akron during the period 1850-1880. He was born in Hillsdale, New York, December 29, 1809; studied medicine and began his practice in Massachusetts; moved to Akron in 1848 and for many years enjoyed a large practice as a homeopathic physician. He was married to Adeline Myers, May 15, 1839. Soon after coming to Akron he became interested in several business concerns, and was very successful. He made large investments in real estate and platted a large tract in the southwestern part of the city, which is still known as the Coburn allotment. Coburn Street, in that portion of the city, was named for him. He died June 12, 1888, at the age of 78 years.

Another early Akron physician who made considerable money in his real estate ventures was Dr. Samuel W. Bartges, who was born in Mifflinsburg, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1814. Upon completing his medical studies in 1842, he commenced practice in Akron, and soon enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. The Bartges allotment and the Bartges-Mallison allotment were both laid out by him and were big successes. They now constitute a substantial portion of the city. Dr. Bartges was married to Catherine A. Crump in 1835. He died November 24, 1882, aged 68 years, leaving a widow and three children.

The kindly face of Dr. Daniel A. Scott will be recalled by all old Akron residents. He was born in Cadiz, Ohio, May 4, 1821; was graduated in medicine and commenced practice in Akron in 1848. He was soon in command of a large practice, which he continued to look after until the day of his death—January 23, 1890. During the last four years of his life he was a member of the Akron Board of Health.

Many of us in Akron have reason to be thankful for the skill and patient care uniformly exercised by Dr. Thomas McBright toward his large circle of patients during his long professional career. He came to Akron in November, 1864, upon the mustering out of the 166th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had served as an Army Surgeon continuously since 1861. Dr. McBright was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1824. His parents soon removed to Ohio where he received his education in Norwalk Academy and Ohio Wesleyan University. Graduated in medicine in 1851 he commenced active practice at once. In 1857 he moved to Millersburg. When the Civil War broke out, he offered his services to his country, and for three years rendered splendid service as an army surgeon. In 1864 he was appointed colonel of the 166th Regiment. Dr. McBright was married to Nancy Liggett, of Millersburg, on the 16th day of June, 1853. Until the time of his death, Dr. McBright took an intense interest in public affairs, especially those con-

cerning education. His strong public spirit is shown by the fact that he served more than fourteen years as a member of the Akron Board of Education, some of the time as its president. The next public school building should be named for him.

Another of the early doctors who was also greatly interested in Akron school affairs and for whom the Bowen School on North Broadway was named, was Dr. William Bowen. He was born in New York, July 3, 1805, and about 1825 moved to Ohio, locating in Canton. He taught school and studied medicine there until 1832, when he commenced practice in Doylestown, Ohio. In 1836 he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College and resumed his practice, locating first in Canton and later in Massillon. In 1857 he came to Akron and soon won a large practice. In 1830 he was married to Huldah M. Chittenden. Nine children were born to them, one of whom married Dr. A. E. Foltz, of Akron. Dr. Bowen served for many years as a member of the Akron Board of Education, part of the time as its president. While living in Massillon he published a journal called "The Free School Clarion" in the interests of education.

Dr. Byron S. Chase was born in Vermont, January 9, 1834. About 1856 he came to Akron and studied medicine with Dr. E. W. Howard. He finished his medical education at Michigan University and began his active practice in Akron. Upon the advent of the Civil War, he was appointed surgeon of the 16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully throughout the whole war period. In 1865 he resumed his practice in Akron. In 1863 he was married to Henrietta Sabin. Four children were born to them, the eldest of whom is Dr. William S. Chase, a successful practicing physician of Akron at the present time. Dr. Chase, the elder, died February 23, 1878, at the early age of forty-four years.

Dr. Elizur Hitchcock was born in Tallmadge, Ohio, August 15, 1832; graduated at Yale in 1854; received his medical education at the University of Michigan and the Western Reserve Medical School; practiced two

years, and then entered the Union Army as surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1870 he came to Akron and practiced successfully until his death a few years ago. In November, 1861, he was married to Hattie Reed, who died in 1864. He afterward married Lucretia Kellogg, who bore him two children, Hal. K. Hitchcock, an electrical engineer of Pittsburg, and Lucius W. Hitchcock,, the artist, now living near New York City.

Dr. William C. Jacobs probably enjoyed the confidence of a larger circle of patients and friends than any other physician who ever practiced in Summit County. His death a year or two ago was lamented throughout the county. He was an earnest, honest, straight-forward and plain-spoken man whom everyone who knew him loved for his fine qualities. He was born in Lima, Ohio, February 26, 1840; was educated for the Navy, but resigned from the Academy at Annapolis to study medicine. In Annapolis he was a schoolmate of Admirals Schley and Sampson. He was graduated from Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, with the class of 1862. He immediately joined the Union Army as a surgeon and served until the close of the war. He was connected with the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and the Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He came to Akron in October, 1865, and commenced to practice medicine and surgery. He was one of the chief workers in founding the Akron City Hospital, and at the time of his death was Chief of the General Staff of that institution. Dr. Jacobs was twice married, his first wife being Hulda M. Hill, to whom one child was born, Dr. Harold Hill Jacobs, at present a successful and respected surgeon of Akron and the head of the City Hospital.

Dr. James H. Peterson came to Akron in 1854 and was one of the earliest practitioners of dentistry in Summit County. He was born in New Brunswick in 1830 and passed his early years in Buffalo, New York. In November, 1855, he married Caroline Van Eyra, of Akron. The eldest of their three children is

the wife of Senator Charles Dick. Up to the time of his death, Dr. Peterson gave much attention to public affairs and rendered valuable service in behalf of the general welfare.

Dr. Mason Chapman, who came to Akron in 1865, was another successful dentist who took a deep interest in municipal affairs, serving in the '70s as a member of the Akron City Council.

Dr. John W. Lyder, now rounding out a successful career as dentist, came to Akron in April, 1870. He has been very much interested in Horticultural and Agricultural development, and has been of much service to those interests during his residence in Summit County. Other physicians who came to Akron just after the close of the Civil War and to whom this community is much indebted both for the unselfish and faithful practice of their profession, and their untiring zeal in public affairs, are Dr. Warren J. Underwood, the father of the present Dr. Edward S. Underwood; Dr. A. C. Belden, who met an untimely death by accident, December 11, 1890; Dr. Abner E. Foltz, the father of the present Dr. Esgar B. Foltz; Dr. O. D. Childs, who is still continuing his successful practice; and Dr. Leonidas S. Ebright, Akron's efficient postmaster, who has been continued in that post since the first term of President McKinley. The five last mentioned were veterans of the Civil War, and the first four served long appointments as army surgeons in various Ohio regiments. This chapter should not close without reference to the services of Doctors John Weimer, George P. Ashmun, O. E. Brownell, George G. Baker, Alexander Fisher, Henry M. Fisher and Rollin B. Carter. The following is a complete list of the Physicians and Surgeons practicing their professions in Akron and vicinity in the year 1907:

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF AKRON.

Adams, F. X.	Angier, J. C.
Alpach, E. Z.	Barton, E. W.



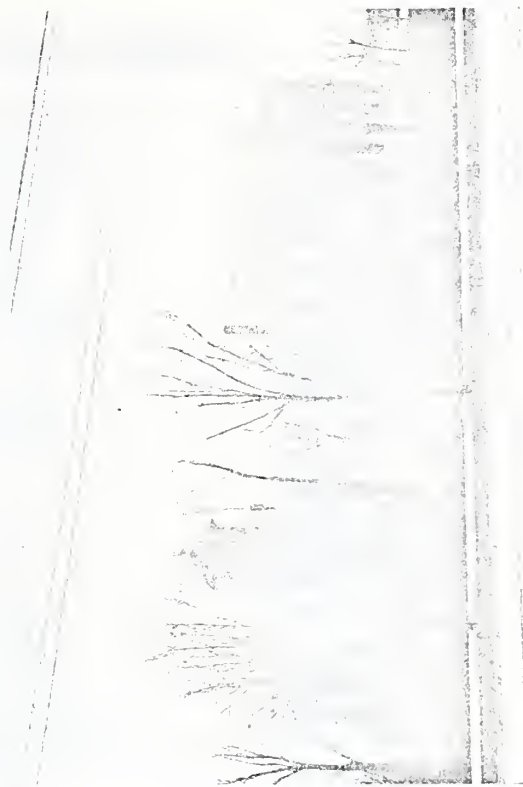
RESIDENCE OF H. B. MANTON, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES B. RAYMOND, AKRON



RESIDENCE OF F. H. MASON, AKRON



CITY HOSPITAL AND NURSES' HOME, AKRON

Beidler, William
 Bowman, D. S.
 Boyd, J. P.
 Callin, F. B.
 Cauffman, E. J.
 Chase, W. S.
 Childs, O. D.
 Clapsadel, F. A.
 Cleaver, J. V.
 Conn, Eli
 Conner, H. E.
 Cranz, D. E.
 Dixon, C. A.
 Eberhard, L. R. C.
 Ebright, L. S.
 Emery, Wm. J.
 Evans, Jennie L.
 Evans, Nellie M.
 Ewers, F. A.
 Fehr, Peter
 Foltz & Foltz
 Fouser, A. K.
 Grant, J. G.
 Halter, M. V.
 Hassenflue, J. W.
 Hays, C. J.
 Held, C. E.
 Hiddleston, C. S.
 Hill, C. T.
 Hill, J. E.
 Hottenstein, E. K.
 Hulse, J. A.

Humphrey, C. M.
 Humphrey, L. B.
 Jacobs, H. H.
 Johnson, S. W.
 Jones, A. W.
 Keller, W. L.
 Kendig, R. C.
 Kennedy & Kergan
 Kneale, W. E.
 Kohler, A. A.
 Kurt, Katherine
 Leas, Lucy
 Lee, J. L.
 Leonard, W. W.
 Leppa & Co.
 Lyon, O. A.
 McDonald, D. M.
 McKay, R. H.
 Mather, E. L.
 Millikin, C. W.
 Montenyohl, E. A.
 Moore, T. K.
 Morgan, D. H.
 Morgenroth, Simon
 Murdock, Wm.
 Norris, C. E.
 Parks, Thos. C.
 Pumphrey, J. M.
 Rabe, J. W.
 Rankin, G. T.
 Rankin, I. C.

Reed, F. C.
 Robinson, R. DeW.
 Rockwell, J. W.
 Rowe, Darius
 Rowland, Albert
 Sackett, W. A.
 Sanborn & Gleason
 Seiler, J. H.
 Shirey, J. L.
 Shuman, J. C.
 Sicherman, Armin
 Sippy, A. F.
 Stauffer, G. W.
 Stevenson, M. D.
 Sturgeon, S. H.
 Swan, C. G.
 Sweitzer, L. S.
 Taggart, H. D.
 Theiss, G. A.
 Theiss, H. C.
 Todd, H. D.
 Underwood, E. S.
 Waldron, L. P.
 Weaver, Elizabeth M.
 Weber, J. H.
 Weeks, E. A.
 Weller, J. N.
 Wilson, William
 Wise, L. J.
 Workman, T. W.
 Wright, S. St. J.

DENTISTS OF AKRON.

Albany Dental Parlors, Dr. C. C. Spangier,
 Prop.
 American Painless Dentists, Dr. F. H. Mc-
 Lean, Prop.
 Barton, H. W.
 Branch, E. E.
 Browne, L. T.
 Buchtel, A. P.
 Capron, F. M.
 Cole, H. W.
 Conner, W. B.
 Cooper, W. C.
 Dewey, W. H.
 Dreutlein, B. H.

Felker, Charles
 Hamilton, T. J.
 Hemminger, D. H.
 Hillman, J. W.
 Hottenstein, W. J.
 Johnson, A. G.
 Lewis, F. M.
 Lyder, J. W. and F. H.
 Maxwell, W. J.
 Mottinger, C. C.
 Philadelphia Dental Rooms, Dr. W. J.
 Slemmons, Prop.
 Pontius, B. B.
 Quirk, E. E.

Risch, J. F.
 Ruegsegger, D. U.
 Saunders & Locy
 Schultz, J. E.
 Shriber, B. A.
 Sibley, N. B.
 Smith, C. E.
 Vedder, J. B.
 Watters, W. J.

White Dental Parlors, Dr. A. C. Buffington, Prop.

Williams, E. J.
 Williamson, G. B.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BARBERTON.

Brown, G. A.
 Carr, C. B.
 Cory, Mrs. Kate W.
 Davidson, H. S.
 Gardner, G. E.

Lahmers, Frederick
 Livermore, F. B.
 Mansfield, W. A.
 Rodenbaugh & Rodenbaugh
 Snyder, H. A.
 Stall, A. H.
 Whipple, C. H.

BARBERTON DENTISTS.

Chandler & Benner
 Gallogly, D. B.
 Hille, O. A.
 Wearstler, H. O.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CUYAHOGA FALLS.

Bill, A. H.
 Hough, W. S.
 Middleton, W. B.
 Smith, F. D.
 Taylor, W. X.

CHAPTER XIX

THE BENCH AND BAR

Early History—The Present Bar and Its High Standing.

Prior to the erection of Summit County, about the year 1838 or 1839, there were comparatively few lawyers in the city of Akron. Those who were here, were required to attend the courts in Ravenna, Medina and Canton, which were then the county seats of Portage, Medina and Stark Counties. The county of Summit was, in fact, made up by taking a number of townships from each of the counties named.

Among the earliest practitioners who had established themselves in the little town of Akron, were some of the old pioneer advocates who have long since passed away.

The completion of the Ohio Canal about the year 1827, and the subsequent junction at Akron of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal brought the town of Akron into great prominence, as there were practically no railroads at that time in the state, and the opening of these canals, opened waterways for the transportation of produce to the cities of Cleveland, Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

Quite a number of lawyers came to Akron who had previously located at Ravenna, and among the earliest lawyers of that time may be mentioned Gregory Powers, Rufus P. Spaulding, Seneca and Alvin Hand, John C. Singletery, Van R. Humphrey, David K. Carter, George Bliss and others, who came in later years.

Later on the General Assembly of this state enacted a law, authorizing suits against water craft by name, and as the canal was then in full tide of prosperity, and there being a con-

stant procession of boats in use, a large amount of litigation in the way of collections, damage suits and otherwise resulted, and this class of business occupied a considerable portion of the time of the court.

In those earlier years, following the erection of the Court House, there were comparatively few divorce cases and very few cases for the recovery of damages for personal injury. And the amounts involved in suits, compared with the present time, were exceedingly small. But the records of the court will show that the cases that were brought into court were generally tried by the court or jury, and they will also show that the cases were, without regard to the amount involved, carefully prepared and thoroughly and ably tried. There were then, as now, generally three terms of court during the year, but these terms rarely lasted longer than two or three weeks at the outside, and during this time the business was generally fully disposed of. Unlike the present time, when the court convened, on the first day of the term, the lawyers of the town vacated their offices and attended the court. They were on hand and present at the trial of each case, so that practically all the members of the bar heard the testimony and arguments of counsel in each case. And during the term of court there was generally a full audience, not only the members of the bar, but bystanders and people who came in to hear. The large court room in the present old Court House, was none too large to accommodate the people who were almost uni-

formly present during the entire term of court. The lawyers were given ample time for the trial of their cases. They were rarely, if ever, limited as to the time for argument as to the court or jury. It is needless to say that rare ability and the most persuasive eloquence was frequently displayed in the trial of cases.

All this has greatly changed in recent years, so that appeals to the passions and prejudices of men are rarely permitted at the present time, and so valuable is the time of the court and so practical in business, that concise, clear and business-like statements have taken the place of the oratory and eloquent addresses of the lawyers of former years.

RUFUS P. SPAULDING, among the earlier lawyers, was conspicuous for his efforts as a member of the General Assembly in securing the passage of the act creating Summit County. He was foremost in the effort to make Akron a county seat, Cuyahoga Falls being at the time a very strong competitor for the location. Judge Spaulding was indeed an ornament to the bar and an example to imitate. He was dignified and courteous in his deportment, a logical and forcible debater, and he was deeply learned in law. He was a graduate of Yale College, and in later years of life he became a judge of the Supreme Court in the State of Ohio. He was, however, strongly inclined to a political life, and his interest in politics brought about his election as a member of Congress to represent the Cleveland District, of which Summit County was then a part. He served in Congress with rare distinction during the period of the Civil War.

Another lawyer of great distinction was GENERAL LUCIUS V. BIERCE. He practiced law a great many years. He came to Akron about the year 1836 and died in 1864, and during that time he was engaged in perhaps as many suits in the courts of this county and Portage as any other lawyer of that time. He was very skillful. Among his

partners during that time was Charles G. Ladd, and subsequently Alvin C. Voris. General Bierce was very efficient in aiding the government during the Civil War; he raised several companies of men for the military and naval service. He was elected to represent Portage and Summit Counties in the Ohio Senate, and made an enviable record as a Senator. And in later years, towards the close of life, he was elected mayor of the city of Akron. He was an able and vigorous writer, and in the intervals of his large legal practice he prepared a number of lectures, which he delivered in various parts of the country. But above all General Bierce was a large practitioner, and very successful in his business.

VAN R. HUMPHREY was one of the old time judges and lawyers. He was presiding judge and held court in Ravenna, Akron being then a part of that jurisdiction. He was a very portly man, affable and genial. He was skilled in the old common law practice, and when the civil code went into effect in 1851, all those old common law forms were abolished and Judge Humphrey never could reconcile himself to the new modes of practice, and constantly made war upon the new proceeding. He was a very able lawyer and continued in practice up to the date of his death, which occurred at Hudson, in Summit County. He was effective, both before the court upon questions of law and in arguing cases to the jury.

GEORGE BLISS was a native of Vermont. He was educated at Granville College and came to Akron in 1832 and studied law with Hon. D. K. Carter. He practiced law in Summit County, and was appointed in 1851 president judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this county, succeeding Benjamin F. Wade. He held this position which he filled with distinguished ability, until the taking effect of the new Constitution in 1852. He was elected a member of Congress, from this district in 1854, and subsequently he removed to Wooster, in Wayne County, where

he practiced law in partnership with the Hon. John McSwaney. It is safe to say that Judge Bliss had few equals and no superiors as a lawyer. He was learned in the law and his logic was most profound. His command of language was such that his extempore arguments to the court or jury would read like a page of Junius. His eloquence was of the Websterian type, profound and convincing, while in the art of examining and cross-examining witnesses he has never been excelled. He married late in life and at his death a wife and five children survived him. He was a most companionable man, very witty and interesting. He never lost his temper, but exercised complete self-control. He took an active part in politics, and achieved a national reputation as one of the leading statesmen of the country. He was one of the leading counsel in the case of Ohio against James Parks, which was the first and perhaps the most important murder trial ever tried in Summit County.

JAMES S. CARPENTER was a very prominent lawyer, born in New Hampshire in 1805. Moved with his parents to Pottsdam, New York, and was educated at the St. Lawrence Academy at Pottsdam. In June, 1832, he came to Ohio and removed to Medina, in Medina County, in 1835, where he edited a newspaper called the *Constitutionalist*. He was elected to the Legislature of the State in the fall of 1839. He was a strong anti-slavery man and advocated in his papers as well as in his addresses the rights of the colored people of Ohio. He moved to Akron in 1846 and practiced law at Akron for many years. He occupied the Common Pleas Bench from 1856 to 1861. Judge Carpenter was of English ancestry, and in his example and by precept he represented the extreme type of Puritan morality and uprightness. He was very highly educated as a judge, lawyer and citizen. His wife and three children survived him.

COLONEL WILBUR F. SAUNDERS, was born in Lorn, New York, May 2, 1834, and

he came to Akron in 1854. He taught in the high school of Akron for a year or two, after coming to Ohio, and during the time studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. Sidney Edgerton, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted in the army and was elected a lieutenant in Company G, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained in service until 1863. He commenced the practice of law in Akron with his uncle, Sidney Edgerton, and his rise in the profession was rapid. He was a very fluent speaker and was especially prominent in political discussions. He accompanied his uncle, Sidney Edgerton, to the territory of Idaho and to Bennecke City; this was in 1884. Society in this portion of the west at that time was in a very chaotic condition. There was but little security for life or property, through the regular legal channels. Murders, robberies and crimes of all kinds were of such frequent occurrence that the people of this portion of the territory, for their protection, organized themselves into a body, called "Vigilantes." Colonel Saunders was very prominent in this organization, and fifty or more outlaws and desperadoes were hung under the orders of this court. It was a very speedy and effective measure of justice, but it made honest men and it was not long before law and order prevailed. Colonel Saunders was appointed United States attorney by President Grant, and he became also a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1890 was elected United States Senator from the newly organized State of Montana. At the expiration of his term he returned to the practice of the law in the city of Helena, Montana, where he lived until his death.

CHRISTOPHER PARSONS WOLCOTT came from Connecticut, was born in 1825, and with his parents removed to Steubenville, Ohio. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and studied law with Tappin & Stanton in Steubenville. Upon his admission to the bar in 1843, he formed a partnership with General L. V. Bierce at Ravenna,

Ohio and in 1846 came to Akron, forming a partnership with William S. C. Otis, and after Mr. Otis removed to Cleveland, he became a partner of Judge William H. Upson. Upon the death of the Attorney General F. D. Kendel in 1856, Governor Chase appointed Mr. Wolcott to fill the vacancy, and he was subsequently elected. His services as Attorney General were particularly notable. During that time there occurred a heavy defalcation in the State Treasury and this brought on a number of very important State trials, in which Mr. Wolcott took a very prominent part, and perhaps the most important case that occurred was the case of *ex parte* Bushnell, sometimes called the "Oberlin rescue cases." It grew out of the attempt to enforce the fugitive slave law by carrying back fugitive slaves to the State of Kentucky. The people of Oberlin resisted the enforcement of this law; indeed public opinion in the North was strongly against this enforcement, and a number of citizens of Oberlin were arrested for resisting the enforcement of this law, and the case came up in the Supreme Court of Ohio on application for a writ in Habeas corpus, in behalf of the persons who had been arrested. The main question was over the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Wolcott's argument on this occasion was a most masterly effort. The decision of the court was against him, but they did Mr. Wolcott the honor of having his argument in full, printed in the volume of the Ohio Reports. Mr. Wolcott was strictly a lawyer: he gave law his whole attention, even at the expense of his social duties. His arguments were solid, logical and convincing. He never indulged in matters of sentiment, or appealed to the emotions or passions. He relied simply upon his logical processes and reasoning. Mr. Wolcott was one of the leaders of the Summit County bar. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, he was appointed by his brother-in-law, Edwin M. Stanton, assistant secretary of war. He entered upon the discharge of these important duties with energy and skill, taxing himself to such an extent that his health broke down, and he died in

the city of Akron shortly after his retiring from that position.

SAMUEL W. McCLURE was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, November, 1812. In 1828 he came to Medina County, Ohio, and taught school at Medina for a period of two years. He then attended Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. At that time he intended becoming a minister of the Gospel. He taught the academy at Ashland, in Ashland County, for two years, and while so engaged studied law in the offices of Silas Robbins and Judge Charles Sherman; during the time he edited the Ashland Phoenix. He subsequently returned to Medina and became the editor of the Constitutionalist, and during that time also entered into a law partnership with Judge Carpenter. He removed to Cuyahoga Falls, in Summit County, about the year 1843, and practiced law at that place with great success, until he removed to Akron, about 1865, where he practiced his profession in partnership with the late Edward Oviatt. Judge McClure held the office of prosecuting attorney in Summit County, and was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State in 1848, and he was subsequently elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the districts of Summit, Medina and Lorain Counties, which office he held for one term. Judge McClure was a very able lawyer, and by his constant attention to business and his skill and energy, acquired a large practice and was very successful, especially in the trial of jury cases. While Judge McClure lived at Cuyahoga Falls, he entered into a partnership with Hon. Henry McKinney, who still lives in the city of Cleveland.

MR. McKINNEY was elected prosecuting attorney of Summit County, which office he filled with great success, and was also elected a Senator from this district. He removed to Cleveland in about 1886, where he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and held the office for one term. It is no more than just to say that Judge McKinney had

few equals as a trial lawyer. He was especially strong in the trial of jury cases, and his preparation for trial, both as to law of the case and the facts involved, was complete in every particular. He was a man of large sympathies and most generous impulses.

HON. SIDNEY EDGERTON, formerly one of Ohio's distinguished citizens, who from 1852 until 1865 served his city, State and country, in positions of honor and great responsibility, was born at Cazenovia, New York, August 17, 1818. His father, a teacher by profession was afflicted by blindness during his later life, dying when Sidney was six months old. Mrs. Edgerton, left in straitened circumstances, could support her family for a few years only, and the boy was forced into the world at the age of eight to battle for himself.

After attending the district school for the usual period, he began at the age of seventeen to teach school, soon earning enough to enable him to enter Wesley Seminary, at Lima, New York, where he was subsequently engaged as a teacher. In the spring of 1844 he came to Akron, making the journey by water. The day after his arrival he entered the office of Judge Rufus P. Spalding, for the study of law, and during the following winter he taught in the Tallmadge Academy. In 1846 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the bar in that city and immediately opened an office at Akron. He soon became identified with public affairs, and in 1848 was a delegate to the convention which resulted in the formation of the Free Soil Party. In 1852 he secured election as prosecuting attorney of Summit County, in which office he served for four years. In 1858 came his election to Congress, followed by his re-election in 1860. His record as a statesman was such that in 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of chief justice of Idaho. It was Mr. Edgerton who prepared the bill for the organization of the territory of Montana, and who went to Washington and presented it to Congress, making the long journey partly

by stage and horseback through a country then almost entirely unsettled. President Lincoln recognized the value of his services by appointing him governor of the Territory of Montana, an office he held until a more perfect organization was effected, and the way paved for further legislation and the opening up of that rich region to settlement. Mr. Edgerton then resigned his office and in January, 1866, resumed the practice of his profession at Akron, where he continued a resident during the rest of his life, which terminated July 19, 1900.

On May 18, 1849, Mr. Edgerton was married to Mary Wright, of Tallmadge, Ohio, and they became the parents of nine children. Mrs. Edgerton died August 3, 1883. Four of their children survive, namely: Martha E. Plassman, residing at Missoula, Montana; Mary Pauline Edgerton, of Akron; Lucia Idaho Buckingham, wife of George E. Buckingham, of Akron, Ohio; Nina E. Whitman, wife of Captain W. M. Whitman, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. Those deceased are: Wright Prescott Edgerton, professor of mathematics at the West Point Military Academy, at the time of his death, June 24, 1904; Sidney Carter Edgerton, died November 29, 1895; Francis Lowell Edgerton, died October 2, 1861; Lucy Ione Edgerton, died May 10, 1906.

Sidney Edgerton was a man of stanch moral courage, wonderfully proven in the anti-slavery struggle, and in the formative period of the New West. He was gifted with a marvelous memory, his reading broad, yet discriminating. In his profession of law he gained distinction, and was particularly renowned as a jury lawyer. He had a keen sense of humor, and possessed an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes. He was an ardent champion and a fervent hater, and his whole life was a struggle for the upbuilding of right and justice.

HON. NATHANIEL W. GOODHUE, formerly judge of the Probate Court of Summit County, was one of the county's most prominent and useful men in his day and genera-

tion. He was born in Lincoln County, Maine, December 20, 1818, in childhood accompanying his parents to Lower Canada, where he lived until the age of seventeen years.

In 1837 N. W. Goodhue moved to Wayne County, Ohio. At that time there were fewer avenues of labor promising satisfactory emoluments than at present. He was ambitious and turned his eyes in the direction of the law even while spending his summers in peddling notions and general merchandise through the country and his winters in teaching school, which occupied his time for several years. In 1846 he studied law in the office of Hand & Nash, at Middlebury, having come to Summit County as a teacher, and in 1846 and 1847 was fortunate enough to secure the position of engrossing clerk in the House of Representatives, at Columbus. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar. In 1848 he was elected auditor of Summit County and was re-elected in 1850, filling the office for four years. In 1856 he was appointed canal collector, serving for two years, and was collector of internal revenue for Summit County, from September, 1862, until September, 1866. He had always been active in the Republican party since its formation, and in 1873 he was elected by this organization State Senator from Summit and Portage Counties, serving two years. In 1880, he was Republican elector for the Eighteenth Congressional District and president of the Ohio Electoral College. In October, 1881, he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Summit County, this being his last public honor. On the bench he gave entire satisfaction and occupied this honorable position until his death, which occurred September 12, 1883. In his many official capacities he had always acquitted himself with credit.

Judge Goodhue was married December 20, 1841 to Nancy Johnston, who was born in Green Township, Summit County, and they had four children, namely: James P., who died in infancy; Allan J., now residing at Chicago, Illinois, who served as a member of the 104th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infan-

try, during the Civil War; Mary H., now deceased, who was the wife of Rev. Samuel Maxwell, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and Nathaniel P., ex-clerk of the Summit County Court. The last named is a prominent business citizen of Akron, interested in many of her successful enterprises, and is treasurer of the Bruner, Goodhue, Cooke Company and president of the Akron Laundry Company. He resides at No. 140 Adolph Avenue.

CONSTANT BRYAN. Judge Constant Bryan was another of the old time lawyers. He was born in the State of New York in 1809. Read law and graduated from the law department of Yale College in 1833 and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was elected Probate Judge for Summit County in 1852. He took a great interest in the cause of education and was a member of the School Board. Judge Bryan was a very dignified, quiet gentleman. He had no taste for the hurlyburly of a court trial, he preferred rather the quiet of an office practice, and the business part of the legal profession. He was a man of proved integrity and was very highly respected.

CHARLES B. BERNARD was a son of Rev. David Bernard, a former Baptist clergyman in Akron. Mr. Bernard was born in New York, and came to Akron in 1846, where he taught school and later entered the office of the county auditor. Six years later he was elected auditor and served four years. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and became a member of the firm of Woleott, Upson & Bernard. He was a member of the Board of Education. During the Civil War he was made adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixth-fourth Ohio Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Mr. Bernard was a splendid specimen of physical manhood and was prominent in public affairs. His probity no one ever doubted, and his character was the very highest. As a business lawyer, or rather a lawyer for office practice, he had no superiors.

CALVIN PEASE HUMPHREY, son of Van R. Humphrey, was born at Hudson, Ohio, in 1840. He graduated at Western Reserve College in 1863, and was soon after admitted to the bar. He served for a time in the Civil War. After the close of the war Mr. Humphrey commenced the practice of his profession at Cuyahoga Falls, later coming to Akron, where he entered into a partnership with Judge E. W. Stuart. Mr. Humphrey made a specialty of patent laws and he became a very successful and efficient attorney in that department. He was a clever lawyer as well as a skillful mechanic.

E. P. GREEN. Judge Edwin P. Green was born in Windsor County, Vermont, March 10, 1828. He was educated at Bradford Academy, and commenced the study of law in Littleton, New Hampshire. Coming to Akron in 1852, he entered the office of Humphrey & Edgerton, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was elected clerk of the court in October, 1854, and at the close of his term he resumed his law practice, and he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, which office he held for five years. Judge Green was president of the Ohio Bar Association in 1878. He was a very careful lawyer; he was not an advocate in any sense of the term, but he was learned in the law and was a prudent judicial advisor. His decisions as judge of the Common Pleas Court were very able, and his judgments were very rarely reversed by the higher courts. Judge Green was prominent in educational matters. he was a great reader and possessed a splendid and well selected library of books. He was a member of the Akron Public Library Association, and was one of the incorporators and trustees of Buchtel College.

ROLIN W. SADLER was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1856. His father was a school teacher by profession. Mr. Sadler entered Baldwin University and later went to Mt. Union College, where he graduated in 1871. He then engaged in teaching, first as principal of the High School at Reading,

Michigan, and then at Bedford, Summit County, Ohio. In 1876 he entered the law office of Edgerton and Kohler, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was for several years in partnership with Mr. Kohler and later he became a partner in the firm of Marvin, Sadler & Atterholt. Mr. Sadler was one of the younger members of the bar, but from the very start of his profession he exhibited those qualities which brought him to the front of the profession, and he very soon became one of the best equipped lawyers of the Summit County bar. He had a thorough education and his mind readily grasped the most intricate leading questions and solved them with intuitive ease and clearness. He was also an influential, persuasive and eloquent speaker. He met with an accident in the city of Akron which cost him his life, and had he lived there is no doubt that he would have achieved a national reputation as a great lawyer and advocate. In his practice and in the trial of cases he was, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman, and made it clear that one can be a perfect gentleman, kind and courteous, and at the same time a most effective trial lawyer.

FRANK M. ATTERHOLT was born in 1848 near New Lisbon, Ohio. He was educated at New Lisbon High School and at Mt. Union College, graduating at the latter institution in 1870. He was a prominent teacher for several years and became editor of the *Columbiana Register*. He came to Akron in 1879 and read law with Upson, Ford and Baird. Was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court at Columbus, and later became a partner of Judge Marvin in the law practice. Mr. Atterholt was a member of the Board of Education, member of the Board of School Examiners and trustee of Mt. Union College. Mr. Atterholt gave the latter years of his life almost exclusively to business affairs, being largely interested in a number of corporations and in organizing others. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church in the city of Akron. He died at Akron after a long and painful illness.

DAVID LESLIE MARVIN, son of Ulysses L. Marvin, was born at Kent, Ohio, in 1862. He was educated in the Akron public schools and at Kenyon College, Gambier. He was elected assistant engineer of the board of Public Works of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1888 and 1890. During this time he read law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1889. Coming to Akron he began the practice of his profession, as a member of the law firm of Marvin, Atterholt, Slabaugh & Marvin. Mr. Marvin was a bright, capable and genial young man, and gave promise of success in his profession. His untimely death was mourned by all who had enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HENRY WARD INGERSOLL was born in Richfield, October 23, 1833. He moved with his family to Hudson. He was graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1857, and studied law in the office of Judge Van R. Humphrey, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, March 9, 1859. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry Regimental Band, serving in the division of General Blunt in the Western campaign. He was commissioned by Governor Tod as Captain in the 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, at the call of Governor Brough, he served one hundred days in defense of the National Capital as a member of the 164th Ohio National Guard. Mr. Ingersoll was an indefatigable worker, energetic and painstaking. He was a man of high character and was highly educated. In addition to his attainments as a lawyer he was a fine musician; he had a splendid voice, which was highly cultivated.

WILLIAM M. DODGE deserves honorable mention among the earlier lawyers of Summit County. He was born in 1805, in New York, where he studied law with Judge Wheeler. After his admission to the bar, he came to Middlebury, which was then the chief town in Summit County. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the new county, being

the first one to hold that office in the new jurisdiction; he was re-elected and held the office two years. He was one of the leading advocates and workers for the famous Akron School Law, and became a member of the first board of education in the city of Akron. In 1860 Mr. Dodge was elected probate judge of Summit County, and this office he held until his death, July 21, 1861. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death.

EDWARD OVIATT was another of Summit County's earlier lawyers. He was born in Hudson Township in 1822. He attended school at the Richfield Academy, where the family lived, and later at Granville Institute and Western Reserve College. He prepared for admission to the bar in Akron in the office of Hon. D. K. Carter, and he was admitted to the bar at Medina in 1844. He was engaged in practice for a number of years until about 1865, when he became partner of Hon. Samuel W. McClure, and after the dissolution of that firm Mr. Oviatt continued his professional practice with his son-in-law, George G. Ellen, Esq.; later Mr. Charles Cobbs was admitted to the firm. Mr. Oviatt held the office of prosecuting attorney of Summit County, to which he was elected by the people, and during the Civil War he served in a hundred day service as a member of the 164th Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Mr. Oviatt was a patriotic, public-spirited citizen and a most painstaking, conscientious lawyer. He was frequently selected and instructed with the settlement of estates in which he was very prompt and thorough.

ROLLAND O. HAMMOND was another of the old lawyers long since passed away. He was born in 1826 in the township of Bath. He was educated at Oberlin College and also attended Western Reserve College. He prepared for the business of his profession in the office of Judge Carpenter and McClure and was admitted to the bar in Painesville in 1850. He held the office of probate judge, under appointment from Governor Reuben Wood. He made a very excellent officer, and, upon the

election of James Buchanan as president, he was appointed postmaster of the city of Akron, which office he held for four years. Mr. Hammond was an excellent trial lawyer. He was a man of high tastes and culture, and was a fine writer as well as a persuasive and eloquent orator.

HON. ULYSSES L. MARVIN was born in Stow, in 1839. He was educated in the district schools and Twinsburg Institute, and for a time engaged in teaching the common schools. In 1858 he entered the law office of H. B. Foster in Hudson, and then he came to Akron and entered the law office of Hon. Sidney Edgerton, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 115th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later he became first lieutenant of the Fifth United States Colored Regiment. He was promoted to captain during the Siege of Richmond in 1869. Judge Marvin was elected probate judge of Summit County, serving six years and was appointed Common Pleas Judge by Governor Foster in place of Judge Tibbals, serving until the following October. He was later elected a judge of the Circuit Court for Cuyahoga, Summit, Lorain and Medina District and is still serving as a judge of that court, having been nominated for a third term.

GEORGE C. KOHLER was born at Akron June 26, 1869. He attended the High School in Akron and Buchtel College, and in 1885 went to Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, graduating there three years later. He then went to Yale College and graduated from that University, returning to Akron and entered upon the study of law in the office of Kohler & Musser, and was later admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus. He was a member of the Board of School Examiners in the city of Akron for several years and was appointed by the Supreme Court a member of the board of the examination of applicants for the admission to the bar. He became a member of the law firm of Musser, Kohler & Mottinger, and is

now a member of the firm of Kohler, Kohler & Mottinger, attorneys, of Akron, Ohio.

HENRY W. HOWE, son of Captain Richard Howe, was born in Bath, 1828. He came to Akron with his parents and was educated in the Akron public schools, and afterwards attended the Oberlin College, where he graduated in 1849. He read law with James S. Carpenter and became his partner and practiced with him, until the judge's election to the bench in 1856. Mr. Howe was a member of the Akron Board of Education. For many years last past Mr. Howe has devoted his entire time to agricultural matters, living upon his farm in Northampton Township. He is a prominent member of the Grange, and is a close and careful student of important questions, and has largely directed his attention, his writing and addresses to the subject of agriculture.

LORENZO DOW WATERS was born in Carroll County, Ohio, 1835, and when fourteen years of age, came to Akron with his parents. He attended the public schools here until 1872, at which time he entered Buchtel College, where he studied for three years. In 1877 he became a student in the office of John J. Hall, Esq., and upon his admission to the bar in 1879, became a partner of Mr. Hall, by the firm name of Hall and Waters. Mr. Waters was mayor of the city of Akron, 1883 to 1885, and was re-elected, serving in all four years. At the end of his term Mr. Waters then resumed his practice of law on his own account. He was popular as an office holder, and his discharge of the duties of mayor were highly satisfactory.

HON. CHARLES DICK was born in Akron November 3, 1858, and was educated in the Akron schools. Mr. Dick marked out for himself a business life, and commenced as clerk in a hat store. He then became bookkeeper for the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association. Later he was chief bookkeeper for the Empire Reaper and Mower Company. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Lucius C.

Miles, under the name of Dick & Miles, in a general grain and commission business. Mr. Dick was elected auditor of Summit County in 1886 and was re-elected in 1889. This office he filled with great credit to himself, and made many friends by his prompt and agreeable manner in doing business. About this time Mr. Dick took a prominent part in the politics of Summit County; he became chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and so efficient was he in the performance of his duties that he became a member and chairman of the State Executive Committee. He has held that office for a number of years, successfully carrying the Republican party to victory in this state in many successive campaigns. He was one of the close friends of William McKinley, as well as of Mark Hanna. Upon the death of Mark Hanna, Mr. Dick was elected United States Senator, which office he now holds, and the duties of which he has performed to the satisfaction of his constituents and with great credit to himself.

ARTHUR S. MOTTINGER, born at Ireland, Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, May 14, 1873. He attended the district school and completed a course at Uniontown High School, graduating in 1892. He then taught in district and village school at Summit, Ohio, for several years, entering Hiram College in the fall of 1895, and graduating from that institution in 1899, having completed the collegiate course, including one year of legal work. October 29, 1899, he came to Akron and took up the study of law with the firm of Musser & Kohler. He was admitted to the bar in the January term of 1901, and remained in the employ of Musser & Kohler until January, 1905, when he was taken into the firm of Musser & Kohler, the firm being Musser, Kohler & Mottinger. In June, 1906, this firm was dissolved, Mr. Musser retiring from the firm, and Judge J. A. Kohler taking his place, since which time the firm has been known as Kohler, Kohler & Mottinger. Mr. Mottinger was married August 9, 1903, to Cassie M. Lawyer, of Burton, Ohio.

F. J. ROCKWELL, attorney-at-law, Akron, was born in Akron, Ohio, February 19, 1878, and has always resided in this city. His literary education was acquired in the public schools, including the High School, from which he was graduated in 1895, and at Buchtel College, where he was graduated in 1899. He studied law with the firms of Atterholt & Marvin, Rowley & Bradley, and Rogers, Rowley & Bradley, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. He immediately entered into partnership with Messrs. Rogers, Rowley and Bradley, and is now a member of the successful law firm of Rogers, Rowley & Rockwell.

ERNEST C. HOUSEL, son of Martin J. and Amanda C. Housel, was born in Middlebury (now East Akron), Summit County, Ohio, August 18, 1868. He attended the Akron public schools, read law in the office of John J. Halland, and was admitted to the bar, October 3, 1889, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in the city of Akron. He was elected justice of the peace in Akron Township in the spring of 1891, and served in that capacity for the term of three years. He was a member of the Akron Board of Education from 1902 to 1905. He was appointed a director of public safety for Akron, in January, 1906, to serve for the term of four years. Mr. Housel was married, December 28, 1892, to Emma E., daughter of Robert and Jane Caine, and has one daughter, Elinore E.

CHARLES BAIRD, a well known attorney of Akron, was born in this city March 25, 1853, a son of Robert and Helen Baird. His father was a native of Scotland, born in Kincardineshire, in 1818, who came in 1843 to America, settling in Akron, where he followed the trade of blacksmith for many years. He was a strong anti-slavery man and free-soiler, and later one of the most faithful adherents of the Republican party. He was married in Akron to Helen Knox Moir, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, and daughter of Charles and Mary (Gordan) Moir. She

died in Akron in February, 1891, at the age of seventy-one years. They were the parents of five children—William, Isabel, Charles, Mary and Helen.

Charles Baird acquired his elementary education in the common schools, being later graduated from the Akron High School. He then spent a year in classical study at Buchtel College, after which he entered the law office of Upson & Ford, under whose mentorship he studied closely until his admission to the bar, November 2, 1875. He then entered into partnership with Judge Upson, under the firm name of Upson & Baird. Mr. Ford entering the firm in 1877, its style became Upson, Ford & Baird, and it was so continued until March, 1883, when Mr. Upson was called to the Supreme Bench of Ohio. The firm was then dissolved and Mr. Baird practiced alone until 1891, at which time he formed a partnership with Edwin F. Voris, under the firm name of Baird & Voris, which connection lasted until June, 1895. Mr. Baird now has a large and lucrative law practice and gives special attention to corporation law, in which branch of his profession he has been very successful.

Mr. Baird has taken an active part in the organization and development of some of Akron's important industries. He was one of the incorporators of the Portage Straw Board Company, and also one of its directors, until it was consolidated with the American Straw Board Company. He also assisted, in 1880-81, in the organization of the Diamond Match Company, and was one of the incorporators of the Goodrich Hard Rubber Company, in which he has also been interested as a director and stockholder. He has taken a prominent part in the organization and development of the town of Barberton, and is interested as an officer, director, or stockholder, in various other important enterprises, both local and foreign. He has also been concerned as administrator or executor in the administration of several of the largest estates ever administered in Summit County, notably the Commins estate, in 1888, and that of Thomas W.

Cornell, of which he was appointed one of the executors in 1892. As an attorney Mr. Baird practices in the courts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York and Ohio, and also in the federal courts.

Mr. Baird was married, February 10, 1882, to Miss Lucy Allen Voris, a daughter of General A. C. Voris, of Akron, of which union there have been born children as follows: Alvin Voris, December 3, 1882; Helen Elizabeth, August 30, 1884; Betsey Coe, June 11, 1886; Charles, October 15, 1888; and Katharine, November 19, 1890.

JAMES MADISON POULSON was born March 27, 1842, near Holmesville, Holmes County, Ohio. In his boyhood he attended the district schools and was early trained to agricultural work. For several years before attaining his majority he taught winter school, working on a farm during the summers. He supplemented his education by attending a private school in Fredericksburg for several terms, and, after studying for a year in Hayesville Academy, he entered, in 1865, Princeton, New Jersey, College, from which he was graduated in June, 1868. In the same year he became a student at the Columbia College Law School at New York, and was graduated therefrom in May, 1870. On May 12, 1869, he was admitted to the bar in New York city, on examination. In August, 1870, he came to Akron, and was admitted to the bar of Summit County on September 9th following. He soon after entered into partnership with Mr. John J. Hall, which was continued until January 1, 1877. He was elected on the Democratic ticket prosecuting attorney for Summit County in October, 1874, and efficiently performed the duties of that office for two years—from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1877. He has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession and has been very successful. Mr. Poulson was married September 28, 1875, to Miss Helen F. Smagg, only daughter of William Smagg, of Akron.

MATTHEW CANFIELD READ was born August 21, 1823, in Williamsfield, Ashtabula County, Ohio. When he was about twelve years old his parents removed to Mecca, Trumbull County, where he attended the district schools, working a part of the time on a farm. Resolved to secure a better education, he attended successively the Western Reserve Seminary, at Farmington, and the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, and then, in 1844, entered the Western Reserve College. From this institution he was graduated in 1848, afterwards receiving from it the degree of A. M. He taught school for a while, and began the study of law under Chaffee A. Woodbury, at Jefferson. On the close of his law studies he became editor of the *Hudson Family Visitor*, and about the same time he taught for a year in the grammar school of Western Reserve College. After this he practiced law for a while in Hudson. During the Civil War he was employed as general agent of the Western Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, and at its close became deputy revenue collector. He then obtained the congenial position of geologist on the Geological Survey of Ohio. For several years he was lecturer on zoölogy and practical geology in the Western Reserve College, and he had charge of the archeological exhibits of Ohio at the Centennial Expositions at Philadelphia and New Orleans. He has also spent some time in the investigation of mineral lands for private parties. Mr. Read has served in the local offices of township clerk, justice of the peace, mayor, etc., in all proving an efficient public servant.

HON. WILLIAM H. UPSON, now living retired at Akron, after a long and distinguished public life, was born January 11, 1823, in Franklin County, Ohio. In 1832 he removed with his parents to Tallmadge, Summit County.

At an early age he displayed the native ability which in later life contributed to his professional success, for he was but nineteen years old when he was graduated from the Western

Reserve College. He then read law with Judge Reuben Hitchcock, at Painesville, afterwards spending one year in the law department of Yale College. In September, 1845, he was admitted to the bar, and in January of the following year entered upon the practice of his profession at Akron. For many years he was in partnership with Hon. Sidney Edgerton and Christopher P. Wolcott, and stood at the head of his profession in Summit County. He was elected the first president of the Summit County Bar Association, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Bar Association. In March, 1883, Mr. Upson was appointed by Governor Foster, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and served until December. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1886 was re-elected for the full term of six years.

Judge Upson has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and for years stood very near to the head of the organization in the state. His first public office was that of prosecuting attorney, in which he served Summit County from 1848 to 1850. He was a member of Ohio State Senate, 1854-5. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the Eighteenth District, serving until 1873. His party delighted to honor him, and in 1864 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which renominated Abraham Lincoln. He was also a delegate-at-large to the convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876.

From Judge Upson's return to private life until his retirement from the practice of his profession he took a conspicuous part in everything pertaining to the development of Akron and Summit County. For many years he has been a trustee of the Western Reserve College, Oberlin College and the Lake Erie Female Seminary.

On May 20, 1856, Judge Upson was married to Julia Ford, a daughter of Hon. James P. and Julia A. (Tod) Ford, of Akron, whose family consisted of seven children. Mrs. Upson's father was born in New York state, January 28, 1797, and in early manhood became



HON. WILLIAM H. UPSON

a resident of Summit County, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was appointed by Governor Bartley, associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. for Summit County, and filled this position until ill health forced him to resign, in 1849: his death took place less than two years later, January 2, 1851. His wife was a daughter of Judge George Tod, of Youngstown, Ohio. Judge Upson and his wife have four children, namely: William Ford, a practicing attorney in New York city, with residence in Glen Ridge, New Jersey; Henry Swift, a resident of Cleveland, engaged in the practice of medicine; Anna Perkins, wife of Colonel G. J. Fieberger, U. S. Engineer Corps, now professor of engineering at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; and Julia Ford. Judge Upson resides with his family on East Market Street.

SENEY A. DECKER, attorney-at-law, at Barberton, is a leading member of the Summit County bar and has been established in this city since May, 1903, having convenient offices in the Barberton Savings Bank building. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 11, 1875, and is a son of Samuel and Lovina (Noel) Decker.

Mr. Decker was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools. He was an ambitious boy and made the most of his opportunities and secured a certificate permitting him to teach, before he had completed his own education. For five years he taught country schools and then attended Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, for two years, following this by the study of law in the office of Platt & Black, leading attorneys at Tiffin. After two years of study there he attended the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, for eight months, and on December 6, 1902, he was admitted to the bar. His close devotion to study had somewhat impaired his health, and he returned to the home farm, where he remained until the following March, when he located for practice at Attica. From there, six weeks later, he came to Barberton, where he found he was not deceived in believ-

ing that a field of business was awaiting him.

On February 19, 1905, Mr. Decker was married to Minnie Leininger, who is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Leininger, of Flat Rock, Seneca County, Ohio. Mr. Decker is fraternally connected with the Elks and the Eagles. His professional ability has brought him many business friends while the agreeable personality of himself and wife has led to their welcome admission into the most select social circles of Barberton.

CHARLES C. BENNER, attorney, of Akron, Ohio, was born in Manchester, Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, March 27, 1870, son of Simon and Caroline (Slaybaugh) Benner. His parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Franklin Township, this county.

Simon Benner was a farmer and dealt in stock. Born January 17, 1846, he died August 22, 1884. His wife was born July 21, 1844, and died January 7, 1890. They had nine children, as follows: Elda F., wife of Frank Warner, of Barberton; Clinton A., attorney at Cleveland; Melvin L., who owns and conducts a ranch at Sidney, Montana; Charles C., subject of this sketch; Otto M., who died in 1877, aged five years; Irvin R., a dentist of Barberton; Gertrude M., single, a resident of Akron; Wallace J., a physician of Cleveland, Ohio; and Howard C., auditor for the Etna Insurance Company, who resides in Cleveland. The parents were members of the M. E. Church. Simon Benner was a Democrat, and though not in any sense a politician, he held the office of justice of the peace in Norton Township.

Charles C. Benner was reared on the farm, and acquired his literary education in the district and High Schools of Copley and Norton Townships. He attended the law school of the Northern Ohio University, at Ada, Ohio, and finishing his law course in the office of Baird and Voris, of Akron, Ohio, was admitted to the bar June 8, 1893, at Columbus. He immediately opened an office at No. 12 East Market Street, where he has since remained, having met with a most gratifying

degree of success. He was police prosecutor from 1897 to 1901.

On September 29, 1897, Mr. Benner was married to Gertrude F. Foster, a native of Akron, and a daughter of Martin B. and Sarah (Clark) Foster. In politics Mr. Benner is an Independent Democrat.

Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, being Past Exalted Ruler, a charter member of the local lodge, and a life member of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is also a charter member of Akron Lodge 603, K. of P., a member of Adoniram Lodge 517, F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, R. A. M., No. 25; Akron Council, R. & S. M., No. 80; Akron Commandery, K. T., No. 25, and Lake Erie Consistory, Ancient Accepted & Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, of Cleveland. He was captain of Company B, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, for four years, 1894-1897. He is a member of the Portage Country Club and a trustee of the City Hospital of Akron.

HON. WILLIAM BARNABAS DOYLE. until recently a prominent member of the Summit County bar, formerly mayor of Akron, and editor of the present volume, was born in the city of Akron, in the old Doyle homestead, at (old) No. 150 South High Street, April 19, 1868. His parents were William B. and Mary Maud (Lantz) Doyle, and he is a lineal descendant of Felix Doyle, who came to America from the North of Ireland very early in the eighteenth century, and made a home for himself in the wilderness, where a son, whom he named Barnabas, was born.

This Barnabas became the father of ten children, among whom were Barnabas Doyle, Jr., and Thomas John Sylvester Doyle.

Thomas J. S. Doyle, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Anne Taylor, who was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1797, and who died in Akron December 12, 1882. Their children were: William Barnabas (1), Thomas John, and Mary A., the last mentioned of whom became the wife of Hon. James Ferguson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

William Barnabas Doyle (1) was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in a valley of the Blue Mountains called Path Valley, March 5, 1825. When thirteen years old, he was apprenticed for three years to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, which he mastered. At the age of seventeen, filled with a spirit of adventure, he turned his steps toward the West; in 1842 arriving in Akron practically penniless, and having walked the entire distance on foot. He soon found employment at his trade, however, and in time became a master cabinet-maker. After several years he gave up that business, and became a member of the firm of Doyle & Chamberlain, dealers in cattle and meat. Later he engaged in agriculture on a large farm which he had purchased in Coventry Township. In August, 1865, with John H. Dix and Daniel Farnum, he purchased the lumber and manufacturing business of S. G. Wilson and originated the firm of W. B. Doyle & Co. Of this business, he subsequently became the sole owner and conducted it alone until his death, which took place in Akron, August 6, 1890, when he was sixty-five years old. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but neither held nor sought office. In 1863 he was captain of the Coventry Company of National Militia, organized under the act of April 14, that year, but the company was not called upon to go to the front.

Mr. Doyle was married October 30, 1855, to Miss Harriet Sage, of Monroe County, New York, who died November 6, 1862, leaving one child, Dayton A. Doyle. On June 9, 1867, Mr. Doyle married Mary Maud Lantz of Akron, who died February 11, 1874, leaving three children—William B. Doyle (2), Della May Doyle Wilcox, and Dean Lantz Doyle. In 1877 Mr. Doyle married again, and of that union there was one daughter, Anna.

William Barnabas Doyle (2), son of William B. and Mary Maud (Lantz) Doyle, whose nativity has been already given, was educated in the Akron public schools from 1874 to 1883; in the Western Reserve Academy from 1883 to 1886, where he graduated after com-

pleting the classical course; he received his higher educational training at Amherst College from 1886 to 1890, and was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. In January, 1891, he was elected a director and treasurer of the Akron Electrical Manufacturing Company, but resigned to enter Harvard Law School in October, 1892. He spent three years at Harvard and graduated in June, 1895, receiving the degree of LL. B. from Harvard University. In 1895 he was again elected a director and treasurer of the electrical company, positions which he continued to hold until recently. In October, 1895, Mr. Doyle was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession in his native city. He served as mayor of the city of Akron for the years 1901-1903, having been elected on the Republican ticket April 1, 1901. He was invited by the League of American Municipalities to read a paper on "The Municipal Situation in Ohio" at its annual meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in August, 1902. This paper was afterwards printed by several legal journals. In June, 1903, he was granted the degree of Master of Arts by Amherst College, for researches in Municipal Government.

Upon quitting the office of mayor he resumed the successful practice of law in Akron until February, 1907, when the trustees of the Carnegie Technical Schools of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg invited him to take the chair of Contract Law in their school of Applied Science. As he felt himself especially fitted for work of that nature, he accepted the invitation and will hereafter reside in Pittsburg.

Mr. Doyle was married on September 14, 1899, to Frances Louise Wilcox, of Akron. They have five children: Mary, Enid, Kathleen, Wilhelmine and William B. Doyle, Jr. The last named was born November 15, 1907.

Mr. Doyle is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, and was for two years chief of the New England district. In July, 1906, he was elected president of the national convention of the fraternity, held at Denver,

Colorado. He is connected by membership with the Congregational Church, the Sons of the American Revolution and various Masonic bodies.

FRANK G. MARSH, a leading member of the Akron bar, with offices in the Dolson Block, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this section, and was born March 18, 1869, in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio. He is a son of Hiram F. Marsh and a grandson of George Marsh, who came to Summit County among its earliest settlers.

Mr. Marsh was educated in the schools of Franklin Township and at a superior select school at Manchester, where he spent four years. He began to teach when only sixteen years of age, and continued in that occupation for four school years in his native county. In 1891 he went to Detroit, where he took a course in stenography and typewriting at the Pernin Institute, and after his return he worked during that fall for the Republican Central Committee, teaching school during the following winter. On March 10, 1892, he accepted a position with the Aultman-Miller Company, and remained with that firm for eleven years, terminating the connection in 1903. In 1896 he registered with the law firm of Andress & Whittemore and was supplied with law text books. These he studied during all the hours he could call his own, for the next three years, and his diligence and perseverance were rewarded when he successfully passed the examination necessary before the Supreme Court, at Columbus, in October, 1899. He was still retained by the Aultman-Miller Company as special correspondent and assistant counsel for the company up to May, 1903, when he went to the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, entering the sales department, where he remained one year. On May 15, 1904, Mr. Marsh severed his connection with that firm and in the following month began the practice of law, in which he has been engaged since, meeting with the success which his years of preparation entitle him to. His personal popularity was proved in the following September, when

he was brought forward as a candidate for a place on the Board of Education. Although he was one of fifteen contestants, he was selected as having the third largest number of votes and was subsequently elected for a term of four years. He has always been interested in politics and was a candidate for mayor before the Republican convention in 1907, but while he had a large following, was not nominated. At a meeting held September 16, 1907, by the City Council of Akron Mr. Marsh received the appointment of justice of the peace, to fill the unexpired term of George A. Patterson, resigned. On Tuesday, November 5, of the same year, he was elected one of the four justices of the peace in and for the township of Akron for a term of four years beginning with January 1, 1908.

Fraternally Mr. Marsh belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

W. A. SPENCER, attorney, a member of the well-known law firm of Esgate, Spencer and Snyder, at Akron, was born in London, England in 1870, and was seven years of age when his parents came to America and located at Akron.

In 1888 Mr. Spencer was graduated from the Akron High School and spent the following year on a fruit farm in Tennessee, earning the money with which to give him two years training at Buchtel College. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Sawders and Rogers, at Akron, where he remained until the spring of 1898, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American War. His regiment was sent to Cuba, and with his comrades he participated in the Santiago campaign, and remained in the service for eight months. He was mustered out at Wooster, Ohio, and returned to Akron, where he was admitted to the bar one year later. He began practice alone, but later became a member of the present firm of Esgate, Spencer and Snyder, which succeeded Esgate, Spencer and Loomis, on the

death of Mr. Loomis. Mr. Spencer is a director in the German American Building and Loan Association. He has ever taken an active part in politics and is chairman of the Democratic executive committees of city and county. Under Mayor Kemple he served two years as police prosecutor.

In 1900 Mr. Spencer was married to Gertrude Huse, of Akron, and they have one child, Margaret. Fraternally Mr. Spencer is identified with the Masons and the Pathfinders, and he belongs also to the Spanish-American War Veteran Association. He is a self-made man to a large extent, and owes little to favoring circumstances attending his boyhood or youth.

JOHN C. FRANK, of the law firm of Tibbals and Frank, Akron, has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-seven years, and has been one of the enterprising citizens whose energies have contributed to its remarkable development during that period. He was born at Uniontown, Stark County, Ohio, in 1864, and when sixteen years of age came to Akron, completing his literary education in the Akron High School. He prepared for his chosen profession in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1885. He immediately entered the law office of the late General Voris, where he remained until June, 1886, at which time he became associated professionally with Judge Tibbals. He subsequently practiced alone for two years and then formed his present partnership with Judge Tibbals. The firm of Tibbals and Frank is now the oldest law firm in Akron, and has been concerned in a large share of the most important litigation that has come before the courts of the city and county during the period of its existence. Probably no law firm in Summit County stands higher in public esteem, or more justly deserves the high reputation which it enjoys.

Mr. Frank was married in 1888 to Celia E. Esselburn, of Akron, and he and his wife have two sons, Charles W. and Paul A., both of whom are receiving superior educational

training, calculated to fit them for the best American citizenship. Politically Mr. Frank is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Court House Building Committee, an important office at this time. With his family he belongs to Grace Reformed Church.

COL. GEORGE MITCHELL WRIGHT, only son of Clement Wright and Lucy Ayer Whitney, his wife, was born August 8, 1847, in Tallmadge Township, Summit County, Ohio, on the farm, one mile south from Tallmadge Center, on which his great-grandfather, Captain John Wright, and his grandfather, Alpha Wright, settled in 1809, and where his father, Clement Wright, was born. Of this branch of the Wright family four generations have lived on this farm and, including Colonel Wright's children, five generations have lived in Tallmadge. The home of Colonel Wright, however, was on the farm only during his infancy, his father having moved from the farm to Tallmadge Center and there engaged in the mercantile business when Colonel Wright was less than two years old.

The father and mother of Colonel Wright were both from well-known New England families of high standing, which had been transplanted from England to America prior to 1640. His father was a direct descendant of the eleventh generation, in the male line, from John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon Manor, Kelvedon Hatch, County Essex, England, who acquired Kelvedon Manor by purchase in 1538, the emigrant ancestor to this country being Thomas Wright, who settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, before 1640, probably in 1639. The mother of Colonel Wright was from one of the most ancient and honorable families of Herefordshire, England, the earliest ancestor in England, in the direct male line, having been one of the invaders who came with William I. in 1066. Of this branch of the Whitney family, the emigrant ancestor to America was John Whitney, who, with his wife Elinor and five children, came from England in 1635 and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. Colonel Wright's mother was of

the seventh generation from this emigrant ancestor to America; and before such emigrant ancestor this branch of the family is traced in England for eighteen generations in the direct male line. Although for many generations after the Norman Conquest this family was one of the most distinguished in Herefordshire, it began gradually to die out in England about the time the American branch was transplanted and established in this country.

Colonel Wright was educated in the public schools, Tallmadge Academy and Western Reserve College, but left college early in the course. After studying law at Akron, Ohio, with his uncle Hon. Sidney Edgerton and Hon. Jacob A. Kohler (who were then in partnership) he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, June 16, 1873, and began practice at Akron as a partner of Hon. Henry McKinney, who had then recently moved from Akron to Cleveland, Ohio, and desired a partner for his Summit County business. The law partnership of "McKinney & Wright" existed for several years, and Colonel Wright afterwards continued in the active and successful practice of the law until 1882. But his interest in scientific researches in the domain of geology was so great that for several years he devoted much time and attention to scientific studies. Finally, in 1882, having received an appointment as Assistant Geologist in the United States Geological Survey (without the aid of any political influence whatever, but on the recommendations and indorsements of scientific experts only), he left the practice of the law and during the next four years devoted himself wholly to geological field-work and investigations for the government. Assigned at first to the staff of the Division of the Great Basin, his field-work was in Nevada, California and Utah. Subsequently transferred to the staff of the Division having charge of the geological survey of the Yellowstone National Park, that interesting region was his special field of work for three years, with field-work also in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. While his work and investigations were in structural and dynamical geology in general, his spe-

cialty was the study of volcanic and crystalline rocks and the problems of volcanic action and phenomena (which throw so much light on mineral deposits), and he also did some special work in glacial geology. During the winters he was stationed in Salt Lake City, Utah, New York City, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., engaged in scientific study and research, working out the problems presented by field observations and collections, and writing reports. Having had the valuable experience and education of these four years of scientific study and field investigation under the most favorable circumstances and in some of the most instructive and interesting regions known, he resigned in 1886, although requested and desired to continue in this scientific work for the government, and resumed the practice of the law at Akron, Ohio, where he continued in active practice until the breaking out of the war with Spain in April, 1898.

Colonel Wright has always taken great interest in military affairs, and prior to the War with Spain he had been an officer of the Ohio National Guard, having held a commission for more than five years in the First Regiment of Light Artillery—then one of the finest military organizations in the United States. At the beginning of the war he was commissioned in the military service of the United States, May 13, 1898 (having been enrolled April 26, 1898), as second lieutenant and battalion adjutant in the Eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was detailed as acting ordnance officer of the regiment, May 14, 1898, and accompanied the regiment from Camp Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio, to Camp Alger, Virginia; was appointed aide-de-camp and brigade ordnance officer on the staff of Brigadier General George A. Garretson, June 13, 1898, and served as such until after the close of the war; left Camp Alger, Virginia, July 5th, with brigade headquarters and two regiments, and proceeded by rail to Charleston, South Carolina—the third regiment of the brigade being transported by rail to New York, there to embark for Cuba; sailed July 8th from Charleston, S. C., for Cuba, on the

U. S. S. "Yale," carrying Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the U. S. Army, and staff, and arrived off Santiago Harbor, July 11th, while the fleet was bombarding the city, six days before the surrender; and took part in the demonstrations against the Spanish works at the entrance to Santiago Harbor before the surrender of Santiago, being on duty with the troops under command of Generals Henry and Garretson, held in readiness for three days under orders to be landed at a given signal, under protection of the fire of the fleet, west of Sacopa Battery—the first plan being to try to connect with the right of General Shafter's line, which plan was changed to one involving an attempt to carry Sacopa by assault. After the surrender of Santiago the troops held on shipboard, being no longer needed at Santiago, were available for the expedition to Porto Rico, the final plans for which were arranged in a conference between General Miles and Admiral Sampson on board the flag-ship "New York," lying off Aguadores, July 16th. Colonel (then lieutenant) Wright was so fortunate as to be one of the staff officers present at this conference. Lieutenant Wright continued on board the "Yale," which the next day (July 17th) steamed eastward for Guantanamo Bay, still carrying General Miles and staff and also General Garretson and staff. The troops for the first expedition to Porto Rico having been concentrated at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the transport squadron, with its naval convoy, sailed for Porto Rico, July 21st, carrying an effective force of only about 3,300 troops to invade the island of Porto Rico, where the enemy then had 8,233 Spanish regulars and 9,107 armed volunteers—more than 17,000 troops in all. But General Miles having outwitted the Spanish commanders by causing the course of the fleet to be changed at the last moment, a landing was effected at Guánica on the southwestern coast of Porto Rico, July 25th, without loss of life. Lieutenant Wright was with the first troops landed here, and was present when General Miles formally planted the flag and took possession of the island for the United States; and he also took



WADE G. SHORT, LL. B.

part in the decisive action the next day (July 26th), under General Garretson, in front of Yauco, Porto Rico, which gave the American troops possession of the important town of Yauco and the railroad leading thence to Ponce, and resulted in the surrender of Ponce, then the largest town on the island, without resistance. In the commanding general's official report of this action the name of Lieutenant Wright appears in a list of the names of eight officers "especially commended for gallantry and coolness under fire." Lieutenant Wright accompanied the troops under Generals Henry and Garretson on the march from Guanica, via Yauco, to Ponce; and, in General Miles' subsequent concerted movement of the four columns of troops from the southern coast northward, Lieutenant Wright accompanied the left-center column, under Generals Henry and Garretson, in its march from Ponce over the mountain trail, via Adjuntas and Utuado, toward Arecibo—which column penetrated farther north than any other American troops before the peace protocol put an end to hostilities.

Colonel (then Lieutenant) Wright was recommended for brevets as First Lieutenant and Captain (recommendation indorsed and approved by General Miles) for meritorious services during the Porto Rican campaign, and for great personal bravery in action with Spanish troops near Yauco, Porto Rico, July 26, 1898; and after the close of the war he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, November 21, 1898. In 1899 he resumed the practice of the law and is still engaged in active practice at Akron, Ohio.

In the Ohio National Guard Colonel Wright has held the following commissions and positions: second lieutenant, First Regiment, Light Artillery; second lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Eighth Regiment, Infantry; captain and regimental adjutant, Eighth Regiment, Infantry; acting adjutant general, Second Brigade; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant general, adjutant general of the division; lieutenant-colonel and chief of staff of division; and colonel and chief of staff of

division. He is now (November, 1907) chief of staff of division, with the rank of colonel; and he has served as such chief of staff, or as adjutant general and chief of staff ever since January 29, 1900—for very nearly eight years.

Colonel Wright is a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., and is at present the president of the Akron Bar Association. He is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, and a member of numerous military and patriotic orders and societies, in several of which he has held some of the higher offices.

Colonel Wright was married October 18, 1876, at Akron, Ohio, to Lucy Josephine Hale, of Akron, a daughter of James Madison Hale and Sarah Allen, his wife. Their children, all born at Tallmadge, Ohio, are: (1) Clement Hale Wright, born July 4, 1882, who graduated at the United States Military Academy, June 15, 1904, and is now a second lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry, on duty with his regiment in the Philippine Islands; (2) Allen Whitney Wright, born July 17, 1889; and (3) George Maltby Wright, born June 24, 1892. Lieutenant Clement Hale Wright was married at Hartwell (a suburb of Cincinnati), Ohio, January 1, 1906, to Laura Mitchell, a daughter of Rev. Frank Gridley Mitchell, D. D., and Mary Electa Davis, his wife.

WADE G. SHORT, LL. B., principal of the Hall Business University at Youngstown, Ohio, the Lorain Business College, at Lorain, and the Hammel Business College, at Akron, is engaged in the practice of law, with offices in the Dobson Building, at Akron. Professor Short was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1880, where he secured his preliminary educational training.

When but fifteen years of age Mr. Short went to Cleveland, where he made a thorough study of commercial work, and graduated from a commercial college in that city, and later from the law department of Baldwin University. He was admitted to the bar in

1902. For some six years before coming to Akron, Mr. Short had been closely connected with business college work, having purchased the Hamnel Business College from its founder, who had established it in 1881. In June, 1904, he bought the Hall Business University, which had been established at Youngstown, in 1892, and in 1903 he established the Lorain Business College, at Lorain. The officers of these several commercial schools are as follows: Of the Hamnel Business College, W. G. Short, LL. B., is president, and J. W. Short is business manager. Of the Hall Business University, C. C. Short is manager, J. W. Short, treasurer, and W. G. Short, LL. B., principal. The same personnel makes up the official force of the Lorain Business College, W. G. Short, LL. B., being president, J. W. Short, vice-president, and P. S. Short, manager. All these gentlemen are thoroughly competent in the work of commercial instruction and their institutions take high rank in the business world.

Few men of his years have accomplished so much along a given line in so short a time as has Mr. Short, and he is justly numbered with the progressive and enterprising young men of this city. In addition to his law practice and commercial college interests, Mr. Short handles a large amount of real estate.

RAY F. HAMLIN, a young but able member of the Akron bar, now serving his second term as city clerk, in spite of his youth has been nominated by the Republican party for the important office of city treasurer. Mr. Hamlin was born at Akron, April 24, 1881, and is a son of Byron S. Hamlin, a native of Summit County and for forty years a resident of Akron. He was reared in his native city, where he attended the public schools, and then took a two-years' course in the law department of Columbia University at Washington, D. C., and was graduated from Baldwin University at Cleveland in 1903. Upon his return to Akron he took the bar examination and in the same year was admitted to practice. He was at once appointed city clerk

and thus, from the beginning of his career, has been recognized as a political factor.

On May 28, 1907, Mr. Hamlin was married to Mabel J. Gordon, who is a daughter of Fred F. Gordon, of Akron. He is a member of Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He and wife are participants in the pleasant social life of the city, and both are valued for their personal attributes.

ORLANDO WILCOX, one of the leading members of the Summit County bar, and senior member of the law firm of Wilcox, Parsons, Burch and Adams, at Akron, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in December, 1851, and is a son of Dr. Orlando Wilcox, once a man of great prominence in this section.

Dr. Orlando Wilcox settled at Cuyahoga Falls in 1828, and in the following year, in association with Henry Wetmore, organized the first temperance society in the state of Ohio. He remained one of the leading citizens of Cuyahoga Falls until 1831, when he moved to Medina County, where he practiced for many years, but prior to his death, in 1886, he returned to the Falls. It is interesting to recall historic events and compare them with those of modern times. The temperance organization mentioned above, was the cause of the first strike in the industrial world of Summit County. At that time Mr. Wetmore was the owner of the paper mills at Cuyahoga Falls and it had been his custom to each Saturday set out a barrel of whiskey for his employes to help themselves. After the organization of the temperance society, he cut off this luxury, with the result that the men went out on a strike, and a number of them were never again employed in the mills. Mr. Wilcox has in his possession, with other interesting papers, a number of the original contracts made between Joshua Stow and William Wetmore, father of Henry Wetmore, for the organization of Stow Township, some of these bearing the date of 1804.

Orlando Wilcox was reared in Medina County and attended the country schools prior

to entering Baldwin University. He subsequently read law in the office of A. J. Marvin, of Cleveland, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1884. Locating at Cuyahoga Falls, he entered upon the practice of his profession and continued it there until 1898, when he went to Indian Territory, being assigned to duty as special United States district attorney. During the time he remained in Indian Territory, which covered a period of two years, he tried sixty-four murder cases, and convicted the first man that was ever hung in the Territory by order of the Federal courts. For various reasons Mr. Wilcox resigned this position and returned to Ohio, in 1900 establishing his law office at Akron, and becoming associated with C. T. Grant in the firm of Wilcox and Grant, which continued until the spring of 1904. In a new association Mr. Wilcox became senior member of the law firm of Wilcox, Parsons and Burch, Mr. Adams later being admitted as the junior member of the firm. Mr. Wilcox has successfully handled a large number of important cases before the Ohio courts, and has an enviable record in the different branches of his profession.

Mr. Wilcox still retains his home at Cuyahoga Falls and is interested in several financial enterprises in that city. He is a director in the Cuyahoga Falls Savings Bank and in the Falls Savings and Loan Association. He is also president of the Mercantile Credit Company, of Cincinnati. Formerly he took an active interest in politics and his party chose him as its candidate for prosecuting attorney, and in 1896 for probate judge. He came within seventy-seven votes of the nomination for the latter office. For fifteen years he was city solicitor for Cuyahoga Falls, but the demands of his profession have given him very little time to push his claims for political preferment, had he possessed the ambition to do so.

In 1874 Mr. Wilcox was married to Zelia M. Severance, of Medina County, and they have two daughters, Lottie and Mabel. Lottie is the wife of Charles C. McCuskey, residing at Cuyahoga Falls. Mabel is a student at

Buchtel College, where she has made a remarkable record, taking the highest honors of her class, both in 1903 and 1907; she anticipates graduating in the class of 1908. The family belong to the Disciples Church at Cuyahoga Falls, which Mr. Wilcox has served as a member of the board of trustees; he is now superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. The family is one of social prominence at Cuyahoga Falls.

H. E. ANDRESS, a member of the law firm of Allen, Waters, Young & Andress, with offices in the Hamilton Building, Akron, has been a resident of this city since 1893. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, and is a son of the late Samuel D. Andress, formerly an agriculturist in Ashland County.

Mr. Andress spent his boyhood and obtained his early education in the schools of his native county, and later entered Vermillion Institute, where he was graduated in 1892. He then read law for two years with W. E. Slaught and in 1894 entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1895. During the period in which he was securing his own academic and collegiate training, he taught school, his time in this profession aggregating about five years. For six months after locating at Akron, Mr. Andress continued to practice alone, and then entered into partnership with F. E. Whittemore, under the firm name of Andress & Whittemore. This business association continued until 1902, when Mr. Andress became a member of the firm of Allen, Cobbs & Andress, which later became Allen, Cobbs, Waters & Andress, changing to Allen, Waters & Andress, on the death of Mr. Cobbs in 1905. The present style was assumed November 1, 1906, when W. E. Young became a member of the firm. This combination of legal talent is regarded by the bench and bar of the county as one of the strongest in this section; their work covers all branches of law and jurisprudence and they have successfully handled many cases of grave importance.

In 1898 Mr. Andress was married to Addie

L. Montenyohl, who was formerly a popular teacher in the Akron public schools, and is a daughter of George Montenyohl. They have one child, Virginia.

Mr. Andress is a prominent Democrat and has served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. For four years he served as clerk of the Summit County board of elections, and is a member of the board of Sinking Fund trustees of the city of Akron. He is interested in a number of the city's prosperous business enterprises, but the larger part of his time is given to his law practice. He is one of the directors of the National City Bank and a stockholder in other financial institutions.

Since early life, Mr. Andress has been united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he served on the board of trustees of the First M. E. Church at Akron for some time.

PHILIP B. TREASH, attorney, was born at Uniontown, Stark County, August 10, 1875, and a few years later came with his parents to Akron, where he has since resided. His preliminary education was received in the public schools and he graduated from the High School in 1895. During his High School course Mr. Treash decided to study law, but desiring to first acquire a broad academic education he studied two terms at Buchtel College, then entered Oberlin College, from which institution he graduated in 1900 with the degree of Ph. B.

Immediately after graduation from Oberlin he took up the study of law, only interrupting that study long enough to earn funds with which to continue. In 1901-1902 he was assistant principal of the Cuyahoga Falls High School. Subsequently entering the law department of Ohio State University, he was graduated in June, 1903, and being admitted to the bar, he chose Akron as his field of work, and became associated with the law firm of Young & Wanaunaker until Mr. Wanaunaker was elected to the Common Pleas Bench. After the dissolution of this firm he remained with Mr. Young until November, 1906, since

which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Treash is actively connected with the business development of the city, and is also a leading Republican, at present being chairman of the City Republican Committee. In 1905 Mr. Treash was married to Ida M. Roberts, of Akron. He is a member of the West Congregational Church and is serving as its treasurer. He belongs to Akron Tent, K. O. T. M., the Protected Home Circle, the Young Men's Christian Association, and several other organizations.

F. E. WHITTEMORE, of the well-known law firm of Grant and Whittemore, at Akron, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1870. When he was seven years of age his parents located in Akron, where he was reared graduating from the Akron High School in 1887. He then entered Denison University, where he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Ph. B. He studied law in the office of Marvin, Saddler and Atterholt, of Akron, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He was with Judge Stuart, in the probate office for one year, which gave him excellent special training, and he then began the practice of his profession alone, one year later entering into partnership with H. E. Andress, under the firm name of Andress and Whittemore. This partnership continued until 1903, and about nine months later the firm of Grant and Whittemore was organized. It is considered one of the strong legal combinations of the city and handles a large amount of important litigation. Besides attending to his law practice, Mr. Whittemore has duties as a director of the Akron Grocery Company and the Colonial Tire and Rubber Company. For a number of years he served as clerk of the Board of Elections.

In 1897 Mr. Whittemore was married to Anna G. Clark, who is a daughter of the late George B. Clark, and they have two children -- Marian Esther and Robert C. The family belong to the First Baptist Church, which Mr. Whittemore is serving as a member of the official board.

Fraternally he is a Thirty-second Degree

Mason, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Akron, and to Lake Erie Consistory at Cleveland.

N. M. GREENBERGER, attorney, and Republican candidate for city solicitor of Akron, is one of the prominent younger members of the bar, and a very popular citizen. Mr. Greenberger has practically spent his whole life in this city, securing his literary education in its excellent schools, and selecting it as the field of his professional work.

As soon as he had completed his education, Mr. Greenberger entered the law office of Edwin F. Voris, where he finished his law studies. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in June, 1902. He has been notably successful, having climbed from the bottom of the ladder to his present position entirely through his own efforts. His fellow citizens who honor him as one fitted for high responsibilities, recall when he blacked shoes and sold newspapers rather than be dependent. Later, while traveling for the Brooks Oil Company, of Cleveland, he spent his nights in his hotel, poring over his law books. Energetic and ambitious, he has always taken an active interest in politics and has recently been nominated for city solicitor on the Republican ticket, over four competitors, all of them strong men. His friends are confident that he has a bright future before him, both in his profession and in public life. He is a member of Court Pride, of the Independent Order of Foresters, and of Akron Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, also of this city. He is located in the Central Office Building, Akron.

CHARLES H. STAHL, attorney-at-law, at Akron, with offices at No. 518 Hamilton Building, is a prominent citizen and has large financial interests in Summit and other counties. He was born near Winesburg, Holmes County, Ohio, May 18, 1873, and is a son of Charles and Louise (Dodez) Stahl. The father of Mr. Stahl was born in Germany and was a pioneer of Holmes County, Ohio, where he became a man of substance and lo-

cal prominence. He held county offices and was long numbered among the leading men of his community. His wife, Louise, was of French extraction, but was born in Wayne County, Ohio.

Charles H. Stahl was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools, later entering the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He then engaged in teaching and for two years was principal of the Winesburg public schools. In 1902 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the law department of the Ohio State University, and in the same year received the A. M. degree from his alma mater. In that year he was also admitted to the bar, and in the following spring he located in Akron and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. Politically he is a Democrat and has taken an active part in public affairs. He has many financial interests, being a director in the South Akron Banking Company, in the Akron Realty Company, and in the Beach City Banking Company, of Beach City, Stark County, Ohio.

September 26, 1903, Mr. Stahl was married to Cora B. Snyder, who is a daughter of C. J. Snyder, a prominent business man of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl have one daughter, Margaret Louise, born August 8, 1907.

Mr. Stahl is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to Akron Commandery, No. 25, and to Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, of this place. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has never given up his membership in the *Delta Chi* college fraternity, having been one of the charter members of the organization, at the Ohio State University in 1902.

ARTHUR JAMES ROWLEY, formerly city solicitor of Akron and a member of the law firm of Rogers, Rowley & Rockwell of this city, was born December 4, 1868, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and is a son of William and Mary J. (Will) Rowley.

Mr. Rowley is of English ancestry and his grandfather, Enoch Rowley, was the first of

the family to settle in Akron, where he died in 1848. To the latter belongs the distinction of establishing the first pottery here. He brought a family of seven children from England, and four more were added after the family settled here. He died in this city, aged seventy-three years. William Rowley, father of Arthur J., was ten years old when his parents came to Ohio. He assisted his father in his work as a potter and succeeded him in the business. In 1886 he retired from active business and died in November, 1891, at the age of fifty-four years. His children were: Florence, who died in infancy; Arthur J., Maude L., and Zelle I.

Arthur James Rowley was graduated from the Akron High School in January, 1886, and from Buchtel College, in June, 1890. He then began the study of the law with Charles Cobbs, and the firm of Green, Grant & Sieber, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1892. In the following year Mr. Rowley was elected a member of the Akron Board of Education. In 1895 he was made city solicitor, two years later being re-elected and by a larger majority than any other candidate. Since the close of his second term of office he has applied himself entirely to his large and growing practice. In 1902 he became a member of the firm of Rogers, Rowley & Rockwell, whose offices are in the Central Savings & Trust Building.

Fraternally Mr. Rowley is an Elk and retains membership in his college fraternity, the *Delta Tau Delta*. He belongs also to the Summit County Bar Association. He stands very high in public esteem, both as a citizen and professionally.

On October 20, 1897, he was married to Amelia Grether and they have three children: Pauline Barbara, William Arthur and John Grether Rowley, all of whom reside at the family residence, 838 East Market Street.

ALEXANDER H. COMMINS, an attorney, practicing at Akron, is interested in a number of Akron business enterprises. He was born at Akron in 1872, and is a son of the late Alexander H. Commins. After completing the common school course in his native

city, Mr. Commins entered Kenyon College, where he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of A. B. Shortly afterward he began reading law with Charles Baird. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar, and since has been associated with Mr. Baird in the practice of his profession. He is a director in the Central Savings and Trust Company, at Akron, and is largely interested in real estate through Summit County, particularly in the vicinity of Akron and Barberton. In 1900 Mr. Commins was married to Ethel Sheldon, who is a daughter of C. E. Sheldon, president of the Whitman-Barnes Company. Mr. and Mrs. Commins have two children, Ethel Louise and Henrietta.

WATSON E. SLABAUGH, senior member of the law firm of Slabaugh & Sieberling, has been a resident of Akron since 1886. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, where he attended school until he entered Mount Union College. Mr. Slabaugh has been mainly the maker of his own fortunes. At the age of eighteen years he began to teach school, which profession he followed for four years. In the meantime he was preparing himself for a collegiate course in law, and in 1885 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. In the following year, he located at Akron, and here he entered into practice with Edward P. Otis, under the firm name of Otis & Slabaugh. Later he became a member of the firm of Marvin, Atterholt & Slabaugh, which continued until 1892. From that date until 1898 Mr. Slabaugh practiced alone, and then entered into partnership with Mr. Sieberling, under the present firm style. This firm is regarded as one of Akron's most reliable combinations of legal talent, and many important interests are placed in their hands.

Mr. Slabaugh is a director in the Second National Bank and a stockholder in numerous other prosperous concerns. While not very active in politics, he has the welfare of the city at heart and has served on many boards which have civic progress as their object. He is a leading member of the High Street Christian Church.

Mr. Slabaugh was married (first) in 1884, to Mary Bettes, who died in 1892, leaving one son, Edwin, who is a student in the public schools. She was a daughter of Dr. George W. Bettes, of Randolph, Portage County. Mr. Slabaugh was married (second) in 1895, to Jessie M. Gongwer, who is a daughter of Samuel Gongwer. Of this union there are two children, Harold and W. E., Jr.

ELLSWORTH E. OTIS, attorney, junior member of the law firm of Otis and Otis, at Akron, with well appointed offices at Nos. 15-16 Arcade Building, has been in active practice since 1887. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of Resin P. and Catherine (Bair) Otis. Mr. Otis comes of Revolutionary stock, three members of the family, Robert, Stephen and Edward Otis having served in the Continental army, one of them losing his life in the cause. These patriots were great- and great-great-uncles of Edward P. and Ellsworth E. Otis, of Akron. The parents of Mr. Otis were both born in Ohio. The Otis family came to this state from New England, where it has been prominent from the days of the Revolution. The Bair family came from Pennsylvania and is of German extraction.

Ellsworth E. Otis was liberally educated, attending both Wittenberg College and Wooster University prior to entering the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1887. His elder brother, Edward P. Otis, was already established in the practice of law at Akron and Mr. Otis immediately entered into partnership with him, under the firm name of Otis and Otis. This firm has continued up to the present time and has become well known all over Summit County. In a city where legal talent is especially conspicuous, the firm has won many hard-fought battles, and both members are numbered with the able men of the profession.

On June 27, 1894, Ellsworth E. Otis was married to Mary Louise Guth, who is a daughter of Jacob R. Guth, an old resident of Akron. They enjoy a beautiful home at No. 642 East Market Street. Politically Mr. Otis is identi-

fied with the Republican party, but only as a good citizen, anxious to promote the prosperity of his community and the country generally. He is connected fraternally with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and is secretary of the local chapter of the *Beta Theta Pi*, his college fraternity. For many years he has been a member of the Lutheran Church.

EDWARD P. OTIS, senior member of the prominent law firm of Otis and Otis, at Akron, with offices in the Arcade building, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of Resin P. and Catherine (Bair) Otis. He comes of Revolutionary stock, three members of the family, Robert, Stephen and Edward Otis, having served nobly with the Continental army, one of them losing his life in the cause of freedom. These militant patriots were great- and great-great-uncles of Edward P. and Ellsworth E. Otis, of Akron. The name of Otis has always been identified with military valor, statesmanship and professional prominence. The family settled early in Ohio and in this state both the parents of the subject of this sketch were born.

Edward P. Otis prepared for Oberlin College in the local schools, and after attending the college for a while, taught school prior to entering Wittenberg College, in 1877, where he remained until graduation in 1882. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Nealy and Patrick, at New Philadelphia, and during 1884-5 he attended the Cincinnati Law School, in June of the latter year being admitted to the bar. Mr. Otis located at Akron in August, 1885, and was associated in a law practice for two years with W. E. Slabaugh. He then formed a partnership with his younger brother, Ellsworth E. Otis, the firm of Otis and Otis coming into existence in 1887. During its continuance of two decades it has made its ability felt at the bar of Summit County, and has been engaged in much of the most important litigation of this section.

On September 21, 1887, Mr. Otis was married to Jessie L. Wolfe, who is a daughter of

Henry H. Wolfe, of Springfield, Ohio. He has one daughter, Catherine Louise. The beautiful family home at No. 65 Adolph Avenue is often the scene of many pleasant social functions, Mrs. Otis being a gifted musician and a patroness of the leading musical events of the city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Otis are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically the former is a Republican, but is too much engaged in his profession to be willing to accept political honors. Fraternally he is a Free Mason and is also president of the local chapter of his college fraternity, the *Beta Theta Pi*. He has shown his interest in the growth and development of Akron, as becomes a public spirited citizen, and has helped to promote her educational and religious interests, for a number of years having been a member of the board of directors of Wittenberg College.

GEORGE W. ROGERS, attorney, and credit man with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1875. He is a son of John Rogers and a grandson of James Rogers, both of whom survive, honored residents of this city. He was reared in his native city and after graduating from the Akron High School, entered Buchtel College, which he left in order to enter upon the study of law with the well-known law firm of Baird & Voris. One year later this firm was dissolved, after which Mr. Rogers remained for a time under Mr. Baird's instruction, later becoming a student with Oviatt, Allen & Cobbs. In March, 1899, he was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession at Akron, thus continuing until April, 1902, when he accepted his present position.

In 1895, Mr. Rogers joined Company B, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and in 1898 when war was declared against Spain, went out as a member of that company. He was mustered into the United States service at Columbus, May 13, 1898, and a few days later went to Washington, D. C., where the regiment remained in camp at Camp Alger until the fifth day of the following July. It was then transported to Cuba, where it was on

duty for six weeks, and then returned to America, landing at Montauk Point. Mr. Rogers was given a furlough of sixty days which he spent at home, and was then mustered out, in November, 1898. During this brief military experience he was corporal of his company.

On October 15, 1902, Mr. Rogers was married to Anna G. Bauer, a daughter of Jacob Bauer, of Akron, and they have one son, Harold G. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the organization of United Spanish War Veterans.

LOUIS D. SEWARD, attorney, and a leading member of the Akron bar, was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1852, and is a son of the late Colonel Dudley Seward, who was a distinguished officer in the Civil War.

Colonel Dudley Seward came to Akron in 1840, where he entered into business and became a factor in politics. Prior to the Civil War he served as sheriff of Summit County. He was one of the first men to offer his life and services at the beginning of the war and was promoted for gallantry to be colonel of the Second Ohio Cavalry, serving all through as such. After the war he was a captain in the Eighth Regiment, United States Cavalry, and brevet major in the United States army, receiving his appointment in the United States army for gallant and meritorious service at Monticello, Kentucky. He did good service in the West during the Indian troubles. At the time of his death, in 1881, he was on the retired list of the army.

Louis D. Seward was reared and educated in Akron, and read law in the offices of Edgerton & Kohler and of H. C. Sanford. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and has been in active practice ever since in his native city. He has been active in politics since early manhood, is at present serving in the City Council, and was mayor of Akron from 1886 to 1888, a period of great prosperity and advancement for this municipality.

In 1890 Mr. Seward was married to Katherine Johnston, who is a daughter of W. G. Johnston, of Akron, a prominent citizen, who



LOUIS D. SEWARD

has just completed a six-year term as a member of the State Board of Public Works. Mr. and Mrs. Seward have one daughter, Martha, who is attending school. Mr. Seward is a Knight Templar Mason, and is well known in the fraternity. He is one of the trustees of the East Akron Cemetery, and he is a stockholder in various successful business enterprises of Akron.

CHARLES S. COBBS, formerly a leading member of the Akron bar, and for twelve years a partner in the prominent law firm of Oviatt, Allen and Cobbs, of this city, was born July 7, 1853, near Alliance, Columbiana County, Ohio, and died at his home in Akron, January 27, 1903. He was a son of Walker and Hannah (Morris) Cobbs.

On the maternal side, Mr. Cobbs came of distinguished ancestry. His forefathers included Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Jonathan Morris, who married Mary West, sister of the great painter, Benjamin West; and Jonathan Benjamin, William, Joseph and Samuel Morris, all of whom served in the Revolutionary War. The Morris family professed the peaceful principles of the Quaker faith, but in time of public stress, they proved their loyalty even to the extent of taking up arms. Jonathan Morris was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Camden, August 16, 1780, and was kept a prisoner at Edisto Island, off the coast of South Carolina, during the remainder of the war. William Morris was taken prisoner on board an American privateer, and later was incarcerated in Dartmouth Prison, England. He made his situation known to his uncle, Benjamin West, who was then in London, who first interceded with the king, and later succeeded in bribing the guards, securing William's release in this way. The latter escaped and returned to the United States. In the War of the Rebellion there were five members of this family in the Union army; one of them, J. Morris Johnston, fell at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Another, Benjamin F. Morris, was wounded and subsequently captured at Macon, Georgia. The Morris family has

also been prominent in the paths of peace in various parts of the reunited country, and many of their blood have won laurels in professional careers.

Charles S. Cobbs completed his education at Mt. Union College, where he was graduated in 1877. During the two succeeding years, while studying law, he engaged in teaching school, and for the larger part of this period, was superintendent of the Malvern Union schools. Immediately after his admission to the bar, in 1879, he located in Akron, where his legal ability quickly became recognized, and in the spring of 1881 he was elected city solicitor. In this office he served two full terms, declining a re-election, and henceforth devoting himself entirely to practice of his profession. On March 9, 1891, he entered into partnership with the late Edward Oviatt and George G. Allen, under the firm style of Oviatt, Allen and Cobbs—a strong combination, which for years handled a large part of the important litigation in Summit County. In addition to his work as a member of this firm, Mr. Cobbs was retained by various corporations and was local attorney of the Valley Railway Company.

On November 2, 1881, Mr. Cobbs was married to Margaret S. McCall, who was born at Malvern, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Rev. Hosea McCall, a native of the state of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Cobbs had four children, two of whom survive—Reginald McCall and Margaret. Mrs. Cobbs resides at No. 682 Buchtel Avenue, Akron.

FRANCIS SEIBERLING, attorney-at-law, and a member of the law firm of Slabaugh & Seiberling, at Akron, with offices in the Everett Building, was born September 20, 1870, at Des Moines, Iowa and is a son of Nathan Septimus and Joseva (Myers) Seiberling.

Nathan Septimus Seiberling, father of Francis, was a son of Nathan Seiberling, who was one of the early pioneers of Summit County. Nathan S. Seiberling, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted for service in the Civil War, in March, 1865, for one year, and was a member of Company D, 198th Ohio Volunteer In-

fantry. He was honorably discharged, May 8, 1865, at the close of hostilities. He married Joseva Myers, who was a daughter of Alpheus Myers, one of the earliest settlers in Norton Township. Both the Seiberling and Myers families came to Summit County in the days when it was a wilderness and both assisted materially in the development of its resources and in bringing about civilizing influences.

When but three years of age, Francis Seiberling suffered the loss of his father, who died in early manhood. His mother then returned to her old home in Norton Township, this county, where he was reared to the age of twelve years. He then went to Medina County and completed his course of study at the Wadsworth High School. He entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in the fall of 1888, where he remained two years, and then entered Wooster University, where he was graduated in 1892, with his degree of A. M. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Marvin, Sadler & Aterholt, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1894. He practiced his profession for about one year alone, and then entered into his present partnership, under the firm name of Slabaugh & Seiberling. Mr. Seiberling's interest in politics is merely that which he has in common with every good citizen.

On June 16, 1897, Mr. Seiberling was married to Josephine Laffer, who is a daughter of James M. Laffer, one of the pioneer druggists of Akron. He and his wife have two children, Eleanor and Josephine. Mr. Seiberling is a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to its board of trustees. Fraternally he is a Mason.

O. L. SADLER, an attorney at Akron, whose professional labors have called him to many sections of the country while still retaining his home in this city, was born September 11, 1854, a Rootstown, Portage County, Ohio.

When Mr. Sadler was one year old his parents moved to Southern Michigan, where he was reared and primarily educated. In 1872

he was graduated at Mt. Union College, after which he was engaged in school teaching for about four years. In 1877 he came to Akron with the intention of studying law, and being received into the office of J. M. Poulson, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and later to the Supreme Court of Ohio. For a number of years he was the attorney of Aultman, Miller & Company, and in their interest traveled all over the country. He has tried cases in all parts of the United States and necessarily has been long familiar with the laws of all sections. Probably in his particular line of practice he has no equal in Summit County. Mr. Sadler has been active in county politics for a number of years and for one year was secretary of the Republican County Committee. He was appointed a member of the first Board of City Commissioners and of the first Board of Review, on which latter board he served for five years. He is a man of public spirit and on many occasions has proven his interest and usefulness in civic affairs.

In 1881 Mr. Sadler was married to Margaret Fox, who is a daughter of David Fox. They have three living children, namely: Frank Herbert, who has charge of the testing department of the Edison Storage Battery at West Orange, New Jersey; Edith, who is chief clerk in the Summit County treasurer's office; and Jean Cairns, residing at home. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Sadler is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Akron Building and Loan Association, and has been a charter member on its board of directors since its inception in 1888. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and to the U.-C. T.

EMORY A. PRIOR, M. S., LL. B., a leading member of the bar at Cuyahoga Falls, was born in Northampton Township, Summit County, Ohio, June 27, 1855, and is a son of Henry W. and Emily (Bonesteel) Prior.

The study of Mr. Prior's ancestral line leads us back to the early settlement of New England. The first of the name of whom we have record, was Benjamin Prior, whose birth is

recorded at Duxbury, Massachusetts. In 1697 he married Bertha, daughter of John and Abigail (Wood) Pratt, of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Joshua Prior, son of Benjamin and Bertha Prior, was born in 1709 and died in 1784. He married Mary, daughter of Eleazer and Lydia (Waterman) Barnham, January 31, 1735.

Simeon Prior, youngest of the nine children of Joshua and Mary Prior, and great-grandfather of Emory A., was born May 13, 1754, at Norwich, Connecticut, and died June 29, 1837. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in Connecticut, as armorer, under Colonel John Durgey, about 1776, joining the army at Kings Yard, New York City. His record shows that about 15 weeks later he joined a regiment on Painter's Hook, and after the city was taken by the British his regiment went to Fort Lee and later participated in the battle of Trenton. The family history asserts that on this occasion, Simeon Prior was a member of General Washington's body guard. He married Katherine Wright, and in 1802 brought his family to Northampton Township. He was the first regular farming settler here, the only other family being that of a Mr. King, who kept a tavern at Old Portage, the commencement of Portage Path. Simeon Prior was a farmer, blacksmith and machinist, a combination of occupations well qualifying him to make an admirable pioneer settler.

William Prior, son of Simeon, and grandfather of Emory A. Prior, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 6, 1783, and died June 7, 1872. He accompanied his father to Northampton in 1802, where he secured farming land. He participated in the War of 1812, being a member of Colonel Rial McArthur's regiment. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was twice married; first to Sarah Wharton, who was a daughter of James Wharton, and who died in early married life; and, second, to Polly Culver.

Henry W. Prior, son of William and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Northampton Township, Summit County, Ohio, January 25, 1813, and died in 1875.

He was a man of exceptional mentality and made the best of the educational advantages afforded him and of his business opportunities. He acceptably filled all of the local offices of any responsibility in Northampton Township, and, although not united with any religious body, was a liberal supporter of churches and all moral movements. In 1849 he went to California, by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and remained there one year engaged in prospecting and mining. Having much natural mechanical skill, he combined farming with carpenter work, and with his father and a brother, he built a mill on the present site of the Puritan mill, in Northampton Township, which they operated together for many years. He remained actively interested in agricultural pursuits up to the close of his long and useful life.

His wife, Emily, was a daughter of Jacob Bonesteel, also an old settler in this vicinity. She died in April, 1830, on the home farm in Northampton Township. There were two children born to Henry W. Prior and wife, of whom Emory A. is the only survivor, the elder in order of birth having died in infancy.

Emory A. Prior was afforded the best educational advantages to be obtained in his native locality, and he is inclined to think that in some ways the youth of his day, when they had the personal attention of their teachers, enjoyed better opportunities for individual advancement than is sometimes the lot of students under the present graded system. He attended the Cuyahoga High School, and came under the personal attention of Almeda Booth, who was a noted teacher and philanthropist at that time. In 1874 he was graduated at Buchtel College, completing the scientific course and securing his B. S. degree, and later, after completing a post graduate course, receiving the degree of M. S. In 1877, after a course in the Harvard Law School, Mr. Prior was graduated there and secured his LL. B. degree, shortly afterward coming to Cuyahoga Falls. He took the necessary examinations in the Old District Court at Cleveland, Ohio.

and was admitted to the bar in the following September.

After this prolonged season of close study, Mr. Prior decided to settle on a farm in Northampton Township, and was engaged in farming and dairying thereon up to 1899. He then opened an office in Akron, where he practiced law until 1895, when he located permanently at Cuyahoga Falls, entering into a partnership with Charles H. Howland. This association lasted five years, during which time the firm had its share in the business of importance that came before the Summit County courts.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Prior became secretary of the Falls Savings and Loan Association. In August, 1904, the Cuyahoga Falls Savings Bank was organized by the following capitalists who comprised its board of directors: Emory A. Prior, C. M. Walsh, L. W. Loomis, Henry Thomas, W. R. Lodge, Edwin Seedhouse and William A. Searle. This bank was organized to take up the business in this vicinity of the Akron Savings Bank, which had failed. Mr. Prior has been identified with this institution as secretary and as a director ever since, and since June, 1905, he has been a member of its financial committee. He is concerned in other business enterprises and was one of the organizers of the Walsh Paper Company, of which he is a stockholder, and in which he has been secretary since its founding.

On March 25, 1882, Mr. Prior was married to Abbie F. Allen, who is a daughter of Albert Allen, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they have three children, namely: Henry William, Margaret H. and Ruth Wharton. The family belong to the Episcopal Church. In political sentiment, Mr. Prior is actively identified with the Republican party. He was elected village solicitor during his years of active practice and was re-elected, serving two terms. Otherwise, he has accepted no political office. He is a member of Star Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

ANDREW JACKSON KREIGHBAUM, a representative citizen of Springfield Town-

ship is a member of the Summit County bar, and is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, September 23, 1862, and is a son of Johnston B. and Martha (Martin) Krieghbaum.

The maternal ancestors of Mr. Kreighbaum were people of importance, several generations back, in Pennsylvania. Thomas Martin, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland and married Kate Kennedy, a native of England. The maiden name of the grandmother of Mr. Kreighbaum was Way, and she was the first white child born in Sufield Township, Portage County. Andrew Martin, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Portage County. Andrew and Rebecca Martin had the following children: Rebecca, residing in Summit County, who is the widow of Johnston Roser; Martha, the mother of Mr. Kreighbaum; Elmira, residing in Stark County, who married John Grotz; Matilda, who married Benjamin W. Bixler, residing at Springfield Center; and David W., deceased, who is survived by his widow who formerly was Rebecca Henderson. The grandparents died on the farm on which they settled after marriage.

Johnston B. Krieghbaum was born in Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, November 18, 1826, and was married January 29, 1851, to Martha Martin, who was born July 16, 1831. Of their eight children, there are three survivors—Andrew J., McClelland and Ida Ella. McClelland Krieghbaum was born September 23, 1864 and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Summit County, owning a good farm. He married Minerva Pressler, who is a daughter of William and Lucinda Pressler, and they have three children. Ida Ella Krieghbaum married Charles McCalgan, of Stow Township, who died at Munroe Falls, leaving three children: Russell, Claude and Mand, the two latter being twins.

Prior to entering the army for service in the Civil War, Johnston B. Krieghbaum was engaged in farming and in operating a hotel at Greensburg, Ohio. On May 2, 1864, he was

enrolled at Cleveland as a member of Company H, 164th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged August 27, 1864. Although his service covered but ninety days, the hardships encountered during this period were the cause of his death, he having ruptured a blood vessel. For the fidelity and efficiency of his service he received the thanks of the President of the United States and the Governor of Ohio. He belonged to that portion of the army that operated effectively against Richmond and Petersburg.

Andrew Jackson Kriegbaum attended the local schools through boyhood and prepared for the profession he had chosen by taking a course in the Cincinnati Law School where he spent the years of 1890 and 1891. After his admission to the bar he engaged in practice at Akron, retaining his residence in Springfield Township. He married Ella Phillips, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Christina Phillips, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Phillips resides at Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Kriegbaum have four children, namely: McKee, aged fourteen years; Martha, aged ten years; Maud, aged seven years; and Claud, aged three years. Mr. Kriegbaum is in a position to give his children many advantages, both educational and social.

While Mr. Kriegbaum has been actively identified with the Democratic party since his maturity, he has never been a seeker for political offices or honors, but has been a willing worker for his friends. He is a member of the order of the Maccabees, belonging to Union Tent at Uniontown, Stark County. With his family he belongs to the Reformed Church of Springfield Township.

CHARLES AMMERMAN, attorney-at-law, Barberton, where he has been established since 1893, is one of the leading citizens of this village. Mr. Ammerman was born near Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, May 4, 1863, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Korn) Ammerman. He was reared on his father's farm in Holmes County, and obtained his primary education in the district schools. Later

he attended the Millersburg High School and then began to teach. He remained six years in the local educational field, and then he taught three years at Benton, Ohio, during the interim completing his education at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He read law with Judge Maxwell and Hon. George W. Sharp, at Millersburg and subsequently attended the law school at the Ohio State University at Columbus being admitted to the Ohio bar, December 7, 1893. He immediately located at Barberton, where he has since engaged in practice. He was elected village solicitor for two terms and was then appointed to the same office by the village council, and served on this occasion for a year and a half. He is recognized as an able lawyer and has been chosen on numerous occasions to manage important cases of litigation.

On June 10, 1891, Mr. Ammerman was married to Kate Thompson, and they have three children—Harold, Helen and Charles, Jr. Mr. Ammerman's fraternal connections include the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Independent Order of American Mechanics.

STEPHEN C. MILLER, attorney-at-law, at Barberton, with offices in the American National Bank Building, on the corner of Fourth Street and Tuscarawas Avenue, enjoys a large and lucrative general practice, which extends all over Summit County. Mr. Miller was born at Hudson, New York, March 1, 1863, and is a son of Abraham and Ann H. (Miller) Miller.

Abraham Miller, also a lawyer, practiced his profession for some years in New York, and died at Palmyra, in that state, in 1871, at the age of thirty-three. His wife Ann still survives.

In 1876 the subject of this sketch came to Akron, Ohio, to make his home with his uncle, Dr. S. H. Coburn, with whom he remained until 1881, in the meantime attending the common and High Schools of this city. He commenced his law reading in the office of Edgerton & Kohler, at Akron, and completed

his legal studies in Florida, to which state he went in 1881. He was admitted to the Florida bar in 1890, and practiced at Tallahassee until 1895. He then returned to Akron, where he practiced law until 1901, and then located permanently at Barberton. Here he has taken part in a large portion of the important business before the various courts, and has demonstrated his ability on many occasions. Mr. Miller was married in Florida to Minnie Beazley, who was reared at Monticello, Jefferson County, Florida, and who is a daughter of Judge William Beazley, of that place. They have two children, Susie and Isbell, the latter being named for Charles Isbell, of Akron.

HON. GEORGE W. SIEBER, formerly state senator, serving in the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of Ohio, is a leading member of the Akron bar and a partner in the prominent law firm of Grant, Sieber & Mather, which, in January, 1907, succeeded the firm of Grant & Sieber. Mr. Sieber was born February 22, 1858, in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Moyer) Sieber. The Sieber family is of German extraction. Both parents of Senator Sieber were born and reared in Pennsylvania. In 1868 they came to Summit County, where the father carried on a successful business for a number of years. He died in 1893.

In 1876 George W. Sieber was graduated from the Akron High School. He then took a course in Buchtel College, afterwards entering the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in the class of June, 1882, carrying off first honors. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Akron. On March 25, 1897, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1891 Mr. Sieber entered into partnership with Hon. Edwin P. Green, formerly of the Common Pleas Court, and the Hon. Charles R. Grant, formerly of the Probate Court, the new firm assuming the style of Green, Grant & Sieber. The death of Judge Green caused a reorganization of the firm as Grant & Sieber.

Prominently identified with Republican politics, Senator Sieber has frequently been invited to accept public office. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Summit County, and in his official capacity acquitted himself during his first term with such credit that he was re-elected and served in the office for six years, retiring in 1893. In 1899 he was elected senator from the Twenty-sixth District and when he completed his term of service and returned to his private practice, it was with the consciousness of public duty well performed.

On September 1, 1883, Senator Sieber was married to Elsie C. Motz, who is a daughter of George M. Motz, a prominent citizen of Middleburg, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Joseph B., Florence S. and Ruth. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Sieber is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and belongs also to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

H. F. CASTLE, member of the firm of Felmly & Castle, prominent attorneys at Akron, was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and is a son of E. H. Castle, who came to Summit County from New York, in 1860, and who has been engaged in farming near Munroe Falls ever since.

H. F. Castle attended the district schools and spent four years in the Cuyahoga Falls schools, after which he studied law at home, and on June 1, 1903, was admitted to the bar. He immediately located for practice at Akron and continued alone until 1905, when the present firm was established. Mr. Castle has won his way to the front rank of his profession by personal ability backed by hard work, and he has also become a factor in politics. He is a Republican and is a member of the Akron County Board of Elections, and is secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee. During the Spanish-American War he was a member of Company A, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service in May, 1898, but was never actively engaged, spending its whole term of en-

listment in camp at Tampa and Key West. The company was mustered out of the service at Columbus, in November, 1898. Mr. Castle is a member of the Spanish-American War Veteran Association, and belongs also to the Odd Fellows. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. W. WAKEMAN, attorney, and claim agent for the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, at Akron, has been identified with the interests of this city, since December 1884. Mr. Wakeman was born at Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, in 1866. At the age of eighteen years he had already completed the common and High School courses at Kendallville, and when twenty-one had commenced the study of law, which he prosecuted in the office of R. W. Sadler, a prominent attorney in Akron at that time. His admission to the bar took place in March, 1889, and he continued with Mr. Sadler until 1892, when he began individual practice, retaining the same office. In 1902 he became claim agent for the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, the duties of which position have since absorbed a large part of his time and attention. He is interested also in some of Akron's business enterprises and is a stockholder in the Highland Park Land Company. Formerly he was quite active in politics, but he now finds little time to give to anything outside his profession. Mr. Wakeman belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Elks Club and the Portage Country Club.

WILLIAM E. SNYDER, attorney, formerly a member of the law firm of Esgate, Spencer & Snyder, of Akron, but now practicing alone, with offices in the Hamilton Building, was born in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1871, and is a son of Michael and Nancy (Marsh) Snyder.

The father of Mr. Snyder was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and after emigrating to America, he settled first in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, for several years, and then removed to Franklin Township, where he lived until his death in 1893, having

become one of the leading men of his community. He married Nancy Marsh, who was a daughter of George A. Marsh, a pioneer settler in the region of Turkey Foot Lake, and a son of Adam George Marsh, who settled there in 1810.

William E. Snyder was reared in Franklin Township, attending the local schools. He then took a special course at Valparaiso, Indiana, and subsequently spent one year at Mt. Union College. He began to teach school when but seventeen years of age and continued that occupation with some intervals, for the next eight years. In 1895 he took up the study of law in the office of Otis & Otis, having mastered the elementary principles of the science while teaching. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1898, and in the following year he located at Akron, and entered into associated practice with Mr. Kerstetter, under the firm name of Snyder & Kerstetter. The firm lasted for two years, after which Mr. Snyder practiced alone until 1904 when the present firm of Esgate, Spencer & Snyder was formed. Mr. Snyder is somewhat interested in politics, but to a larger degree in his profession. In 1894 Mr. Snyder was married to Olive C. Kerstetter, and they have three children, namely: Margaret, Marion and Harold. Mr. Snyder is a member of Grace Reformed Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

HON. E. W. STUART, senior member of the law firm of Stuart & Stuart, at Akron, and formerly probate judge of Summit County, is a prominent citizen who is identified with a number of the successful enterprises of this city. Judge Stuart was born May 9, 1840, at New Preston, Litchfield County, Connecticut. His parents settling in Erie County, Ohio, in 1842, his boyhood was spent on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen he entered the Western Reserve College, having prepared at the Huron Institute at Milan, and was graduated in October, 1862.

For a period of four months he served in the Civil War as a member of Company B, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being stationed at Camp Chase, Columbus,

Ohio. He enlisted in May, 1862, and was discharged on the 27th of the following September by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. Company B was organized at Hudson, Ohio, and was composed of students of the Western Reserve College, the captain being C. A. Young, later a noted professor at this institution, Dartmouth College, and Princeton University.

After his army experience and graduation from college, Mr. Stuart was engaged in teaching for four years, during which period he was principal of Shaw Academy at Collamer, Ohio, for two years. In the meantime he had assiduously applied himself to the study of the law and with such success that in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. S. P. Wolcott, at Kent, Ohio, where he continued until May, 1870. He then came to Akron and formed a law partnership here with C. P. Humphrey. Mr. Stuart's abilities were soon recognized, and he served Summit County as prosecuting attorney from January, 1877 to 1880, having previously served as city solicitor of Akron from 1871 to 1877. In 1890 he was elected to the Probate Bench of Summit County and served two terms, from February 9, 1891, to February 9, 1897. His work in that position was characterized by the same qualities which have always commended him to the people—great industry, ability of a high order and fearlessness in the performance of duty. Since retiring from the bench he has been engaged in the practice of the law with his son at Akron. He is a director in the Central Savings and Trust Company and in the Permanent Savings and Loan Company.

Judge Stuart was married May 11, 1864, to Harriet E. Whedon, who is a daughter of Harvey Whedon, a former prosecuting attorney of Summit County, now deceased. They have one son, Fred H., a graduate of Buchtel College, admitted to the bar in 1889, who is practicing law in partnership with his father. The firm of Stuart & Stuart having offices at No. 402 Hamilton Building, handles a large part of the important litigation in Summit

County. Judge Stuart resides at No. 24 Fir Street, and his son at No. 31 North Prospect Street.

NEWTON CHALKER, a retired lawyer of Akron, who has been identified with both the business and professional life of the city for a number of years, is generally recognized as one of Akron's prominent men. Mr. Chalker was born at Southington, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 12, 1842, and is a son of James, Jr., and Eliza J. Chalker.

The Chalker family originated in England and became established about 1640 in Connecticut, and in 1805 in Ohio. James Chalker, the grandfather of Newton Chalker, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, where he married Mercy Norton, and with his wife and infant son, he came to the Western Reserve, locating in Southington, Trumbull County. Selecting a location in the midst of the forest, he built a cabin of logs and entered upon a pioneer existence. He lived until 1867, his span of life covering ninety years, and the death of his aged wife but shortly preceding his own. They reared thirteen children—Orin, Joseph, Edmond, James, Phoebe, Anna, Polly, Calvin, Daniel, Philander, Harrison, Allen and Mercy.

James Chalker, Jr., the father of Newton, was born in Southington, June 15, 1811. His educational opportunities were confined to three winter terms in an old log schoolhouse, situated one mile east of Southington Center, but by much reading he became in after years well versed in history, and was also a thorough student of the Bible. When a young man, he purchased on credit a tract of fifty acres of woodland, located two miles west of Southington Center, where, after years of earnest labor, he established a comfortable home for himself and family. He eventually became one of the largest land owners in the township, having added to his original property from time to time. Mr. Chalker was married (first) to Eliza Jane Hyde, of Farmington, who died in 1849, leaving three children: Byron, who became a farmer, and died in Southington at



NEWTON CHALKER

the age of fifty-two years; Newton, subject of this article; and Columbus, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; another child, Benson, died in infancy. In 1851 Mr. Chalker was married (second) to Adeline Timmerman, who was born in the state of New York, and they had two daughters, Mary Jane and Bertha. The former married A. J. Morris, a resident of Southington, and died in her thirty-seventh year. The latter became the wife of Thomas McConnell, a resident of Youngstown, Ohio. James Chalker died September 23, 1893, having passed his eighty-second birthday. For years he was a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Newton Chalker attended the district schools until he was fourteen years of age, after which, for six years, at irregular intervals, he was a student at the Western Reserve Seminary, West Farmington, in the meanwhile becoming a very successful district school teacher. Prior to enlisting for service in the Civil War, in the spring of 1862, he had taught school in his home neighborhood and at Braceville, Southington, Parkman and Champion, Ohio, and, after his return, at Litchfield, Michigan. When twenty years of age he offered his services in defense of his country, enlisting in Company B, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which belonged to the department of the army then under the command of General George B. McClellan. The most important military event of his term of service was the protracted battle of Harper's Ferry, in which the Union forces were captured by those of Stonewall Jackson, the latter having a very much larger force. In the fall of 1862, on account of the expiration of its term of enlistment, the Eighty-seventh regiment was mustered out, and the members who had survived its many dangers, returned to their homes, Mr. Chalker being one of them.

In the spring of 1863, Mr. Chalker entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in June, 1865, with the degree of B. A., later receiving that of M. A. During 1866-67 he served as principal of Dixon Seminary, at Dixon, Illinois,

and in the year following he accepted the superintendency of the public schools at Darlington, Wisconsin. But while successful to a flattering degree as an educator, this was not the full extent of his ambition. In September, 1868, therefore, after some preliminary preparation, he entered the Albany Law School, and in 1869 he was graduated with the degree of B. L. In the fall of that year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Cameron, Missouri, where he remained until 1874. He then returned to Ohio, in the summer of that year locating in Akron, since which time this city has been his home.

Mr. Chalker continued actively engaged in the practice of law until 1894, when he began to give the greater part of his attention to his other large and varied interests. He was one of the founders of the Peoples' Savings Bank at Akron, and of the Savings Bank at Barberton, owning a large amount of stock, and serving on the Board of Directors of the former institution. He owns a large amount of property, including a farm adjoining Southington, which he now makes his legal residence. He has purchased and improved a number of tracts in Summit County, several of these being new additions to Akron, notably that choice residence section known as North Hill.

After giving up his law practice, Mr. Chalker, in 1895-6, made a busy trip around the globe, having previously visited, by preference, almost every interesting portion of his own land. Among the countries he visited on this trip were Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Nubia, India, Burmah, China, Japan and our own Sandwich Islands, in all of which he found much to interest a man of cultured mind.

Mr. Chalker is identified politically with the Republican party. Since 1892 he has been a member of Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as its commander. One of his distinguishing characteristics is his civic pride in regard to Akron, and another, his tender memory of the old home where he was reared, and of the locality with

which his parents and grandparents were so closely identified. The old Methodist Church in which they worshipped has profited many hundreds of dollars by his bounty in the past few years. There is also just being completed at Southington the Newton Chalker High School, which Mr. Chalker has erected at a cost of \$20,000, and which was donated by him to the Board of Education, the donation ceremonies taking place on August 22, 1907. His charities have always been large, their full extent being known only to himself. His acquaintance is extensive, and his friendships include individuals of taste, learning and culture, all over the world.

HENRY MARCELLUS HAGELBARGER, prosecuting attorney of Summit County, serving his second term, was born at the hamlet of Spring Mountain, Coshocton County, Ohio, December 2, 1867, son of Henry and Louise (Raley) Hagelbarger.

The late Henry Hagelbarger was a farmer of Monroe Township, Coshocton County, serving several terms as a justice of the peace. For three years in the Civil War he was a faithful soldier in the Union army, first as a member of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted April 24, 1861, for three months. He enlisted September 18, 1861, in Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being a sergeant of said company, and was transferred November 18, 1862, to Battery H, Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery, and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He died March 25, 1895. His widow survives.

H. M. Hagelbarger was reared on a farm and secured his primary educational training in the local schools. He taught school three terms, and later attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada, subsequently studying law in the law office of ex-Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones, at Youngstown, Ohio. In February, 1892, he came to Akron to accept the position of official stenographer for the courts of Summit County, to which he was appointed by the late Judge A. C. Voris, and which he

acceptably filled for seven and a half years. Having been admitted to the bar in October, 1897, he resigned this position and began the practice of law in September, 1899, having his law office with that of Attorneys Young & Wananaker. In politics Mr. Hagelbarger is a Republican. In November, 1901, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Summit County, taking the office in January, 1902. In the fall of 1904 he was re-elected. In February, 1902, he formed a law partnership with N. O. Mather, under the firm name of Hagelbarger & Mather, which continued three years, and when it was dissolved Mr. Hagelbarger moved his office to the court house.

On September 10, 1895, Mr. Hagelbarger was married to Martha May Jones, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Mustill) Jones, of Akron. They have two sons and two daughters, viz: Paul Raley, Ralph Henry, Martha Louise and Sara. The family attend the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Akron, Mr. Hagelbarger being a member of its board of trustees. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, is a past master of Adoniram Lodge, F. & A. M., and for three years has been district lecturer for the Twenty-first Masonic District. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, and in 1902 was Junior Vice Commander of the Ohio Division of the Sons of Veterans, and it at present Division Counselor.

HON. JACOB ADAMS KOHLER, president of the People's Saving Bank, at Akron, and senior member of the law firm of Kohler, Kohler & Mottinger, with offices in the Arcade Building, has been prominently identified with the business and professional life of this city and also with the public affairs of this section of Ohio. Mr. Kohler was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Slanker) Kohler.

When the subject of this sketch was an infant his parents moved to Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, and he obtained his education in the district schools of that locality and at Lodi Academy. In early manhood



HON. JACOB A. KOHLER

he learned the cabinet maker's trade, but later turned his attention to the law, for which he prepared under Attorney N. W. Goodhue, at Akron, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. During many of the years spent in the practice of his profession he was alone, but at other times was in partnership, first with Hon. Sidney Edgerton, later, Rollin W. Sadler, and still later, with Harvey Musser, all once leading members of the Summit County bar. Judge Kohler served two terms, from 1868 to 1872, as prosecuting attorney of Summit County. In 1880 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving until 1885; from 1886 until 1888, he served as attorney-general of Ohio, and in November, 1895, he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Medina, Lorain and Summit Counties. He proved an able judge and retired from the bench with the respect and esteem of all those familiar with the able manner in which he had performed his duties.

Judge Kohler has been more or less interested in building and improving for some years. In 1882, in association with his friend, the late Russell A. Alger, then of Detroit, Michigan, but formerly of Akron, he erected the Arcade Block in this city, a five-story structure on Howard Street, which is the largest and most modern of all the city's buildings devoted to business purposes. He owns a large amount of property in this section and is continually adding to its value by improving it.

Judge Kohler was married May 16, 1860, to Frances H. Coburn who is the only child of the late Dr. Stephen H. Coburn one of Akron's capitalists whose estate is managed by the judge.

Judge and Mrs. Kohler have been the parents of two children—Hurlbut Stephen born January 20, 1868, and George Coburn, born November 17, 1870, both graduates of Yale College. Judge Kohler owns an imposing residence at No. 315 East Market Street.

EDWIN F. VORIS, a prominent attorney at Akron, senior member of the firm of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan, with offices in the Doh-

son Block, was born July 31, 1855, at Akron, and is a son of the late General Alvin C. and Lydia (Allyn) Voris. He was graduated in 1872 from the Akron High School, and in the following September entered Buchtel College, where he was graduated June 30, 1875. He entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated there June 27, 1877. Early in the following October he was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, Ohio. He first located for practice at St. Louis, being admitted to the bar in the state of Missouri, and was associated there with the well known law firm of J. M. and C. H. Cram, from June 1878, until February, 1879. Upon his return to Akron, he entered into partnership with his father, General Alvin C. Voris, under the firm name of Voris and Voris, which association continued until General Voris was called to the Common Pleas bench. Mr. Edwin F. Voris then entered into partnership with Charles Baird, with whom he practiced about three years. Upon the death of the late John C. Means, Mr. Voris was appointed to fill out the unexpired term as prosecuting attorney, and faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of the office from May, 1886, until January, 1887.

On October 21, 1879, Mr. Voris was married to Lizzie U. Slade, of Columbus, Ohio. Their family numbers five children—Lydia, William S., Elizabeth, Edwin F., Jr., and Marion. Politically Mr. Voris is identified with the Republican party, but has never sought political honors. For a number of years he was a member of the Akron Board of Education. He is interested in the Sons of Veterans, and was one of the organizers of Camp 27, of that society.

EDWARD H. BOYLAN, senior member of the well-known law firm of Boylan & Bronse, located at No. 23 Doyle Building, Akron, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1875, and is a son of Edward Boylan, formerly a railroad man of that section. Mr. Boylan was left an orphan when he was a child of but ten years. To be placed face to face with the

most serious problems of life in early childhood is a hard fate, and the boy who meets such a situation with a brave heart and has the courage and ambition to conquer fortune in spite of such initial difficulties, well deserves success. Mr. Boylan first learned telegraphy, working during the summers, but attending school in the winters. He thus acquired the means to take two years in the literary department of the University of Michigan. He then resumed telegraphic work, reading the preliminary principles of law in his leisure time, and when, in 1900, he had secured sufficient capital, he became a student of law at the University of Michigan. From this institution he was subsequently graduated, and was admitted to the Michigan bar. He later returned to Ohio and, after taking the necessary examination in his native state, was admitted to practice in its courts, and soon after entered the law office of Dayton Doyle. He continued to practice alone until October 8, 1906, when he entered into his present partnership with Edwin W. Brouse, under the firm name of Boylan & Brouse.

Politically Mr. Boylan is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in public matters and city affairs. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Maccaabee, and a Woodman, in all these organizations being valued for his bright and helpful qualities. He belongs also to the Masonic Club, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Akron.

F. B. THEISS, vice-president and executive officer of the First National Bank of Akron, and president of the First National Bank of Wadsworth, besides being a well-known lawyer, is one of the leading financiers of this section of Ohio, and is identified with many successful business enterprises, both in Akron and in other parts of Summit County. He was born in Northampton Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1866, and is a son of Christian Theiss, a native of Germany.

The venerable parents of Mr. Theiss both reside in Northampton Township. They were

both born in Germany and after emigrating, resided for a time in Pennsylvania, coming to Summit County in 1865. In maidenhood, his mother was Charlotte Noe. She has reached her seventieth year, while her husband is seven years her senior. They live retired on their farm and are respected and esteemed in their community.

F. B. Theiss completed the ordinary public school course in his native township and then entered Buchtel College, where he remained for four and one-half years. He then began to read law with the firm of Oviatt & Allen, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. He continued with the same legal firm for five years, and then opened an office of his own. He is a member of the Summit County Bar Association. In addition to his above-named interests, Mr. Theiss is a director in the American Sewer Pipe Company and the American Strawboard Company, and as stockholder and director, is interested in many other prospering concerns. In 1889 Mr. Theiss was married to Addie Smith, who is a daughter of John Smith, of Northampton Township. They have one child, Ruth. Mr. Theiss is a member of the First Church of Christ, at Akron.

HON. ALVIN COE VORIS. Among the distinguished sons of Summit County whose memories are enshrined in the hearts of its best citizens, and whose gallant deeds are recorded on the page of our country's history, few, if any, occupy a more honorable place than he whose name stands at the head of this biography.

General Voris was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 27, 1827. His father, Judge Peter Voris, was for many years one of the best known citizens of the county—a man of high standing in his profession and prominent in public life. Elected county surveyor in 1843, Peter Voris successfully performed its duties for the full term of three years, and in 1847 was chosen one of the two representatives which Summit County was in that year entitled to in the State Legislature, his col-

league being Captain Amos Seward, of Tallmadge. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Ford associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Samuel A. Wheeler, which office he held until the new constitution went into effect, in February, 1852.

Alvin C. Voris was given a liberal education at Twinsburg Institute and at Oberlin College. Having his father's taste for a professional career, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar on June 20, 1853. He had previously been deputy county clerk for about two years, and had also, from 1851 to August, 1852, performed the duties of probate judge, to which office Charles G. Ladd had been elected under Summit County's new constitution. Judge Ladd's health never permitted him to assume the duties of this office, and young Voris was appointed deputy clerk by him and very acceptably performed the probate business of the county until, upon the judge's death, his successor was elected.

From this time on Mr. Voris went steadily forward. He soon became noted as one of the ablest members of the bar, and in 1859 he was elected, in connection with Judge Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson, to represent Summit County in the State Legislature. In this body he served until 1860.

The serious condition of public affairs, and the outbreak of the Civil War, brought many changes to people in every walk of life. Laying aside for the time being all personal ambition with respect to his profession, Mr. Voris enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was being recruited by Major Lewis P. Buckley for the three years' service. "Before the organization was completed, however, Governor William Dennison tendered him a second lieutenant's commission, with authority to recruit men for an entirely new regiment. The recruits secured by him were finally consolidated with others, raised in other portions of the state, into the Sixty-seventh Regiment, with Otto Burstenbinder as colonel and A. C. Voris as lieutenant-colonel.

The Sixty-seventh was mustered into the

service at Camp Chase, December 22, 1861, and by January 19th being ready for active duty, was sent into the field in Western Virginia. March 22, 1862, it reported to General Banks, at Winchester, Virginia, and on the following day, Lieutenant-colonel Voris being in full command, had its first brush with the enemy, "driving the opposing forces till past midnight as far south as Kearns-tern." Early on the morning of the 24th it was called to engage the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, being the first regiment to enter the fight.

Being ordered to support a battery of artillery, the regiment, under the impetuous lead of Colonel Voris, crossed an open field, three-fourths of a mile, on a double-quick, exposed to the enemy's fire, the Colonel forming his men on the left of General Tyler's brigade, within point-blank range of a rebel battery protected by a stone wall." While engaged in arranging his men Colonel Voris was wounded in the thigh, but supported by two of his men, he seized the colors and started forward. After giving the enemy two or three volleys he ordered a charge, which was made with such vigor and impetuosity that the enemy broke and fled, this being one of the very few instances on which Stonewall Jackson was discomfited in his brilliant military career. The Sixty-seventh lost in this battle fifteen killed and thirty-two wounded.

After some heavy marching the regiment was ordered to reinforce the army of General McClellan on the James, and on June 23 embarked on the steamer Herald and the barge Delaware, before the end of their journey being in great peril from a severe storm, during which the hawser connecting the barge and steamer parted, leaving the barge at the mercy of the wind and waves. Men, horses and equipment were washed overboard and lost. The rescue of the survivors was largely due to Colonel Voris, who was himself on the barge, and who lost all his military trappings.

The Sixty-seventh remained with the Army of the Potomac until the evacuation of the Peninsula in December, 1862, when it was transferred to North Carolina, and thence,

February 1, 1863, to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where they endured all the dangers and privations of the siege, sustaining a heavy loss in the disastrous assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. In this engagement Colonel Voris was seriously wounded in the side, which necessitated his return home for rest and recuperation.

At the end of sixty days Colonel Voris rejoined his regiment, which, in February, 1864, re-enlisted as veterans and returned to Ohio on furlough. Early in May, 1864, the regiment joined General Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, and on the 5th was sent to guard the left flank of the Tenth Corps, while destroying the railroad from Chester Station to Petersburg. On the 19th they had a desperate encounter with the enemy, losing sixty-seven officers and men killed and wounded, but holding their ground against four successive charges. For their conduct on this day Colonel Voris and his command were highly complimented by General Terry, the Colonel being recommended for promotion as a brigadier-general of volunteers. The rest of the history of this regiment to the close of the war was one of glory and honor. May 20, 1864, in a magnificent charge on the enemy's lines, the Sixty-seventh lost sixty-nine officers and men killed and wounded, but accomplished the object of the charge—to recover a portion of our lines which had been captured by the rebels. In this engagement the rebel General W. H. S. Walker was captured, Colonel Voris relieving him of his sword, which he afterwards retained as a trophy. In August, at Deep Bottom, four companies of the Sixty-seventh lost nearly one-third of their men in a charge on the enemy's rifle-pits, which, however, they captured before the rebels could reload their guns. During that year the regiment was under fire 200 times, and, it was said by White-law Reid, that "out of 600 muskets taken to the front in the spring, three-fifths were laid aside during the year on account of casualties."

In the spring of 1865 the Sixty-seventh was actively engaged until the collapse of the re-

bellion. Its record shows gallant service at Fort Gregg, Petersburg, April, where Colonel Voris was the first Union officer to enter the fort, and at Appomattox, where the Colonel received a wound in the left arm from a fragment of a rebel shell. "Brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, and Major-General in 1865, on the close of hostilities General Voris was assigned to command the politico-military district of South Anna, Virginia, and, with his regiment, to perform garrison and police duty. For six months and more the general performed the arduous and perplexing duties of the position so satisfactorily to all parties as to call forth the following commendatory notice from the Charlottesville *Daily Chronicle*, of strong rebel proclivities: 'General Voris has conducted himself in command here in the kindest and most considerate manner, and has shown himself an energetic, faithful, and just officer. He leaves with the best wishes of our people.'"

From the close of his army service until the end of his life, which closed July 28, 1904, General Voris was actively engaged in professional work, and he was honored by an election to the Common Pleas Bench, for Summit, Medina, and Lorain Counties, November 4, 1890. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, in the deliberations of which he bore a conspicuous and honorable part.

On June 20, 1853, Judge Voris married Lydia Allyn, who died March 16, 1876, leaving three children, namely: Edwin F., now senior member of the well-known law firm of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan, of Akron; Lucy, who became the wife of Charles Baird; and Bessie C., who married William T. Sawyer. General Voris married, for his second wife, February 21, 1882, Mrs. Lizzie H. Keller, a daughter of the late Judge C. G. Ladd. Mrs. Voris, who survives her distinguished husband, resides on Diagonal Road, Perkins Hill, Akron.

HON. NEWELL D. TIBBALS, senior member of the law firm of Tibbals & Frank, at Akron, formerly state senator, and judge



HON. NEWELL D. TIBBALS

of the Court of Common Pleas, has been a prominent factor in public affairs in Summit County for many years. He is a native of Ohio, and was born at Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio, September 18, 1833, and is a son of Alfred M. and Martha (Swein) Tibbals.

The parents of Judge Tibbals were pioneers in Portage County. The father was born in Massachusetts and the mother in New Jersey, and both, in their youth, had accompanied older members of the family to this section, where the whole of their subsequent lives were passed. They were among the early founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They became people of substance and reared their children in comparative comfort.

Newell D. Tibbals completed his education in 1853 at McLain Academy, then a noted school at Salem, Ohio. Two years of continuous study of the law prepared him for admittance in 1855 to the bar, and he entered upon practice at Akron. In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and two years later he was re-elected, and in 1865 he was elected city solicitor, being the first incumbent of that office. While advancing thus rapidly in his profession, he was also becoming a valuable factor in the Republican party, which was proven by his election as state senator to represent Portage and Summit Counties, and his subsequent service in the notable sessions of 1866 and 1867. In 1875 he was called to the bench, being elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the second subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, to which honorable position he was re-elected in 1880. Judge Tibbals continued to ably perform his official duties until the spring of 1883, when he resigned in order to devote his attention to the active practice of law.

Judge Tibbals was married October 22, 1856, to Lucy A. Morse, born at Randolph, Portage County, Ohio, July 9, 1835, who died at Akron, October 28, 1894. She was a lady of beautiful Christian character and innumerable virtues. An admirable mother and loving wife, her heart was so large that her gen-

tle ministrations went out to all who were unhappy or in need in any circle.

She was at the head of many charitable organizations, both during the Civil War and subsequently, and was the founder of many benevolent enterprises, which still prosper and remember her with affection and admiration. Judge Tibbals and wife had seven children and the following still survive: Mrs. Martha A. Day, Mrs. Jessie A. Hoover, Mrs. Gertrude A. Stanley, Newell L. and Ralph Waldo.

Although Judge Tibbals has always been a man with laudable ambitions, he has never permitted the high honors conferred on him to close his eyes to loyalty to his country, interest in his city or devotion to his home. In 1864 he served as sergeant in Company F, 164th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Washington, D. C. Later he was commissioned by Governor John Brough as major of the Fifty-fourth Battalion, Ohio National Guard. In 1886 he was appointed judge advocate for the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., and in 1890 was reappointed and made aide-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief R. A. Alger; also was on the staff of Commander-in-Chief R. B. Brown in 1903. Since the close of the Civil War he has constantly interested himself in the affairs of Buckley Post, No. 12, G. A. R., at Akron, and in 1894 was elected its commander. In that year he was the Post's representative at the National Encampment held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Since 1887 he has been associated in the practice of law with Mr. J. C. Frank.

HON. HENRY C. SANFORD, an able member of the Summit County bar, and one of Akron's most enterprising citizens, is a conspicuous example of the value of self-help, through which only he has attained his present position in life. He was born at Portland, Maine, September 11, 1833.

His father, John Sanford, was a native of Maine and an inventive genius, being granted several patents, among which were those for a fanning mill, straw board, a journal for reducing friction, a pulley power, a tide mill (one of the most novel) and several others

that came into practical use. He married Priscilla Delano, by whom he had nine children. The Delanos are of Huguenot ancestry, and are descended from the family of that name from which came General Grant. The first of them to come to this country made the passage in the sailing vessel "Fortune," landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the mother of the subject of this sketch was born.

When he was but nine years old, Henry C. Sanford's father died, and from that time until reaching the age of eighteen he made his home with a brother, at Manchester, New Hampshire. During his school days he not only kept up with his classes in the Kendall Academy, but entered upon an apprenticeship in the Manchester Locomotive Works. When eighteen years old he came to Ohio. For a number of years thereafter he followed railroading, increasing his knowledge and receiving steady promotion until he was one of the most capable engineers to be found on any of the various systems. In the latter part of his railroad career he was located for some time at Kent, Ohio, as engine dispatcher for the Erie Railroad. He also had charge of ordinary repairs on locomotives at that point. During his career as a railroad man he encountered many dangers and had many trying experiences. One such occurred near Plymouth, when he was engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, which in these days might have won him a Carnegie medal. It was a daring act which endangered his own life, to run his train into another for the purpose of crippling it, and thus prevent it from being engulfed at Crooked Creek, where he had discovered the bridge had been washed away.

Before giving up railroading Mr. Sanford had procured books and begun the study of law. Every spare moment was taken advantage of. Sometimes he might have been seen sitting on the foot-board of his engine with a law book in his hand. His determined efforts were rewarded by success. He completed the study of his chosen profession at the law school of the University of Michigan, Ann

Arbor, where he was a student for one year preceding his admission to the bar. When he came to Akron, in 1870, he was already recognized as an able attorney, and since then he has both added largely to his professional reputation and has also served in public life with conspicuous success. Elected prosecuting attorney, he served in that important office in 1873 and 1874, and in 1879 and 1880 as city solicitor. Not content with this, his fellow-citizens still further showed their appreciation of his ability and trustworthiness by electing him to the State Legislature, in which he served two full terms, covering the years from 1888 to 1891, inclusive. He is still engaged in the active practice of law, having an office in Room 1, Arcade Block, Akron.

Aside from his law practice and public service, Mr. Sanford has ever been a useful and public-spirited citizen. He has been personally connected with the promotion of many worthy business enterprises, whose success has contributed largely to the prosperity of the city. He was one of the two promoters of the Peoples' Savings Bank, and for some years a member of its board of directors. In the fall of 1907 he organized the Commercial Savings Bank of Akron, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00 which institution is located in the building owned by him, at the corner of Main and Exchange Streets.

Mr. Sanford was married, January 10, 1857, to Emily J. Fairchild, of Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio. Mrs. Sanford died March 6, 1890, having borne her husband three children, namely: William H., a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, who is engaged in the real estate business in Akron; Burton L., who is now deceased; and May F., who for the past five years has had charge of the art department at Buchtel College.

WILLIAM T. VAUGHAN, a member of the prominent law firm of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan, of Akron, Ohio, was born in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine Vaughan, who was married in Ireland, in 1848. His mother's maiden name was Cath-

erine Callahan. They came to America from Ireland in the same year, and to Summit County in 1849, and engaged in farming in Coventry Township in 1850, where he resided until his death in 1892. His wife Catherine died in 1884. He took a prominent part in local politics and was well and favorably known in his locality. They reared a family of seven sons, namely: Maurice, who is connected with the freight department of the B. & O. Railroad Company, at Akron; Timothy, residing on the old farm; Thomas, who was a graduate of St. Charles, Md., died in 1892; William T., who is a middle member of the law firm of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan; Cornelius, who is a foreman of the B. F. Goodrich Company; Richard, residing on the old farm, and John R., who is the junior member of the law firm of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan.

William T. Vaughan spent his boyhood days on a farm, and was educated at Buchtel College, Akron, and the Ohio Northern University. He taught in the public schools in Summit County for fourteen years. He studied law in the law office of Watters and Phelps, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1894. He is interested in politics and in 1884 was elected clerk of Coventry Township. In 1898 he was appointed member of the Board of Control of the Akron Public Library, and is at present, 1907, president of said board. He was married to Mary Doherty in 1897 at Hudson, Ohio, and they have four children—Wilola, Francis, Eldred and William T., Jr. Mr. Vaughan and family belong to the Catholic Church, and he belongs to the order of the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN R. VAUGHAN, a member of the prominent law firm of Voris, Vaughan, & Vaughan, of Akron, was born in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1869, and is a son of the late Thomas Vaughan. He was reared in his native township, where he attended school, after which he was for some time a student at Buchtel College. He then taught for two years in the public schools, and subsequently entered the Northern Ohio University at Ada, where he completed his lit-

erary education. He then engaged in the insurance business as general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which position he resigned to accept a position with C. T. Parks, undertaker, and remained with him for three years. Almost immediately on entering into business life he began to take an interest in politics, and was soon appointed deputy-sheriff, which position he filled for three years, when he resigned to take charge of the Akron District Telegraph Company. He was with this concern but a short time when he was appointed justice of the peace, in November, 1900, to serve out the unexpired term of E. J. Hard. In the meanwhile he had begun the study of law with the firm of Vaughan & Phelps, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1902. He immediately began practice with his brother, under the style of Vaughan & Vaughan, the firm being expanded later by the admission of Edwin F. Voris, when the present style of Voris, Vaughan & Vaughan was adopted. In addition to his law practice, which is considerable, Mr. Vaughan has large farming interests, and is one of the leading citizens of this section.

He was married, June 28, 1905, to Mrs. Margaret Anne (Kennedy) Nelan. He is a member of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic church, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Maccabees, and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

HON. CHARLES G. LADD, once prominent in the professional and social life of Akron, and the first probate judge ever elected in Summit County, was born June 22, 1822, at Rutland, Vermont. He came to Akron in the spring of 1840, his sister being already a resident of this city, and the wife of General Lucius V. Bierce. He was a young man of ability, but was largely dependent upon his own efforts, and by serving as a deputy to the United States marshal at Akron, he earned enough money to enable him to complete his education at the Western Reserve College. After adequate study in the office of General Bierce, he was admitted to the bar in 1845.

and was taken into partnership by his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Bierce and Ladd. In the fall of 1851, he was elected probate judge of Summit County, but his health was then failing and the duties of the office were accordingly delegated to Alvin C. Voris, who was made his deputy, and who served as such until the lamented death of Judge Ladd, July 30, 1852.

Judge Ladd was married July 12, 1845, to Hannah Ermina Williams, who was a daughter of Barnabas Williams, one of the founders of Akron, Ohio. They had three children, namely: Walter C., Lizzie, and Emma E. Walter C. Ladd, born June 21, 1845, was married December 23, 1869, to Geneva F. Oviatt, and died in 1902. Lizzie, now residing on Diagonal Road, Perkins Hill, Akron, is the widow of the late Gen. A. C. Voris. She is a lady of social prominence in this city and is a charter member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Emma E., the youngest daughter, is the widow of Albert J. McNeil, who died July 10, 1873. She has one child, Grace E., wife of George B. Merrill, who is connected with the Robinson Clay Product Company. They have two children—Henry and James.

Judge Ladd died while but at the entrance of what promised to be a brilliant and useful career. He served one term as mayor of Akron, and almost every office of trust and responsibility was within his grasp.

HON. R. M. WANAMAKER, attorney of Akron, was born at North Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio, son of Daniel and Laura (Schoenberger) Wanamaker. He completed his literary education at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio. He began the study of law under Ridenour & Halfhill, of Lima, in the fall of 1891 entered the law department at Ada University, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1893, being admitted to the bar in March of the same year. He came to Akron in September, 1893, and in October following the firm of Young & Wanamaker was established. In 1895 Mr. Wanamaker was elected prosecuting attorney of Summit

County. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and of several fraternal orders. In 1906 he was elected to the office of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the district composed of Summit, Medina and Lorain Counties. Judge Wanamaker was a very successful lawyer and ably filled the office of prosecuting attorney for two terms, and during this time he represented the state in the celebrated case of the State of Ohio against Cottell for murder, and also prosecuted a large number of indictments for riot, growing out of the great riot and destruction of property that occurred in the city of Akron. He has entered now upon the discharge of his duties as Common Pleas Judge and bids to become as successful in that office as he was in the office of prosecuting attorney.

HON. C. R. GRANT, senior member of the law firm of Grant, Sieber & Mather, at Akron, and for several terms probate judge of Summit County, though a resident of Ohio since 1864, was born in New Haven County, Connecticut, October 23, 1846. When a school boy of only fifteen years, he demonstrated his patriotism and manly qualities by enlisting in the service of his country, being accepted, although so young, as a member of the Twelfth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He was later assigned as bearer of dispatches for several of the noted officers of the Union army in the Civil War, among them General B. F. Butler and General Banks, serving on the staff of the latter general until October, 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Connecticut.

In April, 1864, Mr. Grant settled on a farm in the neighborhood of Cuyahoga Falls, where, during his leisure moments, he prepared for college by private study, and in September, 1868, he entered the freshman class of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland. A brilliant student, he was graduated at the head of his class, which consisted of eighteen members, in 1872, receiving valedictorian honors. For the two following years he was engaged in the study of law under the supervision of Judge N. D. Tibbals, at Akron.



HON. C. R. GRANT



and in 1874 he was admitted to the bar. Close attention to study had somewhat impaired his health, and, therefore, he wisely returned for a while to the invigorating life of the farm. In 1876 Mr. Grant entered into partnership with H. B. Foster, of Hudson, and in the fall of that year the law firm of Foster, Marvin & Grant was organized, and continued in business at Akron until September 16, 1883. This congenial association was then dissolved, owing to the junior member being appointed probate judge of Summit County by Governor Foster, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Goodhue. Twice afterward, in 1884, and in 1887, Judge Grant was elected to the bench and served through the whole period, acquitting himself with credit, and never forgetting that he was entrusted with the administration of an office, not only of honor, but of grave responsibility. He returned to his private practice, with many friends both on the bench and bar. His present offices, with the firm of Grant, Sieber & Mather, are in the Dobson Building.

Judge Grant was married (first) October 9, 1873, to Frances J. Wadhams, who died September 14, 1874. He married (second), November 9, 1876, Lucy J. Alexander, who died June 8, 1880, leaving one child, Frances Virginia, who was born September 24, 1877. The third marriage of Judge Grant took place August 19, 1891, to Ida Schiek, by whom he has two surviving children, Louise E., and Ione.

WILLIAM E. YOUNG, of the firm of Allen, Waters, Young and Andress, attorneys, of Akron, was born at Mount Hope, Holmes County, Ohio, February 3, 1863, son of Matthias and Catherine (King) Young. In 1882 he entered the Ohio Normal University from which he was graduated in 1888. He studied his profession in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1892. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1892, and on January 1, 1893, opened a law office in the Pflueger Block, on Howard Street, Akron. In October, 1893, he formed a partnership with Mr. Wamaker. In April, 1897, he was elected mayor

of Akron. November 1, 1906, Mr. Young assumed his present firm relationship, as above noted.

WILLIAM T. SAWYER, attorney, of Akron, was, born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, December 1, 1862, son of Robert V. and Martha Ann Sawyer. After his father's death, which occurred in March, 1877, he accompanied his mother to Akron. He spent two years in the city schools and two years in the preparatory department of Buchtel College, and was then admitted to the college proper, from which he was graduated in June, 1887. After some time spent in travel, he began to read law under the direction of the firm of Kornic and Caldwell. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in May, 1888, and then returned to Akron. Here he further pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1890, since which time he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. Mr. Sawyer was elected mayor of the city of Akron, in the fall of 1907, after a very spirited contest and his term of office will begin in January, 1908.

SAMUEL G. ROGERS, a member of the law firm of Rogers, Rowley and Rockwell, of Akron, was born in this city, November 6, 1865, son of Joseph M. and Sarah J. (Graybill) Rogers. In 1885 he entered the law office of Judge U. L. Marvin to begin the study of his profession. After being graduated with honors from the Cincinnati Law School in 1887, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Akron. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Summit County, in which office he served efficiently for three years. He has since continued in the practice of his profession, and is now a conspicuous figure at the Summit County bar. He is one of the attorneys for the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company and is recognized as one of the most successful and efficient trial lawyers in the county.

GEORGE G. ALLEN, attorney, of Akron, member of the law firm of Allen, Waters, Young and Andress, was born in Granger, Medina County, Ohio, August 26, 1855. He was graduated from the Akron High school in 1873, and began the study of law in the offices of John J. Hall and Edward Oviatt. He then took a six months' course in the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at Akron in August, 1876. He began practice in association with Edward Oviatt under the firm name of Oviatt and Allen, and has since built up a very successful practice. He has taken an active part also in business and public affairs, and in 1883 was for a short time acting mayor of Akron.

HON. DAYTON A. DOYLE, judge of the Common Pleas Court, was born in Akron, September 27, 1856. He was graduated from the High school in June, 1874, and from Buchtel College, with the degree of A. B., June 26, 1878. After reading law for one year in the office of attorney-general Jacob A. Kohler, he entered the Cincinnati Law school, from which he was graduated May 26, 1880, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, May 27, 1880, and to practice in the United States Courts, at Cleveland, May 26, 1882. In 1885 he opened a law office in Akron, being associated as a partner with Frederick C. Bryan, Esq. In April of that year he was elected city solicitor, and he was re-elected to that office in April, 1887, efficiently performing its duties for four years. Up to the time of his elevation to the bench,

he was one of the most prominent and successful attorneys practicing in Akron.

FRANK D. CASSIDY was born January 29, 1849, at Peninsula, Summit County, Ohio, son of William P. and Caroline M. (Kohler) Cassidy. After some experience in mercantile business, he began the study of law in 1877 with the firm of Edgerton & Kohler, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1879. He has since practiced his profession in Akron and has made a reputation as an able attorney. He married, in 1878, Miss Sarah J. Francis, a daughter of Joseph Francis.

NATHAN MORSE, ESQ., was born at Union, Tolland County, Connecticut, November 2, 1848; he was reared on a farm and graduated from Amherst College in 1874. He studied law with Senator George F. Hoar and at Boston University; and on examination was admitted to the Suffolk (Boston) bar in 1875. After being a short time in Holyoke, Mass., he located at New Hartford, Conn., in 1876, and in June of that year he married Miss Ellen White, of South Hadley Falls, Mass. In April, 1882, he moved to Akron, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of the law. He has been closely identified with The People's Savings-Bank Company, as stockholder, director, and its attorney since about the time of its organization. During all his Akron life, he has been connected with the First Congregational Church. Has been twice a delegate to the National Council of that body, and is now the registrar of Puritan Conference of the churches of that denomination.

CHAPTER XX

STATISTICS

Population of Akron (census of 1900)	42,728	Springfield	1,907	1,815
State rank of Akron according to population	7	Stow	1,701	994
National rank of Akron according to population	87	Tallmadge	2,456	1,086
Valuation of Akron's property according to general tax duplicate	\$22,644,670.00	Twinsburg	1,281	1,141
Miles of paved streets in Akron.....	30	Cuyahoga Falls		1,513
Miles of sanitary sewers in Akron...	75	Middlebury		710

ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF AKRON.

Book 219, page 253.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Akron, Ohio, that as the inhabitants of said City generally desire to enlarge the corporate limits of said City by the annexation of the following territory, to wit:

Situated in the Township of Coventry, County of Summit, and State of Ohio, beginning at a point in the present south line of the Corporation of Akron, 180 feet east of the center line of Brown street, which center line is also the west line of Lot No. 5, Tract 9, Coventry Township, and said beginning point is also 595.65 feet south of the north line of said Lot 5, and center line of South street: Thence south 0° 55' west 2082.95 feet to a point in the south line of said lot 5, 180 feet east of the southwest corner thereof; Thence south 1° west 1004.70 feet to a point 180 feet east of the west line of Lot 6, in said Tract 9. Thence south 89° 33' west 11712.87 feet to a point in Lot No. 7, Tract 2, Coventry Township: Thence north 0° 39' 30" east 42157.45 feet to a point in the north line of Coventry Township: Thence nearly east along said north line of Coventry Township 2090 feet to a corner of Coventry Township: Thence east along the north line of Coventry Township 2430.50

It is interesting to compare the neighbor cities of Youngstown and Canton in respect to the last two items. Youngstown has seventeen miles of paved streets and fifty-four miles of sanitary sewers. Canton has eighteen miles of paved streets and thirty-five miles of sanitary sewers.

The sixth census—that of 1840—does not give the population of Akron. Summit County is given 22,560. At that time Cleveland had 6,071; Steubenville, 4,247; Zanesville, 4,766; and Chillicothe, 3,977.

	Census of 1850	Census of 1860
Bath	1,400	1,165
Boston	1,180	1,202
Copley	1,541	1,323
Coventry	1,299	1,368
Franklin	1,674	1,820
Green	1,928	1,885
Hudson	1,457	869
Northampton	1,147	972
Northfield	1,474	1,340
Norton	1,346	1,524
Portage	1,160	1,328
Akron	3,266	3,477
Richfield	1,268	1,053

feet to a point in the west line of the corporation of Akron; Thence south 2940 feet along said west line to the southwest corner of said corporation; Thence nearly east 2900 feet along the center of Crosier street; it being the present south line of said corporation and about $82^{\circ} 58'$ east 437 feet to a point in the center line of Main Street; Thence north $19^{\circ} 48'$ east about 255 feet along the center line of Main street and line of said corporation; Thence nearly east 5230 feet along the south line of said corporation to the beginning. The courses here given as true meridian.

Situated in the Township of Portage, County of Summit, and State of Ohio, beginning at a point in the Portage Path at the northeast corner of Tract No. 5, Coventry Township; Thence west along the south line of Portage Township 278.97 feet; Thence north $0^{\circ} 39' 30''$ east 14486.65 feet to a point in Lot No. 10, west of the Portage Path in Portage Township; thence south $89^{\circ} 13' 30''$ east 6362.87 feet to a point in the east line of the towing path on the east side of the Ohio Canal; Thence along said east line of said towing path the following courses and distances; north $2^{\circ} 31' 30''$ west 685.30 feet; north $13^{\circ} 18' 30''$ west 225.00 feet; north $6^{\circ} 12' 30''$ west 1343.40 feet; Thence leaving said towing path and running north $89^{\circ} 33' 30''$ east 6075 feet to a point in the east line of Lot No. 3, in Tract 3, Portage Township; Thence along the line between lots Nos. 3 and 4 in Tract 3, and lots Nos. 4 and 5 in Tract 6, south $0^{\circ} 18' 30''$ west 1978.50 feet to the center line of Tallmadge avenue; Thence along the east line of Lot 22, in tract 6, and the same continued south $0^{\circ} 57' 30''$ west 4018 feet to a point in the line between Tracts Nos. 6 and 7; Thence south $89^{\circ} 51'$ west 504 feet to the east line of the corporation of Akron in Tract 6; Thence along the present east line of said corporation in Tract 6, north 1907.75 feet to a corner of said corporation; Thence running nearly west 9180 feet along the present north line of said corporation in Tracts 6 and 5 to the present northwest corner of said corporation; Thence nearly south

104.30 feet along the present west line of said corporation to the south line of Portage Township; Thence west along the south line of Portage Township 2430.50 feet to a point in the Portage Path; Thence southerly along said Portage Path and along a line of Portage Township 2090 feet to the beginning.

The courses here given are true meridian.

This Ordinance passed August 14, 1899. An ordinance accepting the application of the City of Akron for the annexation of territory above described was passed by Akron City Council, April 23, 1900. Instrument dated April 26, 1900. Received April 27, 1900, at 1:10 p. m.

Book 219, page 616.

An Ordinance authorizing the annexation of certain contingent territory to the City of Akron. The following described territory is hereby authorized to be annexed, to wit:

The part of Lot 11, W. P. P. in the Township of Portage, Summit County, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west corporation line of the City of Akron, where said corporation line intersects the north line of Portage Park Allotment as recorded in Plat Book 7, page 50, Summit County Records of Plats; Thence west along the north line of said allotment in Mull Avenue, and along a continuation of said north line due west to the center of West Exchange street, a distance of about 1421.60 feet; Thence southeasterly along the center line of West Exchange street to its intersection with the west corporation line of the city about 1931.40 feet; Thence north along the west corporation line of said City of Akron about 1336.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing about twenty-two acres of land, twelve acres of which land is a part of the Portage Park Allotment and 6.41 acres of said 22 acres subject to public streets surrounding it as set apart for a public park.

Passed November 17, 1902. Ordinance passed by City Council of Akron, Ohio, to accept the annexation of the above premises to the City of Akron, passed April 20, 1903.

Instrument dated May 1, 1903. Received May 4, 1903, at 10:50 a. m.

THE TREATY OF FORT M'INTOSH IN 1785.

On the 21st of January, 1785, George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee met a body of Indians at Fort McIntosh, who asserted themselves to be representatives of the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas. The document they signed on that occasion and known afterward as the Treaty of Fort McIntosh is in the words and figures following:

"The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations of Indians, on the following conditions:

Article 1. Three chiefs, one from among the Wyandot and two from among the Delaware nations, shall be delivered up to the commissioners of the United States, to be by them retained till all the prisoners, white and black, taken by the said nations, or any of them, shall be restored.

Article 2. The said Indian nations do acknowledge themselves and all their tribes to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign whatever.

Article 3. The boundary line between the United States and Wyandot and Delaware nations, shall begin at the mouth of the River Cuyahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum, then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or One River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga, where it began.

Article 4. The United States allot all the lands contained within the said lines, to the

Wyandot and Delaware nations, to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of Miami or One River, and the same at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sanduske where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sanduske River, which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the Government of the United States.

Article 5. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Delaware and Wyandot nations in this treaty, except on the lands reserved to the United States in the preceding article, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him as they please.

Article 6. The Indians who sign this treaty, as well in behalf of all their tribes as of themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle upon the same or any part of it.

Article 7. The post of Detroit, with a district beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, on the west end of Lake Erie, and running west six miles up the southern bank of the said river, thence northerly and always in six miles west of the strait, till it strikes the Lake St. Clair, shall be also reserved to the sole use of the United States.

Article 8. In the same manner, the post of Michillimachinac with its dependencies and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the use of the United States.

Article 9. If any Indian of Indians shall commit a robbery or murder on any citizen of the United States, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver them up at the nearest post, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States.

Article 10. The commissioners of the United States in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon this treaty's being signed, will direct goods to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort.

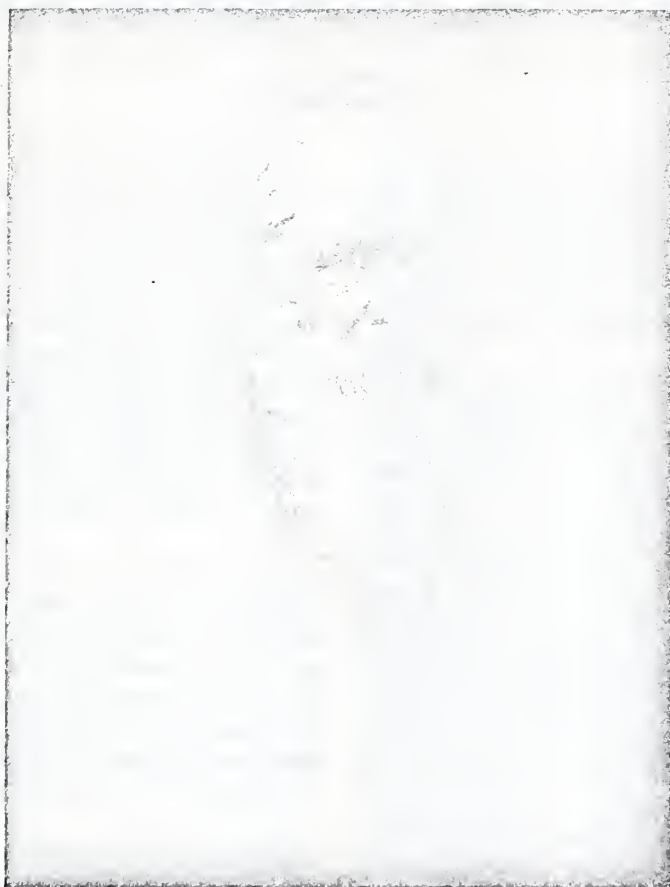
Separate Article. It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs, Kelelarrand, or Lieutenant-Colonel Henry (alias Killbuck), Hengue Pushes or the Big Cat, Wicocalind or Captain White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portion of the lands given to the Wyandot and Delaware nations in this treaty as fully as if they had not taken part with

America, or as any other person, or persons in the said nations.

Geo. Clark,	Packelant.
Richard Butler,	Gingewauno.
Arthur Lee,	Waanoos,
Daunghquat,	Konalawassee,
Abraham Kohn,	Shawnaquim.
Ottawerreri,	Inecookia.
Hobocan,	Wingenam.
Walendightun,	Talapoxie,

Witness—Samuel J. Atlee, Francis Johnston, Commissioners of Pennsylvania; Alexander Campbell; Joseph Harmar, Colonel Commandant; Alexander Lowrey; Joseph Nicholas, interpreter; J. Bradford; George Slaughter; Van Swearingen; John Boggs; G. Evans; D. Lockett.

323-324



COL. SIMON PERKINS

Representative Citizens

COL. SIMON PERKINS. In Grace Park, Akron, stands a granite monument, which was erected by this city, in 1895, in memory of its greatest philanthropist and one of its most distinguished former citizens. It recalls to memory one whose almost entire life was generously given to promote the prosperity of Akron and to advance the happiness of her citizens. Simon Perkins was born February 6, 1805, at Warren, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and was a son of General Simon and Nancy (Bishop) Perkins, natives of Norwich, Connecticut.

Colonel Perkins traced a clear line of ancestry back to Puritan forefathers. General Simon Perkins attained his military rank while commanding the United States forces in Northern Ohio, during the War of 1812. He had moved from Connecticut and settled at Warren, Ohio, in 1801, where he was made commissioner of the Connecticut Western Reserve Land Company.

During his early manhood, Colonel Simon Perkins was associated with his father in handling the large amount of land which the latter had acquired, and it was in relation to land that he came to Akron, in 1835. This city, then an insignificant one, became his permanent home and as years went by greatly benefitted by his public spirit, his far-seeing judgment and his liberal and broad-cast generosity. From the first he was a man of force and energy in every direction, and four years after coming to Summit County he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in

1841-42 of the House of Representatives, from this county. The selection of the county seat was one of the questions in which Colonel Perkins took a personal interest, and he was the champion of many of the important measures which now appear as laws on the State records.

While political life had many attractions for a virile, ambitious man like Colonel Perkins, agricultural employments also claimed a large part of his attention. He advocated farming along the most modern lines then known, and was the pioneer live-stock breeder, from standard stock, in this section. He owned hundreds of acres of productive land. He was also one of the first to see the advantages accruing from an extended line of railroad through Summit County, to run through Akron, and was the first president of the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati, now the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, later becoming its general superintendent. In pushing the interests of this line, Colonel Perkins is credited with sinking a large fortune, but even he could never have imagined the beneficial results this great transportation line has brought to the country through which it is operated. Perhaps no other citizen contributed so much, in time, energy, land and money, to the material development of Akron, as did this broad-souled, large-hearted man. He lived to see the industrial, educational and charitable institutions which he had more or less founded, enter upon a period of prosperity, and to realize, in a small degree at least, the gratitude of his fellow-

citizens. His death occurred July 21, 1887, at the age of over eighty-two years.

Colonel Perkins was married in 1832, to Grace I. Tod, a daughter of Judge George and Sally (Ingersoll) Tod, and a sister of the late Governor David Tod, a sketch of whom may be found in this work. Of the eleven children born of this marriage, ten reached maturity, and seven still survive. The Colonel's eldest son, Colonel George T. Perkins, is one of Akron's most prominent business men, being president of the B. F. Goodrich Company and of the Akron Rubber Company. Mrs. Perkins died April 6, 1867, aged fifty-three years.

JOHN FREDERICK SEIBERLING, a former citizen of Akron, where he was for many years identified with a number of the important business interests of the city, some of which were directly the result of his own genius and energy, was born March 10, 1834, at Norton, Ohio. He was one of a family of fifteen children (thirteen of whom grew to maturity) born to his parents, who were Nathan and Catherine (Peters) Seiberling.

Mr. Seiberling completed his education at the Western Star Academy, and for two years, from 1856 to 1858, he was in the drug business at Akron. He was, however, of a mechanical turn of mind, and in the latter year went to operating a sawmill at Norton. It was while there that he invented his noted *Excelsior* mower and reaper, with the dropper attachment, and in 1861 he established works for their manufacture at Doylestown, which are still in operation. By 1864 the business had so expanded that extra works were needed, which were erected at Massillon. In 1865 the J. F. Seiberling Company was established at Akron, but in 1869, Mr. Seiberling withdrew and then began the manufacture of the *Empire* machine, which is so well known all over the country. Mr. Seiberling by this time not only had a perfect knowledge of business conditions and trade relations in every section, but he had command of a large amount of capital, and

in 1871 he organized the Akron Strawboard Company, which he conducted until 1887. In 1883 he founded the Seiberling Milling Company and at this time built a six-story brick flouring mill, as well as the Academy of Music Block. In 1889 Mr. Seiberling obtained a controlling interest in the Akron Electric Street Railway. Later he expanded other important interests both in Akron and at other points.

On September 6, 1859, Mr. Seiberling was married to Catherine L. Miller, of Norton. Their family numbered eleven children, nine of whom are still living. They are as follows: Anna A., wife of S. Samuel Miller, of Akron; Frank A., president and general manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, who married Gertrude F. Penfield, and resides at No. 158 East Market Street; Charles W., treasurer of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, who married Blanche Carnahan, and resides at No. 76 Fay Street; Cora D., wife of Lewis T. Wolle, of Cambria, Wyoming; Harriet M., wife of Lucius C. Miles, of Akron; Grace I., wife of Dr. W. S. Chase, of Akron; Kittie G., wife of Luther H. Firey, of Kansas City; Mary B., wife of Henry B. Manton, of Akron; Ruth J., wife of Ernest A. Pflieger, also of Akron. The two deceased are John Frederick and Maude M., both of whom died in infancy. Mr. John Frederick Seiberling, the father of these children, died September 6, 1903. His widow still survives, and resides at No. 144 East Market Street.

Mr. Seiberling was a man who was honorable, prompt, and true to every engagement. Throughout his career of far-reaching usefulness he remembered with a generous heart those who had not been so fortunate, and in quiet benevolence brought much cheer to those who needed it. For many years he was a member and a trustee of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

JAMES R. HEMPHILL, general manager of the Colonial Sign and Insulator Company, at Akron, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1860, and is a son of Robert Hemphill,

who came to Summit County about 1855, where he was first a farmer and later a dealer in lumber.

James R. Hemphill was educated in the schools of Fairlawn and Akron and started into business as an employe of the Aultman-Miller Company, with whom he remained five years. Since then, with the exception of a period of two years, he has been engaged in his present business, first with the Akron Insulator and Marble Company, which was organized in 1894, and which in 1904 was consolidated with the Colonial Sign Company. The business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, as the Colonial Sign & Insulator Company, with H. B. Camp, president; C. R. Quine, secretary; W. H. Motz, treasurer, and James R. Hemphill, general manager. Mr. Hemphill has always displayed a helpful interest in undertakings outside his own sphere of work which have promised to benefit the city, and while never active in politics, performs every duty of a good citizen. In 1890 he was married to Louada Weeks, and they have had two children, Helen and Ray, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill are members of the First Congregational Church.

GEN. SIMON PERKINS. Very many of the prominent families of Ohio trace their ancestry to Connecticut, and this is the case with the distinguished Perkins family. Simon Perkins, who for so long a period was one of the leading men of Ohio, was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, September 17, 1771. In 1795 he is found at Oswego, New York, and in 1798 he was chosen by the Erie Land Company to act as its agent in the exploration of the Western Reserve, and in this capacity he spent his summers in Ohio. After his marriage, he settled permanently at Warren, Ohio, where he was postmaster from 1801 to 1829, and was also special agent of the government in establishing local offices and treating with the Indians. In August, 1812, as brigadier general of militia, he took charge of the troops in Northern Ohio and

marched to defend the northern frontier. At the close of the campaign in the following year, he was offered by President Madison a commission as colonel in the regular army, which military honor he declined on account of his many pressing business duties.

In 1813 General Perkins organized the Western Reserve Bank and remained its president until 1836. He was a member of the Ohio Canal Fund Commission from 1826 until 1838. In 1825, in association with Paul Williams, he founded the village of Akron, and in 1831, in connection with Judge King and Dr. Crosby, that portion known as North Akron. He donated ground for public buildings, parks, schools and churches, and enriched in every possible way the young town where he enjoyed passing much of his spare time. He died at Warren November 6, 1844, aged 73 years, one month and nineteen days.

On March 18, 1804, he married Nancy Bishop, who was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, January 24, 1780, and who died at Warren April 24, 1862, aged eighty-two years and three months. Among their children was Colonel Simon Perkins, now deceased, who for many years was a leading figure in the affairs of Akron. Colonel George Tod Perkins, president of the P. F. Goodrich Company and the Akron Rubber Company, a sketch of whom may be found in this volume, is a grandson of General Perkins.

GEORGE P. GRAFTON, a prominent farmer of Norton Township, who carries on a general line of agriculture, operates a milk route and also grows many berries for the market, is serving as clerk of the School Board of this township, with which body he has been connected a number of years. Mr. Grafton was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 10, 1858, and is a son of John D. and Sarah J. (Palmer) Grafton.

The parents of Mr. Grafton still reside on their farm in Jefferson County, where he was reared. He obtained a good district school education, and was trained to be a careful and capable farmer. He continued to

live in Jefferson County for eight years following his marriage, moving then to Medina County, where he remained for almost a year. In March, 1892, he bought his present farm in Norton Township, and here has been since engaged in farming, dairying and fruit-growing. He devotes an acre to small fruit, finding a ready market for all he can produce. He grows many potatoes, raising only the best varieties and giving them scientific care.

Mr. Grafton married Nora J. Swickard, who is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Swickard, and who was born and reared in Jefferson County. They have had seven children, all surviving except Sidney, the sixth in order of birth, who died aged sixteen months. Those living are: Elvah, Lizzie, Clyde, Mabel, John and Ella.

Mr. Grafton is a member of the First Lutheran Church at Barberton and is a member of the Church Council. For about two years he has been a member of the school board and several years before completed a service of four years.

J. B. LOOKER, president of the Western Reserve Security Company, of Akron, is one of the city's leading citizens, participating largely in its business and social life, and taking an interest in its development as well as in its good government. Mr. Looker was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873, and was reared and educated in his native city. He came to Akron in 1897, for some eight years previously having been in the rectifying business. For five years he was in business at Akron as a representative of Fleischman & Company, of Cincinnati, and then opened a restaurant and was additionally interested in a five and ten cent store at Columbus. Prior to December, 1903, when Mr. Looker organized the Western Reserve Security and Loan Company, he had been engaged in a banking and loan business. He still operates two restaurants, one in Canton and another in Akron, they being the most select and high-class places of the kind in the respective cities.

In 1893, Mr. Looker was married to Leta Lake, of Chicago, and they have three children: Adelaide, Florence and Helene. Mr. Looker is a thirty-second Degree Mason, and belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Akron and to Lake Erie Consistory at Cleveland. He is also a member of the Masonic and the Akron Lunch clubs.

GEORGE VIALI. Akron has a number of substantial citizens living in easy retirement after a long and useful business life, and among these is George Viall, who was born in this city March 12, 1834, his parents being Thomas C. and Mahala (Atwood) Viall.

The father of Mr. Viall came to Akron in 1824, where he built both a saw- and a woolen-mill, and besides operating them he invested in a large amount of farm property in Summit County. He died when his only child, George, was about two years of age.

Mr. Viall completed his education in the schools of Akron, or old Middlebury, as that section of the city was then denominated, and was nineteen years old when he engaged in a grocery business at Old Forge. Two years later he purchased a boat and for three summers plied with it on the canal. After that he was for three years in the grocery business in Middlebury, and continued it for three more in the Tappan Block. He next engaged in the stoneware business, which occupied him for eight years, and afterwards he was in the general merchandise business for nine years in Middlebury. Mr. Viall was one of Middlebury's most active business men for a long period, during a part of this time, in addition to the occupations above noted, being a representative of the United States Life Insurance Company, and also of the Cleveland Mutual Accident Insurance Company. For some years he was secretary and treasurer of the Middlebury Clay Company, of which he was one of the incorporators.

On August 24, 1857, Mr. Viall was married (first) to Maria Reepsummer, who died February 17, 1877. Of the three children



LEWIS MILLER

born to this union, the one survivor is Mrs. Frank Comstock, residing at Akron. Mr. Viall married for his second wife, December 7, 1887, Mrs. Jennie (Thompson) Sweeney, a daughter of Duncan Thompson. Mrs. Viall was born in 1849, at Edinburg, Scotland, and was but one year old when her parents came to America and settled at East Liverpool, Ohio. Nine years later they removed to Akron, where she was reared, being educated in the old Sixth Ward school. By her former marriage, Mrs. Viall had three children: May and George, both residing in Chicago, Illinois, and Frank, residing at Lisbon, Ohio, where he is engaged in a general mercantile business. Mr. Viall reared Edward F. Carl, from childhood, and the latter is connected with the M. O'Neil Company, of Akron.

Mr. Viall has served in public offices in his native city, at different times, having ever been interested in public movements and anxious to promote the general welfare. For thirty years he has been identified with the Odd Fellows, and he belongs also to the Knights of Honor. He is a member of the Broad Street Church of Christ, which he served many years as a deacon, and as chairman of the board of trustees. Advancing years have caused him to resign these offices, but not to relax his interest in the work of the church, or to curtail his liberality toward it. Mrs. Viall is an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of this church.

LEWIS MILLER. Few citizens of Akron, now passed off the scene of life, have more claims to remembrance than the late Lewis Miller, the genius who invented the Buckeye Mower and Reaper. He was born July 24, 1829, at Greentown, Stark County, Ohio, and his useful life closed February 28, 1899.

Mr. Miller completed his education in the Academy at Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. From 1846 until 1851 he taught school during the winter seasons and worked as a plasterer in the summers. All the time he was studying out inventions, many of which have been since patented and put on the market.

In 1851 he became a member of the firm of Ball, Aultman and Company, manufacturers of stoves, plows, threshers, and the old Hussey reaper. After the firm removed to Canton, Mr. Miller became superintendent of the plant. Then followed his invention of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, and in 1865 of the Buckeye Table Rake and still later, the self-binders. To his inventive genius, Akron and other manufacturing cities of Ohio owe a large part of their prosperity. In 1864 works were erected at Akron for the further enlargement of the business, under the firm name of Aultman, Miller and Company, Mr. Miller being the president and superintendent of the organizations with which his name was connected. His capital became invested in numerous other manufacturing plants, particularly at Akron and Canton, as well as in banks and other business organizations. He was a trustee of Mt. Union College, of Allegheny College and the Ohio Wesleyan University, and at Akron was connected prominently with educational work. Although a good citizen he was never a prominent politician, being too busily engaged otherwise, but at various times he consented to serve on the City Council, and gave generously of his time to promote all civic measures of importance. Thousands each year enjoy the benefits of the Chautauqua Association, of which he was the originator and founder.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage, September 16, 1852, to Mary V. Alexander, a native of Macoupin County, Illinois, who was born December 6, 1830. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Ira, who resides in Akron; Edward, also of Akron; Robert, postmaster of Porto Rico; Lewis, residing at the family home in Akron; Mina, wife of the distinguished inventor, Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn, New Jersey; Mary, who is single and resides at home; Grace, a teacher in a select school at Cleveland, and John B., who is associated with Mr. Edison in his scientific work. Those deceased are: Eva, who died just before reaching her sixteenth year; Jennie, who was the wife of Richard Marvin, who

is also deceased; Theodore, who was killed in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war.

WILLIAM J. EMERY, M. D., a well-known member of the medical fraternity at Akron, was born in 1860, near Lowell, Seneca County, Ohio, where he was reared and obtained his earlier education. Later he entered Buchtel College, where he was graduated Ph. B., in 1885. For two years following his graduation, Dr. Emery was in the office of Ferdinand Schumaker, and he then entered upon the study of medicine, subsequently becoming a student at the Western Reserve, where he was graduated M. D. in 1890. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Akron, and has been fortunate in gaining the confidence and support of the public through his acknowledged professional ability, winning an excellent status both as a physician and surgeon. He has identified himself with the leading medical organizations—the Summit County, the Sixth Councillor District and the Ohio State Medical Societies. He has been city physician, and during 1891-2-3 he was physician to the County Infirmary.

In 1894, Dr. Emery was married to Flora M. Stein, of Summit County. His business location is at No. 581 South Main Street. Fraternally, Dr. Emery is a Mason, a member of Adoniram Lodge, F. & A. M., and also of the Home Guards. He is identified religiously with Grace Reformed Church of Akron.

DAVID C. SMITH, a representative citizen of Clinton, who does an extensive business in hardware, paints, implements, buggies and harness, was born on the home farm east of Clinton, Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, February 27, 1859, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Croft) Smith.

John Adam Smith, the grandfather of David C., was a substantial citizen of his native town in Germany, where he was mayor and professor in the High School. He came to this country with his three children, of whom Lewis, the youngest, was three years

old, and landed at Baltimore. Mr. Smith brought with him \$7,000 in gold, which, in the few hours at night that were spent on the boat at the docks in Baltimore, was stolen from him, and he was compelled to begin all over again in the new country. Sustaining his great loss with fortitude, this sturdy emigrant settled for a short time in Pennsylvania, whence they came to the vicinity of Canton, Ohio, and located for a time on a farm. A small place was then purchased near Canal Fulton, Ohio, where John Adam Smith spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the age of 89 years. In spite of his great pecuniary loss in early life, Mr. Smith had become a very successful man, and at the time of his death was rated one of the substantial men of his community. He had three children, Catherine, Elizabeth and Lewis.

Lewis Smith, father of David C., being the only son of his parents, was compelled to spend his youth in hard labor on the home farms, and his period of schooling was limited to about eighteen months. After his marriage he lived for several years on a rented farm north of Canal Fulton, and then purchased eighty-one acres of fine land east of Clinton, Franklin Township, Summit County, where he resided for about thirty-three years. He then bought a farm of 160 acres west of Clinton, where his death occurred twenty years later, when he was in his eighty-first year. Mr. Smith was married to Elizabeth Croft, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and who died at the age of fifty-seven. Of this union there are living five children: Adam, who lives on the home place in Franklin Township; William H., of Clinton, Ohio; Jacob, who died in 1901; David C. and Mary E. Ruck, residing at Canal Fulton. After the death of his first wife, Lewis Smith was married to Lonisa Fritz, who died in 1903, there being no children of the second union.

David C. Smith was reared on the home farm, attending the district schools, and when about nineteen years of age engaged in a threshing business with his brothers, which

was continued for about ten years, with much success. At the end of this time Mr. Smith engaged in a hard lumber business on a large scale, but after conducting it for twelve years he sold out his interests therein, and on October 22, 1903, he purchased the stand of N. N. Housman and Company, and since that time has been engaged in the sale of hardware, paints, implements, buggies and harness, of which he carries a full line, his sons, Clarence D. and Thurman C. being interested in the business with him. With much business ability, Mr. Smith also combines a pleasing manner, which wins both business and personal friends.

On October 11, 1883, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Mary E. Huber, who is a daughter of Phillip Huber, and to this union there have been born eight children, namely: Dora, who married C. W. McLaughlin, assistant cashier of the Fulton Bank; Clarence D., Thurman T., Carrie, Ruth, Lewis, Miriam and Amelia.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in his political views, but he takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. With his family he belongs to the Lutheran Church, in which he is deacon.

K. H. HAYS, secretary of the Akron Cultivator Company, with which enterprise he has been identified since 1890, was born at Manchester, Ohio, in 1862, and is a member of an old and representative family of that section.

After leaving the Manchester schools, he entered the Ohio Northern University, and later attended Oberlin College, following which he taught school for eight years. He then came to Akron and entered the office of the Akron Cultivator Company, of which for the past eight years he has been secretary. He has proved the affirmative in his own case of the much discussed question as to whether a college man makes a good business man. In 1888, Mr. Hays was married to Frances Everhard, who died in 1903, leav-

ing one daughter, Marguerite. He was married (second) in 1906 to Lena Wilson, a native of Akron. Mr. Hays is a member of the First Church of Christ, and is one of its board of elders. Fraternally, he is connected with the order of Maccabees.

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, was the founder of this important business organization, and its great success is mainly due to his own energy and business capacity. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1868, where he was reared and educated.

Mr. Firestone has been actively identified with business since early manhood, first engaging as a coal merchant at Columbus for one year, and then becoming associated with the Columbus Buggy Company, at Detroit, Michigan. In 1895 he drove a buggy equipped with the first rubber tire made by the company, and was so impressed with its superior qualities that he decided to embark in the manufacture of these tires if he could create a public demand for them. He turned out a fine quality of rubber tires, manufacturing them at Akron, and demonstrated their value at Chicago, and the encouragement thus received determined him to go into the business on a large scale. He therefore organized the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, which has been increased to \$500,000. The officers of the company are: H. S. Firestone, president and general manager; Will Christy, vice president; L. E. Sisler, treasurer; S. G. Carkhuff, secretary, and F. R. Talbott, assistant treasurer, with R. J. Firestone as sales manager. The business has grown to immense proportions, giving employment to 300 workmen.

In 1895 Mr. Firestone was married to Ida Belle Smith, of Jackson, Michigan, and they have three sons: Harvey S. Jr., Russell Allen and Leonard Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Firestone are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Firestone has a wide busi-

ness and social acquaintance and belongs to the Portage Country Club and to the Chicago Athletic Club.

ALBERT G. MALLISON, who was one of the early settlers and first surveyors of Summit County, coming here in the capacity of a civil engineer during the construction of the Ohio Canal, was born in 1797, at Groton, Connecticut, and died at Akron, February 26, 1879, aged almost eighty-two years. When he was eleven years of age his parents, Amos and Clarissa (Newton) Mallison, moved to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and thence, in 1832, to Akron, settling on a farm that is now Wooster avenue, one of the choice residence districts of Akron. Land then acquired by Albert G. Mallison and his brother, Amos, is still owned by his descendants. Mr. Mallison was given good educational advantages and also learned surveying, and his ability in this direction was recognized by the officials who had in charge the construction of the State line between Massachusetts and New York, the surveying being given to the young surveyor. After locating in Akron Mr. Mallison surveyed and platted a large part of the northern section of the city for Dr. Crosby, Mr. King and others, and in many of the old deeds of conveyance his name appears. He continued to be a prominent and useful citizen for many years, and his memory is kept green along with that of the other pioneer builders of Akron.

On June 22, 1843, Mr. Mallison married Cornelia G. Washburn, of Akron. Their family consisted of three children: Eveline, who married Horace G. Moon, residing at Akron; Albert H., who is vice president of the Depositors' Savings Bank at Akron; and Amos, who died in 1885. Mrs. Mallison, the mother, died December 8, 1875.

PETER M. FRASE, one of Clinton's most substantial citizens, who is treasurer and cashier of the Clinton Savings Bank, is well known in banking circles throughout Summit County. Mr. Frase was born on his father's farm in Chippewa Township, Wayne

County, Ohio, on the Summit County line, July 24, 1859, and is a son of John and Ann (Etling) Frase.

John Frase, the grandfather of Peter M., was an emigrant in the early days from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and owned the land where was opened the first coal mine in that section of Wayne County, the old Chippewa mine. His son, John, who was a native of Wayne County, remained there all his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Frase married Ann Etling, also a native of Wayne County, Ohio, who died in 1905, aged about seventy-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Frase were born eight children: Noah, who resides in Franklin Township, Summit County; Catherine, who married William Deckerhoof; William, Peter Madison, John W., Mary, who married Charles Applinger; Emma, who married Henry Slee, of Franklin Township, and Ida, who married C. Albrecht of Akron.

Peter M. Frase attended the district schools of his native locality, and grew up on his father's farm until his marriage, when he started to operate his father-in-law's farm, where he continued for four years. He then came to Clinton, where he opened a general store with Henry Serfass, this partnership continuing for about eight years. Then Mr. Serfass sold his interests to C. S. Spangler, who was Mr. Frase's partner until June, 1893, when Mr. Frase retired from the firm. He then began to organize the bank, which was established in 1903 with a capital stock of \$25,000, and the following officers: E. R. Hill, of Akron, president; Martin Limbach, of Clinton, vice president; P. M. Frase, treasurer and cashier, and Fred Deutsch, secretary. Mr. Frase was also one of the organizers of the Clinton Bell Telephone Company and is a stockholder in the Clinton Milling Company.

In November, 1883, Mr. Frase was married to Ella A. Serfass, daughter of Lawrence and Lydia Serfass, of Franklin Township, Summit County, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Earl B.,

who married Tura B. Spark; John, Mildred and Drummond.

Mr. Frase is a Democrat in politics, and for four years served as township clerk. He is a charter member of the Knights of the Maccabees of Clinton. Mr. Frase, with his family, attends the Lutheran Church.

H. G. BRANDAU, vice president of the Ornamental Iron Work Company, of Akron, was born in 1876, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated and gained his first knowledge along the lines of his present business, in boyhood entering an iron and wire factory in his native city. Working at his trade, Mr. Brandau visited different sections of the country, reaching Akron in 1899, where he entered the employ of the Burger Iron Company. Here he met Frederick Zindel, like tastes and similar employment bringing about a business association which resulted in the organization of the Ornamental Iron Works Company in February, 1906. This successful business enterprise was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, the officers being Fred Zindel, president; H. G. Brandau, vice-president, and W. A. Boesche, secretary and treasurer. All the officers are young, enterprising, capable and practical men. The business of the company is the manufacturing of all kinds of ornamental iron and wire goods. In 1902 Mr. Brandau was married to Pauline Zindel, and they have one child, Lillian.

WILLIAM BARNETT, general contractor, senior member of the contracting firm of Barnett & O'Marr, has been a resident of Akron since 1871. He was born in April, 1846, at Exeter, England, where he was reared, and where he served his apprenticeship to the brick and stone mason's trade.

Shortly after coming to Akron, Mr. Barnett began to work on the Schumacher house, in the same summer assisted in the building of Buchtel College, and within three years after locating in this city, began contracting. His first contract was the building he erected on the corner of Akron and Chestnut Streets,

and later he built the Market House, on the corner of Howard and Cherry Streets. Mr. Whitelaw's Temple of Fashion on Howard Street, and many more of the substantial buildings which line that busy thoroughfare. Mr. Barnett is also a member of the firm of Gardiner & Barnett, paving contractors, which firm paved Main Street from Buchtel Avenue to Tallmadge Street, Prospect Street to Perkins Street, and Union Street from Bluff to Buchtel Avenues. Mr. Barnett has also done a large amount of paving in neighboring towns, and has a reputation for business integrity second to none in this city.

Mr. Barnett was married in England to Lucy Stankum, and they have five children, namely: Emma, who married George Conger, residing at Akron; Charlotte, who married Frederick Dodge, also a resident at Akron; Alice, who married Carl Colby, residing at Passaic, New Jersey; Jeannette, who married A. Sadler, and lives in Akron, and Louise, who married William Curtin, also living in Akron. With his family, Mr. Barnett belongs to the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Barnett is in sympathy with labor organizations and helped to organize the first brick-layers' Union at Akron. For eight years he was treasurer of this body, and as their delegate voted for the first nine-hour system, at their convention. Until eleven years ago, when he suffered from partial paralysis, he was a noted athlete and he formerly gave instruction in boxing. Since being incapacitated he has received \$3,000 from the disability fund of the order of Maccabees, of which he has long been a member. He has twice visited Europe since locating at Akron, and is a man whose ideas have been broadened through travel and mingling with men of all classes. He is recognized as one of Akron's best citizens.

HENRY FREDERICK, whose valuable farm of 200 acres, situated in Portage Township, has been in his possession since June, 1867, has developed this property into its present high state of cultivation from a tract of native timber. He was born at Doyles-

town, Wayne County, Ohio, March 20, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Razor) Frederick.

Jacob Frederick was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his father, Thomas Frederick, in boyhood to Columbiana County, Ohio. When he was fourteen years old, the family made another change, removing to Wayne County, Ohio, where Thomas Frederick bought a half section of land, which included the present site of Doylestown. At that village Jacob Frederick was married to Margaret Razor, who was a daughter of Christopher Razor, who came from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to Summit County when Margaret was a child, and she was reared at Wadsworth. In November, 1842, Jacob Frederick bought a farm in Copley Township, on which his son, Henry, was reared, and where both the parents died. They were good, Christian people, who led a peaceful life and did their full duty to their neighbor.

Henry Frederick, in his boyhood, attended the district schools in Wayne County, and later in Copley Township, and assisted his father on the home farm until he married, in 1858. He then rented in Copley Township a farm which was then owned by John C. Stearns, and which is now occupied by William Waggoner. After residing there for three years, he moved to a seventy-eight-acre farm north of the White Elephant Church, in Copley, renting it for eighteen months and then buying it. Mr. Frederick lived on that farm for eighteen months and then sold it and moved to Clark's Mills for a residence of six months, after which he lived for a year on a rented farm of 240 acres. About this time Mr. Frederick, together with Royal Brockway, bought the place on which he now resides, the whole tract containing 546 acres. This enterprise was entered into in May, 1867, and in the following fall, the partners divided their land. Mr. Frederick keeping 235 acres, with the improvements. Since then he has bought thirty acres of the Brockway part on the west side, and seventy-one acres of the Sherbondy plat, selling a

portion of his land in 1904. He has devoted his attention to general farming and dairying. During his first five or six years on this land, he was engaged in a lumber business to a large extent, but since then has paid attention exclusively to raising large crops and to operating his first-class dairy, keeping twenty-six head of cows.

On May 20, 1858, Mr. Frederick was married to Ellen Viers, who was reared in Norton Township, Summit County, and who is a daughter of James McClintock Viers. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick have three children, namely: Charlotte, residing at home; James McHenry, who is a graduate of Amherst College, and resides at Lakewood, where he is superintendent of the schools, and Ulysses Grant, who is secretary of the U. G. Frederick Lumber Company, of which his father is president.

Mr. Frederick has long been prominent in township and county affairs. From 1876 until 1882 he served as a member of the County Board of infirmity directors; he has frequently been township trustee and a member of the School Board, and in 1889 he was elected county commissioner. He is a member of the First Church of Christ and has served for years on its Board of Trustees.

R. E. ARMSTRONG, secretary and treasurer of the L. W. Camp Company, manufacturers of all kinds of tile, at Akron, has been a resident of this city for the past decade. He was born at Kent, Portage County, Ohio, and is a son of the late William Armstrong. He was reared and educated in his native place, and after leaving school learned the printer's trade. For about seven years he was in the employ of the Werner Company, at Akron, and later was with the H. B. Camp Company, manufacturers of tile, for several years. When the L. W. Camp Company in the same line, was organized, in 1902, he became its secretary and treasurer, and has continued as such ever since. He is also secretary in the Akron Fireproofing Company, vice president of the Colonial Sign & Insulator Company, and vice president of



CAPT. GEORGE BILLOW

the Factory Oil Company. He is a man of system, having an easy grasp of business, and performs the duties attendant upon his responsible position with ready efficiency. In 1900 Mr. Armstrong was married to Grace Camp, daughter of H. B. Camp. He has two children: Dorothy and Alice.

CAPT. GEORGE BILLOW, president of the Akron Masonic Temple Company, has been established since 1875 in an undertaking business at Akron, which is now conducted under the firm style of Billow & Sons. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 2, 1833, and accompanied his parents to the United States in 1844.

He was reared to the age of sixteen years on his father's farm near Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio, and then learned the trade of wagon and carriage making, which he followed at Tallmadge and Akron until July, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war. From a private in the ranks of Company 1, 107th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he was regularly promoted, for efficient service and soldierly qualities, to the captaincy of the company, and did duty as brigade and post commissary at Fernandina, Florida, and as local provost marshal at Jacksonville. He received his discharge at Charlestown, South Carolina, July 10, 1865, and was mustered out of the service at Cleveland, Ohio, July 26th, following.

After the honorable termination of his military service, Captain Billow returned to Akron, where he was engaged in a grocery business for some two years. Later he took charge of another grocery enterprise, subsequently going on the road as traveling salesman for about eighteen months in the interests of a stoneware house. About this time he was led to make investments in Alabama which proved unprofitable. He returned in April, 1875, to Akron, where shortly afterward he engaged in the undertaking business, subsequently admitting his sons to partnership. In connection with the mortuary department, an ambulance and invalid carriage service is also conducted. The firm's

place of business is located at the corner of Mill and Ash Streets. Captain Billow is a well-known and very highly regarded citizen.

On September 19, 1854, Captain Billow was married to Mary Fink, of Akron, and they have had eight children, namely: Anna, George W., Charles Fernando, Ida, Albert C., Jacob L., Edwin M., and Claire. The family home is located at No. 110 Beck avenue. For his services in behalf of Masonry, Captain Billow has been honored with the 33d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also an Odd Fellow.

FRED ZINDEL, president of the Ornamental Iron Work Company, of Akron, has been a resident of this city for eighteen years, and during this time has been connected with a number of its great manufacturing enterprises. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Zindel has reached a prominent position in the city's commercial life and stands high in his special line of work. He was born in 1876, in Austria, and was twelve years of age when he came to America and located at Akron.

Mr. Zindel's first industrial connection was with the Diamond Match Company, with which organization he remained for five years, during this period being placed in charge of different departments successively and acquiring an excellent knowledge of the business. From the Diamond Match Company he went to the Burger Iron Company, where he was employed for eleven years. Here, even before he had completed his apprenticeship, he was made foreman and continued in that responsible position until he severed his relations with that concern. With this much experience behind him, Mr. Zindel decided to go into business for himself, and in February, 1903, he organized the Ornamental Iron Work Company at Akron. It was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, with Fred Zindel as president; H. G. Brandan, vice president; W. A. Boesehe as secretary and treasurer. The company is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of

ornamental iron and wire work. The success which has been achieved by these young men in their enterprise is proof both of their ability and of the fact that the business field was open to just such a concern at the time they launched it. In 1898 Mr. Zindel was married to Lizzie Weirath, of Akron, and they have one child, Edna.

SOLOMON KOPLIN, one of Portage Township's best-known and most highly esteemed residents, resides on his valuable farm of sixty-nine acres, which is situated on the Merriman road, one-half mile northwest of Akron. He was born at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, March 3, 1828, and is a son of Christian and Magdalena (Baughman) Koplin.

Christian Koplin accompanied his father, Mathias Koplin, from Maryland, and they settled on a farm in Chippewa Township, Wayne County. The Koplins were very early settlers there, and on that farm the grandfather died. Christian Koplin remained there until after his marriage to Magdalena Baughman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who was a daughter of Lorentz Baughman, an early settler in Medina County. After his marriage, Christian Koplin moved to Wadsworth Township, Medina County, where he bought a farm, but he died in the following year, when only thirty-three years of age. He left his widow with three children, namely: Solomon, subject of this sketch; David, who resides in Florida, aged seventy-seven years, and Anna Maria, who is the widow of Nicholas Edick and resides in New Mexico.

The father's death left the little family badly off. They secured but \$100 from the farm, but Mrs. Koplin purchased five acres of land, and she had learned the weaver's trade, so her efforts supported the family until the sons were able to assist. The little log cabin home was never without bread. She was a woman of great capacity and well deserved the gratitude of her children.

When he was eighteen years of age, Solomon Koplin left home to learn wagon-mak-

ing, his brother leaving about the same time to learn the tanning business. During the first year, Solomon received seven dollars a month, and he was thus able to relieve his mother of his support, purchase good clothes and to show a balance of \$44 at the end of the year. On September 7, 1850, he was married to Sarah Miller, who is a daughter of George Miller, who owned 237 acres of land in Summit County. The Miller and Koplin families came to Portage Township together, and together they farmed this large tract of land. For two years after marriage Mr. Koplin and wife lived at Wadsworth, but in 1853 they came to their present farm, which was a part of the Miller property. George Miller later bought the interest of the heirs of his father, Jacob Miller, in the farm in Medina County of 114 acres. Solomon Koplin then moved to Wadsworth and lived on that farm for twenty-one years, but in 1866, Mr. Koplin returned to the farm in Portage Township, and in the year following was elected a justice of the peace, in which office he served for fourteen years. The large residence which formerly stood on this farm, was destroyed by fire in 1902, and was replaced by the present comfortable and commodious house. Mr. Koplin is no longer active in farm work, having delegated duties of that kind to younger hands. He continues, however, to be interested in all that goes on, and important matters are usually referred to his judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Koplin have had the following children: Editha, who died aged two years and nine months; Mary, who was the wife of William Shays, and died at the age of thirty-seven years; Charles M., who married Catherine Wolf, and resided in Akron, is the active farmer on the homestead, and by a former marriage has one child, Claude R., residing in Wyoming; George A., who married Hattie Miller, has one daughter, Mrs. Beulah Johnson, wife of Dr. Robert L. Johnson, residing at Wadsworth; Rolland Forrest, residing on the home farm and assisting in its management, married Sarah Jackson, and has two children, Forrest and Wade; Homer

S., residing on Portage Path, married Clara Bailey; Walter S., employed in the rubber works at Akron, resides at home; and a son who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Koplin have one great-grandchild, Charlotte, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. Koplin is one of the oldest Masons in Summit County, and belongs to the first Masonic lodge established in Akron. Both he and wife are valued members of Grace Reformed Church. They have a wide circle of friends to whom they delight to offer the hospitality of their home.

WILLIAM P. MCFARLAND, florist, whose greenhouses are at No. 491 Wooster Avenue, Akron, is a thoroughly experienced man in this business, having devoted his attention to it since he was a boy of nineteen years. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1859, and when a lad of thirteen set out from home to make his way unaided in the world. During his boyhood he had few educational opportunities, but he made the most of those he had, and worked for his own support. He had a natural taste for floriculture, and at nineteen years of age he entered the florist's establishment of C. A. Reeser, of Springfield, with whom he remained for nine years. Thence he went to a florist at Youngstown, with whom he remained for several years, and he later worked at the business at Erie, Pennsylvania, for one year. In 1896 Mr. McFarland came to Akron, and after working for some time with two different florists here, he embarked in the business for himself, securing his present location at No. 491 Wooster Avenue. Here he has a finely-equipped plant, with about 7,000 square feet under glass. He does a very large business in cut flowers, and in his cooling department keeps on hand rare blooms at all seasons, to supply festive occasions or funeral demands.

In 1899 Mr. McFarland was married to Mrs. G. B. Kendall, of Akron. Lewis C. McFarland, son of Mr. McFarland, was born October 15, 1887, has been educated in the business with his father and expects to suc-

ceed him. Politically, he is a Republican, and always takes an active interest in local matters. For five years he has been a member of the precinct election board. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Woodman, a Maccabee and a Knight of Pythias, in the latter organization being a member of the board of directors. He is also a member of the Protected Home Circle.

W. A. BÖESCHE, secretary and treasurer of the Ornamental Iron Work Company, of Akron, has been a resident of this city since he was nineteen years of age. He was born in 1883, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated and had his first practical business experience.

After leaving school Mr. Boesche became identified with newspaper work and for several years was connected in a reportorial capacity with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. He then came to Akron, seeking a wider field of effort, and became connected with the B. F. Goodrich Company, with which he continued for three years. In February, 1906, when the Ornamental Iron Work Company was organized and incorporated at Akron, he became interested therein and was offered and accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the company. The enterprise has proved very successful, and its prospects indicate that in the near future its facilities will have to be enlarged to keep up with the increasing demand for the company's product. The president and vice president of this company, Frederick Zindel and H. G. Brandau, are both practical and experienced men in the iron business. The output of the works include all kinds of ornamental iron and wire-work. Mr. Boesche is a Knight Templar Mason and he belongs to the Masonic Club.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, a leading contractor and lumber dealer of Clinton, and one of the substantial business men of the locality, was born at the home farm east of Clinton, Franklin Township, Summit County,

Ohio, March 17, 1854, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Croft) Smith.

John Adam Smith, the grandfather of William H., was a substantial citizen of his native town in Germany, where he was mayor and also professor in the High School. He came to this country with his three children, of whom Lewis, the youngest, was three years old, landing at Baltimore. Mr. Smith brought with him \$7,000 in gold, which, in the few hours at night that were spent on the boat at the docks in Baltimore, was stolen from him, and he was compelled to begin all over again in the new country. Sustaining this misfortune with a brave heart, this sturdy emigrant settled for a short time in Pennsylvania, whence he came to the vicinity of Canton, Ohio, and located for a time on a farm. A small place was then purchased near Canal Fulton, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the age of eighty-nine years. In spite of his great loss in early life, Mr. Smith had become a very successful man, and at the time of his death was rated one of the substantial men of his community. He had three children: Catherine, Elizabeth and Lewis.

Lewis Smith, father of William H., being the only son of his parents, was compelled to spend his youth in hard labor on the home farms, and his schooling was very limited, lasting in all about eighteen months. After his marriage he lived for several years on a rented farm north of Canal Fulton. He then purchased eighty-one acres of fine land east of Clinton, Franklin Township, Summit County, where he resided for about thirty-three years. His next and last purchase was a farm of 160 acres west of Clinton, where his death occurred after twenty years, when he was in his eighty-first year. His wife, Elizabeth Croft Smith, was born in Stark County, Ohio, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. To them were born eight children: Adam, who lives on the home place in Franklin Township; William H., whose name begins this sketch; Jacob, who died in 1901; David C., of Clinton, Ohio, and four who died in infancy. After the death of

his first wife, Lewis Smith was married to Louisa Fritz, who died in 1903; there were no children of this second union.

William H. Smith secured his education in district school No. 8, in his native township, and was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until his marriage, in 1881. In that year he removed to Clinton, and for a number of years was engaged in the hardwood lumber business with his brother, David C. In 1889 they opened a planing-mill, which Mr. Smith has operated ever since, having purchased his brother's interests therein about six months after entering into business. He also engages in all kinds of contracting and building, and has various other business interests which include a directorship in the Clinton Savings Bank and the Franklin Industrial Company of Warwick. Mr. Smith's fine home, a frame residence of fourteen rooms, was erected by him in 1901.

On November 31, 1881, Mr. Smith was married to Annie Mueller, who is a daughter of Peter and Mary Mueller, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Elsie, Jessie, who married Archie Dunmead, and resides at Barberton, Ohio, and Effie.

In political matters Mr. Smith is a Republican, and he has always taken an interest in the success of his party, although he has never cared for public office. He belongs fraternally to the Knights of the Maccabees. He attends the Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder, and to which his family also belongs.

C. C. WARNER, a member of the Board of Public Safety, at Akron, is one of the city's prominent men, who has been identified with its business, political and social interests for a long course of years. Mr. Warner was born in 1860, in Germany, and is a son of the late Frederick Warner.

C. C. Warner was about ten years of age when he came to Akron, and here he was reared and educated. He left school to enter the employ of the E. H. Merrill Company,

with whom he remained for twenty-three years, going then to the Robinson Clay Product Company, where he stayed four years. Since then Mr. Warner has been connected with the Akron Gas Company. He owns a considerable amount of real estate, and a large part of his time is taken up in looking after these interests. For many years he has been more or less prominent in Democratic politics and has served a number of times as a member of the City Council, showing the careful interest in civic affairs that betokens the good citizen. He served two years also as a trustee of Portage Township, and three years as a member of the Board of Public Safety, and is the Democratic nominee for the Board of Public Service.

In 1890 Mr. Warner was married to Louise Knapp, of Massillon, Ohio. His home is a beautiful residence at No. 373 Wooster Avenue. Mr. Warner is a member of the Akron lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he has been treasurer for eight years, and he belongs also to several of the leading German benevolent societies.

G. F. KASCH, president of The Portage Park Land Company, of Akron, was born in 1867, in Germany, but accompanied his father, William Kasch, and his mother, Ernestine Kasch, to this city in childhood, where he was reared and educated. With his father, he learned the tinner's trade, and was only eighteen years of age when he went into the roofing business on his own account. In 1890, when the subject of this sketch was twenty-two years of age, the firm of Kasch Brothers (Roofers) was organized, its members being F. C. Kasch and G. F. Kasch, and the latter remained a member until 1893, when he disposed of his interest and went into real estate. This firm was afterward organized as The Kasch Roofing Company, and so continues until the present time.

Until 1909 Mr. Kasch operated independently, handling only his own property, buying land, and platting and improving the same. During this period he platted two

allotments in the Cobb farm on West Hill—one on West Market Street at the intersection of Portage Path Road, and Kasch's Glenwood Allotment on the north side of the city.

In 1900, with Will Christy and J. R. Nutt, two prominent local capitalists, he organized the West Hill Land Company, which was incorporated for \$75,000. They received from the commissioners of Summit County fifty-five acres of land of the Summit County Infirmary farm, on West Hill (which land lays between West Market and West Exchange Streets), in exchange for 122½ acres of other land lying west of the present County Infirmary and immediately adjoining the County Farm. The fifty-five acres obtained by The West Hill Land Company was all the land the county owned lying between the Infirmary and the city, the greater portion of it lay within the city limits. In 1900 and in 1902 the remaining portion was annexed to the city.

The West Hill Land Company has opened up this fine property, making it the choicest residence section of the city, providing it with every city improvement. A number of the avenues in this allotment were named for some of Akron's most distinguished citizens, among them being Senator Charles Dick (Dick Avenue), former Congressman David R. Paige (Paige Avenue), former Mayor Richard P. Marvin (Marvin Avenue), and H. C. Corson, philanthropist, (Corson Avenue). The removal of this beautiful allotment far from Akron's industrial plants, for which this city is world famous, insures the absence of all smoke in that section, and the phrase, "West-of-the-Smoke," which Mr. Kasch originated, tells the story of its greatest advantage for home purposes.

Mr. Kasch and his associates have shown great public spirit and deserve the thanks of all Akron for the gift of three beautiful parks, namely: Christy Park, Portage Park (consisting of three and one-half acres), and Watershed Park. The latter is situated on the watershed of Ohio from which the water is deflected to Lake Erie and the Gulf of

Mexico. The company has spent a large amount in beautifying these parks, entirely free of any expense to the city.

While prominently connected with The West Hill Land Company, Mr. Kasch has been busy in other realty enterprises. He opened up the Rubber Works Allotment at the corner of East Exchange and Fountain Streets, located midway between the great rubber manufacturing plants of the city. He is also at the present time opening The Kasch-Viall Allotment at the intersection of Beaver and Gage Streets, near the industrial section of the city.

In September, 1906, Mr. Christy, Mr. Nutt and Mr. Kasch divided their interest in the West Hill Land Company, Mr. Kasch taking over one-half of the West Hill property. He then incorporated the Portage Park Land Company, taking its name from the Allotment, "Portage Park," with a capital stock of \$50,000. The following are the officers: G. F. Kasch, president and treasurer; Charles F. Wallraff, vice president, and W. H. Kasch, secretary. On this property valuable improvements have recently been made, including the paving and introduction of sewer and water pipes and concrete sidewalks the entire length of Marvin Avenue. This avenue has the unique distinction of lying right along "The Watershed" ridge of Ohio, with a mean elevation of 1,130 feet above sea-level. The view of the surrounding country from this avenue is superb, as from the roofs of the residences located thereon, every township in Summit County, except Green, is visible to the naked eye. The lots here offered for sale have all city improvement, and at a price that has formerly been asked for lots without any improvements. The advantages for acquiring a comfortable home in pleasant surroundings at such prices has never been before equalled and there are many satisfied householders who are under many obligations to Mr. Kasch and his associates for their enterprise.

He has devoted the last fourteen years to this line of business and has done much to develop and improve the west end of the city.

His time has been entirely taken up with his own projects and he has never engaged in real estate brokerage. The Indian monument standing on West Market Street was erected by him on July 4, 1905, to commemorate the spot where the old Indian trail crossed the watershed, in the days when the Connecticut Yankees first came into The Western Reserve. The above date is exactly a century since the United States commissioners met the representatives of all the Indian tribes then living between the Portage Path and the Mississippi River, at Toledo, and purchased from them for \$20,000 their rights in this immense tract of land. The title of the United States to this vast domain then became perfect, and purchasers of land at Portage Park, west of the Portage Path, have the assurance that they not only have a good legal title to their land, but a perfect moral title as well. This cannot be said of the land lying east of The Portage Path, as the Indians were driven west by the settlers, and they made their last stand at the line formed by The Cuyahoga River, the Portage Path and The Tuscarawas River.

In 1895 Mr. Kasch was married to Miss Augusta Wallraff, a lady who was formerly a teacher in the public schools of Akron. They have one son, Allan Wallraff Kasch.

Mr. Kasch is a member of the Arlington Street, or "Old Forge" Congregational Church, and for sixteen years has been identified with its Sunday School, during the most of this time being the superintendent. He is a man of great energy and remarkable business foresight, and these qualities, combined with the virtues of honesty and personal integrity, have contributed to his business success. He is one of Akron's first advocates of political independence in local affairs, and does not hesitate to urge the election of men for office whom he believes best fitted for the positions, regardless of his personal feelings or party lines.

CHARLES H. LAHR, auditor of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, Akron, has been identified with the railroad

345-346



HARVEY BALDWIN

interests of this city throughout almost the entire period of his business career. He was born at Norton Center, Summit County, Ohio, in 1873, and is a son of William H. Lahr.

William H. Lahr was born at Norton Center in 1850 and for a number of years was a leading farmer of Norton township, where he now lives retired. His father, John Lahr, was one of the early settlers of the township and the family has always been one of more or less prominence in this section.

Charles H. Lahr was reared on his father's farm and after completing the High School course at Norton Center, came to Akron, entering the office of the J. F. Seiberling Company, where he remained a short time. He then entered the employ of the Akron Street Railroad Company, from 1892 until January 1, 1907, serving as cashier of that corporation. At the date last mentioned he became auditor of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, in which he is a stockholder.

In April, 1900, Mr. Lahr was married to Elizabeth May Seeger, who is a daughter of Jacob Seeger, of Akron. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lahr is affiliated fraternally with the Elks.

HARVEY BALDWIN, president of the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company at Akron, for many years was one of the city's most active business men, and is identified still with a number of its leading enterprises, although he has been retired from active participation in business life for fully twenty-five years. Mr. Baldwin was born August 29, 1822, at Goshen, Connecticut, and is a member of a family which has been one of importance there since the time of the early settlements. He is a son of Erastus and Lucretia (Austin) Baldwin.

In 1844 Mr. Baldwin came to Ohio, locating first at Hudson, and in 1857 at Middlebury, where he engaged in the match business and the manufacture of stoneware. He later entered into the sewer pipe industry, with which he has been identified ever since. He is a director in the Permanent Savings and Loan Association, of which his brother, the late

Joseph A. Baldwin, was president, and is also on the directing board of the Central Savings and Trust Company.

In 1855 Mr. Baldwin was married (first) to Cordelia Mather, who died soon after. In 1859 he was married (second) to Margaret L. Hawn. By the first marriage he had one daughter, Delia Louisa, who is the wife of George W. Ruckel, of Akron. Mr. Baldwin resides in a handsome mansion at No. 797 East Market Street.

Under appointment from Governor David Tod, Mr. Baldwin served for seven years as a justice of the peace, and he was also for some time clerk of the Board of Infirmary Directors. He has been a resident of Akron since 1857, and is one of its best known and most highly respected citizens. An ample fortune and plenty of leisure have served to broaden his life, and he has taken advantage of many opportunities to advance the moral and material interests of the city. He has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than a half century.

JOHN F. MILLER, a general farmer, residing on his valuable farm of forty-eight acres in Portage Township, was born at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, July 29, 1844, and is a son of George and Rebecca (Baughman) Miller.

Jacob Miller, the grandfather of John F., was one of the earliest settlers in Medina County, locating at Wadsworth in 1816, and purchasing a farm one mile east of the village. In journeying from Pennsylvania, Mr. Miller and family passed through Middlebury, then the infant Akron. They stayed for one year at Canfield, Mahoning County, before pursuing their journey farther west. Jacob Miller, anxious to secure good land, examined its quality in several sections before purchasing. He was offered a farm for \$3 per acre, which is now in the very heart of Akron, on the site of the Perkins public school. He was not satisfied, however, and went on to Medina County, where he invested his money. The maternal grandfather of

John F. Miller came also from Pennsylvania, locating between Wadsworth and Doylestown.

George Miller was born in Pennsylvania, and was a boy when his parents came to Ohio. His older brother, John Miller, went into partnership with John Pardee, in a mercantile business at Wadsworth, which was one of the earliest enterprises there, and when the brother died, George assumed his interests and continued in partnership with Mr. Pardee for some time. A few years later he bought a farm on Silver Creek, near Wadsworth, on which he lived for a few years, selling it at a later date. In 1853 he bought 240 acres, and on a part of this property John F. Miller now lives. George Miller carried on farming and stockraising on this land quite extensively. In 1856 he built the substantial stone house which is still standing. He was a very just man, and divided his land so that all his children were provided for. He made three farms of the 240 acres he owned in Portage Township, and the old Miller homestead in Wadsworth Township he left to the heirs of his daughter, Mrs. Springer. There he died, four days after his 80th birthday. George Miller married Rebecca Baughman and they had four children: Sarah, Paul, Martha and John F. Sarah, residing in Portage Township, married Solomon Koplin. Paul has been a resident of California since 1860. Martha, now deceased, was married, first to Dr. F. F. Falk, who died at Western Star, aged twenty-eight years. She married, second, Frank Springer. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in 1868 on the home farm.

John F. Miller was eight years old when his parents came to Portage Township, and, although he has spent some time away from here, on various occasions, this has always remained his home residence. For two years in early manhood he followed railroading and mountain teaming along the Pacific coast, but for many years he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his fine property here. This land is well improved, and its value may be estimated from the fact that

Mr. Miller recently sold twelve acres of it, for which he received \$1,000 per acre, the purchaser being W. B. Miller, of Akron. Mr. Miller also owns another farm of sixty-four acres in Medina County, Ohio.

In October, 1868, Mr. Miller was married (first) to Charity Brouse, who died in February, 1892. They had four children: Elton Harry, Paul and Laura, of whom Laura died when aged fourteen months. Elton Miller, who resided on the farm in Wadsworth township, which is owned by his father and sons, was accidentally killed there September 13, 1906, by an accidental explosion of the steam pipes in a saw mill. He married Nellie Blackford. Harry Miller is foreman of the shipping department of the Quaker Oats mills at Akron; Paul Miller assists on the home farm. On October 20, 1897, Mr. Miller married (second) Mrs. Christeen (Mohn) Palmer.

For twenty-five years Mr. Miller was identified with the Prohibition party, and then united with the Democratic party. For four years he served as trustee of Portage Township. He has long been a prominent member of the West Congregational Church at Akron. In 1904 he and his wife took a trip to California, where he revisited scenes made familiar to him in his first trip. On the way they visited the exposition then in progress at St. Louis.

HIRAM and HAYES WHEELER BREWSTER, uncle and nephew, residing on the old Brewster estate, which extends through both Coventry and Springfield Townships, and was settled in 1811, are representatives of one of the old, prominent and wealthy families of Summit County.

Hiram Brewster, who lives retired from business activity, was formerly an extensive farmer, coal producer and active business man. He comes of New England ancestry, but was born on his present farm, June 8, 1835, and is a son of James G. Brewster, and a grandson of Stephen Brewster, who was the founder of the family in Ohio.

Stephen Brewster was born at Groton, Con-

necticut, and probably could trace his ancestry back to the landing of the *Mayflower* colonists. He married Lydia Bellows, also of Groton, who had been a childhood playmate and school mate, and they had the following children born to them: James G.; Mrs. Lucinda Murray; Hannah, who married David Dunbar; Charlotte, who married Martin Howell; Alexander, and Hiram. The latter died in 1813 and his grave is marked by a stone still standing on the farm.

Stephen Brewster was a carpenter and millwright and he probably followed his trade at Groton until short after the birth of his elder children, when he moved to the State of New York, doubtless with the idea of securing a permanent home in an agricultural region, but not finding what he desired there, in 1811, he came to Ohio, securing 160 acres in Summit County, at a very low rate, from the Connecticut Land Company. The Brewsters came as early pioneers to this section, making the long journey in covered wagons, as at that time no railroads had been built or canals constructed. Their way often led over different roads, through unbridged streams and dense forests, but at last they reached their destination. At that date there had been not a single house erected between their wild farm and Akron, which was then but a village, with no appearance of ever becoming the home of more than 42,000 souls, and all their surroundings were of the wildest description. A little log cabin was soon constructed in the midst of the forest, and the appearance of human beings in these dense woods caused the deer to run in herds, like flocks of sheep, at the sound of the ax on the heavy timber. Game was so plentiful and so easily obtained that the family never was in danger of starvation until they were able to raise grain in the rich land which quickly responded to their efforts of cultivation, but they went through many of the inevitable hardships which belonged to pioneer life. On this farm both Stephen Brewster and wife died, he at the age of eighty-eight, and she aged seventy years.

James G. Brewster, father of Hiram, was

born in 1797, at Groton, Connecticut, and was yet young when the family came to Summit County. He had few educational advantages and his early life was completely filled with the hard work of clearing the farm and putting it under cultivation, the fact of his being the eldest son placing heavy responsibilities on him. These circumstances probably assisted in developing a strong and sturdy character, for Mr. Brewster was known far and wide for his integrity, foresight and sound business judgment. His active years were given to farming and improving the part of his father's estate which he had inherited, and to which he added until he owned 320 acres, situated on both sides of the public highway. He died in June, 1842. He was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, to Martha Hassen, who was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied her parents to Columbiana County, where the family was a prominent one among the pioneer settlers. They had five children: Stephen, who married Charlotte Meech (both deceased); Jonathan H. and James G., twins, both now deceased, the latter of whom married Mary Davey; Hiram; and George, who married Maria L. Kent, and died May 25, 1907.

Hiram Brewster, who is the only survivor of the above mentioned family, was reared on his present farm, and, with the exception of a period of three months, which he spent with his brother Jonathan, in Florida, during 1906, he has never resided elsewhere. He went to school in a frame building which had succeeded the old log one, remains of which still stood, and others of its kind can still be found through this section. There he secured a good, common-school education, which has served him well through years of active business life. Mr. Brewster has a well-improved place, and he assisted in building all the houses and barns which are necessary here for the carrying on of the work on 750 acres, which, with his nephew, Haves Wheeler Brewster, he operates. Although no longer active in extending its interests, Mr. Brewster is a member of the firm of the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company, and is also a stockholder in

the Summit Sewer Pipe Company. Mr. Brewster has been interested more or less for years in the developing of coal lands. He has never taken any very lively interest in politics, absolutely refusing to hold local offices, and has contented himself with merely performing those duties which appeal to him as a good citizen. Hiram Brewster never married.

Hayes Wheeler Brewster, who is associated with his uncle, Hiram Brewster, in the management and operation of about the largest farm in Summit County, is one of the best-known agriculturists of Coventry and Springfield Townships. Mr. Brewster was born on the farm on which he has spent his whole life, the old Brewster homestead, June 25, 1876, and is a son of Stephen, a grandson of James G. and a great-grandson of Stephen Brewster, who settled on this land in 1811.

Stephen Brewster, son of James G., married Charlotte Meech and they had four children, namely: Ephraim, who is established in the far West; Hayes; Stephen, who is also in the West; and John. The father of Mr. Brewster died in January, 1887, but the mother survived until December, 1903.

Hayes Wheeler Brewster was married in October, 1899, to Susan Dodd, who is a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Griffith) Dodd, well-known residents of Summit County. They have two children, a son and daughter, Hiram and Charlotte.

Mr. Brewster, in the management of the large family estate, displays the judgment and capacity for business which has marked the Brewster family, and which has made them so long prominent factors in all that concerns this section. He takes an active interest in public matters that concern the general welfare, but, like his uncle, has always had a distaste for public office. His interests always having centered here, he stands as one of the section's truly representative men.

LOUIS SEYBOLD, treasurer and manager of the Akron Germania Company, with offices at No. 148 South Howard Street, Akron, has been a resident of this city for the past

thirty-two years, coming here from his home in Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1856.

Mr. Seybold was educated in the excellent schools of his native land, and at the age of eighteen years he crossed the Atlantic Ocean, hoping to find more favorable opportunities for advancement here than in Germany. Shortly afterward he came to Akron and secured employment in the rubber works, and later engaged as clerk in a grocery store. This was all preliminary to his real work, for Mr. Seybold's abilities were recognized as soon as he became acquainted with men of prominence in the community, who were seeking intelligent and reliable assistance. He shortly became a member and then a director of the old German Harmonie Society, at the same time interesting himself in politics to some degree, and was also engaged to write a few editorials for the German newspaper published by Mr. Werner. An acquaintance thus established led to his further continuance with the paper, of which he subsequently became editor and proprietor. With the exception of a few years, when otherwise employed, Mr. Seybold has since continued in his editorial position, and also owns the controlling interest in the Germania Company. He wields a facile pen and has devoted close study to public questions and is a wise adviser to his army of readers.

In 1879, Mr. Seybold was married to Louisa Doppstaedter, who was born at Ashland, Ohio. They have eight children, namely: Clara, who is secretary of the Akron Germania Company; Carl, who is advertising manager of the same company; Louis, who lives in the city of Chicago; Elsie, Edith, Paul and Margaret, all of whom reside with their parents.

Mr. Seybold is a man of musical talent and social tastes, and is a popular member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the German club, the Liebertafel, Turn Verein, the German Rifle club, the Pilsener club, and the Akron Sangerbund, and an honorary member of the German Military Society.



HON. GEORGE W. CROUSE

HON. GEORGE W. CROUSE, a prominent resident of Akron, whose portrait accompanies this article, is now enjoying a life of ease, after having been one of the city's most effective business men for many years. He is identified with such great industries as the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, The B. F. Goodrich Company, (Akron Rubber Works), The Thomas Phillips Company Paper Mills, the Akron Iron Company, the Woolen & Felt Company, the Diamond Match Works, the Stove Works, the Selle Gear Works and many other successful concerns.

Mr. Crouse is a native of Summit County, born at Tallmadge, November 23, 1832, and is a son of George and Margaret H. (Robinson) Crouse. He is of German and Irish ancestry. His grandfather fell in battle in the War for Independence. The family appeared in Ohio at a very early day, and it was in Summit County, on a farm he had developed from the forest, that George Crouse reared his family of ten children.

George W. Crouse assisted in the clearing and cultivation of the above mentioned farm until he was seventeen years of age, while securing a fair common-school education. He continued to spend the summers in farm work, but was occupied in teaching through the winters for the next five years, in the meantime making so good an impression on his fellow-citizens that in 1855 he was proffered the position of deputy county treasurer, with office at Akron, and until 1858 he also performed the duties of deputy county auditor. He was then elected county auditor, and was re-elected in 1860, but before his second term expired he was called upon to fill out the term of county treasurer. All the important interests connected with these offices were placed under his control while he was still a young man, and the manner in which his every duty was performed but added to the esteem in which he was already held.

Mr. Crouse, who was one of the county officials at the outbreak of the Civil war, in

his official capacity and as a private citizen did all that lay in his power in support of the Union cause. He was very active in securing recruits, and saw that they were well provided for by obtaining favorable action from the Board of County Commissioners. Finally, he himself enlisted, entering Company F, 164th Reg., Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the 100-days' service; he received his honorable discharge in 1864. After the war, upon the organization of the Commandery of Ohio, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, he became a Third Degree member, and today is the only member of the Commandery of this degree. Naturally he takes pleasure in wearing the tri-color button. The Soldiers' Memorial Chapel at Akron, one of the most beautiful structures in the city, was secured mainly through his efforts.

In 1863 Mr. Crouse was made secretary of the Akron Board of Trade, and subsequently became very active in encouraging the location of manufacturing industries in this city. He became in the same year financial manager for C. Aultman & Company, of Canton, in the erection of a branch factory here, and later was the financial manager of what is named as the initial manufacturing plant of what is now one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the State—the great Buckeye Mower & Reaper Works. When a stock company was formed in 1865, Mr. Crouse was first secretary and treasurer and later its very able president. There can scarcely be named any important business enterprise at Akron, of substantial standing, that has not in some way benefitted by his assistance or advice. In 1870 he helped to form the Bank of Akron, and was a director and officer of that bank until 1890, when he became president of the City National Bank, and served as such until 1893. For a period he was proprietor of the Akron *Beacon*.

Politically, Mr. Crouse is closely affiliated with the Republican party, and his efficiency has been recognized by his successive elections to important stations. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner, in 1885 he was elected

to the State senate, and in 1886 he was elected to Congress, from the Akron district, in all these honorable positions bearing himself with dignity and showing himself thoroughly capable. In civic affairs Mr. Crouse has also always taken a deep interest, and has served as a member of the City Council, and as president of the Board of Education. He is one of the trustees of Buchtel College, to which institution the Crouse Gymnasium was one of his gifts.

Mr. Crouse was married October 18, 1859, to Martha K. Parsons, a daughter of Edward and Clementine (Lingsley) Parsons, and they have four daughters—Martha P., Julia M., Mary R. and Nellie J.—and one son, George W., Jr., who is a prominent manufacturer of Akron. The family home is located at No. 263 East Mill street.

JOHN FRANKLIN WEYGANDT, a successful farmer and substantial citizen of Portage Township, owns a residence adjoining the grounds of the Akron Country Club, on the old Portage path, which was the boundary line in early days, between the United States and the Indian Nations. Mr. Weygandt was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 24, 1840, and is a son of Jonathan and Miriam (Baughman) Weygandt.

Jonathan Weygandt in boyhood accompanied his father, Henry Weygandt, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Wayne County, Ohio, who bought a farm in Chippewa Township, which he cleared up, being of the earliest settlers. In later years, he would often tell of how he used to make the trip from Chippewa Township to Akron, to the old stone mill, with an ox-team, being two days on the road. He removed to Ashland County, Ohio, after his marriage, and lived on a farm that his father owned, and which, with his brother Eli, he cleared and developed into a good piece of agricultural property. He resided there from 1838 until 1853 and then moved to Copley Township, Summit County, where he purchased sixty-nine acres; but one year later he moved to Portage Township and bought a farm of 136 acres. On

this the family lived until 1864, when Mr. Weygandt sold out to Joseph E. Wesener and moved to Illinois, where he bought 200 acres of land. Both Jonathan Weygandt and his wife died in Illinois.

In April, 1895, John F. Weygandt sold his farm of eighty-five acres, in Illinois, and returned to Summit County, where he was subsequently married, after which he settled in Macon County, Illinois, and lived there for thirty-one years. In 1895 he came back to Summit County and purchased his present place, erecting a fine residence and substantial farm buildings.

December 31st, 1864, Mr. Weygandt was married to Elizabeth Garman, who is a daughter of Benjamin Garman, and they have one son, Emory Marion. The latter married Jennie Baughman, who died in Illinois. He resides with his parents. The family belong to Grace Reformed Church.

J. E. PFLUEGER, vice-president and superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, leaders in the saddlery industry at Akron and commanding a trade that covers the whole United States, is one of the city's most active and enterprising men of affairs. Mr. Pflueger has scarcely reached middle age, having been born September 18, 1864, and is a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. He is a son of the late E. F. Pflueger, who was the founder of the present business.

E. F. Pflueger was born at Baden, Germany, in February, 1843, and after a most useful life, passed away at Akron, November 18, 1900. An enduring monument to his memory is the prosperous industry to which he devoted many years of his life, and which had its inception in his inventive brain. He was brought to America in early childhood, being then an orphan, and by the time he was six years old had made himself of use to his protectors, by carrying water from the old town pump, in Buffalo, for use in a bakery. From the age of eight years to that of fourteen, he was chore boy in a stove foundry. He then entered upon his apprenticeship to the molder's trade, which he followed until 1868,

when he came to Akron. For a number of years he was connected with the Erie Stove Company, a Pennsylvania organization. As an example of his industry and business foresight, it is related that when the foundry was closed during July and August, he was accustomed to go through the country and buy up apples and produce, which he would ship to the city markets, making a good profit. It was in connection with this industry which he opened up for himself, that Mr. Pflueger came to Akron and with capital supplied by Mr. Miller, a wholesale grocer of Buffalo, New York, who had become interested in his operations, embarked in a grocery business on Howard street, which he continued with great success, until 1880. Then the inventions which for a number of years he had been engaged in perfecting demanded factory facilities, and a business organization for their manufacture and sale.

Mr. Pflueger's first successful inventions were a horse head light and a harness rosette, and when these were put on the market, the inventor went out on the road and sold them himself, thus in great degree accumulating the capital with which the Enterprise Manufacturing Company was started. He subsequently continued his inventions until he had fifty patents granted him, of which the following is a partial list: Hinge-tug as applied to fishing spoons and baits, fish scalers, coil spring fastener for fishing float, sweat-pad spring for attaching sweat-pads to horses' collars, medicated sweat-pads, riveting loops to backs and mountings, luminous head-light and rosette, wire rosette, Jockey Club rosette; detachable rubber horse shoe, fist bait with flitter, weed protector as applied to fishing tackle, luminous paint as applied to fishing tackle, paper or pulp fishing float, fish bait decoy, swivel for fishing bait, wooden Trolling Peck, soldering machine, and a luminous paper weight, these being but some of the inventions which seemed to spring almost spontaneously from Mr. Pflueger's active mind. He continued active to the time of his death, and died just as he would doubtless have wished, still in harness.

J. E. Pflueger was placed as superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing works while still young, following out his father's instructions, and gradually assuming more and more responsibility. After the death of the elder Pflueger, the business was reorganized and J. E. Pflueger became vice-president, George A. Pflueger succeeding his father as president of the business. J. E. Pflueger also has made many practical inventions which are manufactured by the company. Among them may be mentioned, the cyclone spinner, metal rosette fastener, a hard rubber side plate with metal center reinforcement for fishing reels, a leather thumb brake for fishing reels, and a reinforced flange washer for fishing reels; he has also many others pending. His inventions, like those of his father, are all practical and add greatly to the value of the articles to which they are applied.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, organized in 1880, was incorporated in 1886, and was reorganized in 1901. The present home of the company is a four-story brick building, which has supplanted smaller quarters. This plant is equipped with all kinds of modern machinery, with original appliances made by the Pfluegers, and their products include many other articles in addition to their rosettes, ornaments, spots, saddle-mails, fronts and houseing plates, which have been leaders in regard to popular demand.

In 1891, J. E. Pflueger was married to Lovina Uhn, of Brimfeld, Portage County, Ohio, and they have two children, Erne and Edna. Fraternally, Mr. Pflueger is a Knight Templar and belongs to all of the Masonic branches at Akron; he is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He is corresponding secretary of the Avansas Pass Tarpon club, of Tarpon, Texas; and of the Tuna club, of Catalina Islands, California.

AUSTIN J. TRIPLETT, a representative citizen of Coventry Township, and the owner of a well-cultivated farm of thirty acres, was born in an old log house on his present farm in Kenmore, Coventry Township, Summit

County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Laura (Bellows) Triplett.

William Triplett, the grandfather of Austin J., was probably born in Virginia, from whence he moved to East Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, and there purchased a farm, which he cleared from the woods. Some years later he sold this property and bought a farm in Coventry Township, now a part of the Brewster brother's estate, which he cultivated until within ten years of his death, when he retired, the rest of his life being spent with his children. His death occurred at the home of his son, Joshua Triplett, when he was over 70 years old, his wife having passed away some years before. William Triplett was twice married, his second wife being Saviera Viers, and had eight children, three of whom were sons and five daughters.

John Triplett, the father of Austin J., was born March 4, 1809, and was the first white child born in Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, and the eldest of his parents' children. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, clearing a home from the dense wilderness. Shortly after his marriage he located on what is now the farm of Austin J. Triplett, and cleared a small space in the center, on which he built a small log house, this being the family home until his son Austin was four years old. At this time a house was built on the Manchester road, and in 1841 was built a frame house, in which Mr. and Mrs. Triplett spent the rest of their lives, the former's death occurring in August, 1888, and that of his wife in August, 1875. He was a Democrat in politics and served one term as township trustee, although he never cared for public life.

John Triplett married Laura Bellows, who was born in Coventry Township, a daughter of Ithamer Bellows, of Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Triplett there were born three children, namely: Amelia, who married John Haines, of Lockwood Corners; Austin James, whose name begins this article; and Marietta, who was the wife of George W. Foust, of

Coventry Township, and who died May 3, 1905.

Austin J. Triplett was reared on the home farm, and his education was largely secured at home, as in his early youth there was little or no public money in the township, and as a result what educational institutions there were at that time were supported by what each family could afford to subscribe. Teachers were advertised for and bids for the positions accepted, and school sessions were held in a double log-house, a family living in one side while the school was held in the other. Mr. Triplett's father was in poor health, and as soon as the son became old enough he took charge of the home farm, which he later received from his father's estate. About twenty acres of this land he sold for building-lots in Kenmore, and the remainder he has used for agricultural purposes. His home, which is located at the corner of the two roads, was erected by him in 1902 and its beautiful location and surroundings attract the attention of every visitor to this section. Mr. Triplett is a Prohibitionist in politics, and for many years has served efficiently as a member of the school board.

On September 19, 1858, Mr. Triplett was married to Mary Cartmill, who was born at Mogadore, Summit County, Ohio. There were three children born of this union, namely: William, a carpenter, residing near his father, who married Nellie Lodge and has three children, Claude, Lydia and Hattie (Mrs. Lloyd Stein); Charles, also residing near his father's home, who married Nancy Norris and has two children, Flossie and Lester; and Jesse, a machinist living at Akron, who married Bertha Daily, and has three children, Elsie, Dorothy and Earl. Mr. Triplett, with his wife and family, belongs to the Evangelical Church, which he has served as trustee.

JOHN SOWERS, county recorder of Summit County, now serving in his second term, is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1845, where in

his boyhood he attended school and assisted on the home farm.

Mr. Sowers was not quite seventeen years of age when he enlisted for service in the war for the preservation of the Union, in 1861 becoming a member of the Sixth Battery in Sherman's brigade. The command to which he was attached left Mansfield for Louisville, and for a time it was employed guarding the Columbia River, near Shiloh. It later took part in the siege of that city, participated in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and through all the skirmishes and long marches of the Atlanta campaign, going from Atlanta to Jonesboro, then back to Tennessee, where were fought the battles of Franklin and Nashville. The command was then ordered to East Tennessee, and from there to Texas, and then to Cairo, Illinois, from which point it went by water to New Orleans. The end of the war closed Mr. Sowers' long military service and he was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, September 1, 1865.

Having suffered no serious injury in spite of the many fields of danger on which he had been, Mr. Sowers returned safely to Wayne County and set about completing his education. After a year at school he learned the plasterer's trade and in 1868 began work at it in Greensburg, where he subsequently followed it for some thirty years. He then purchased a meat market which he conducted until 1897, when he sold out and came to Akron, which city has been his home since. He has always been active in politics and while residing at Greensburg, was township assessor for eleven years and school director for three years, later serving three years as constable. Mr. Sowers was first elected county recorder in the fall of 1902 and assumed the duties of the office in September, 1903, performing them so satisfactorily that he was easily re-elected in the fall of 1905.

In 1870, Mr. Sowers was married to Kate Garman, of Summit County, and they have eight children, namely: Blanche, who is the wife of William Brady, residing at Massillon; Grace, who is her father's assistant in the

recorder's office; Floyd, residing in Pennsylvania; William, chief deputy in the recorder's office; Leroy, residing at Akron; Maud, who is the wife of Joseph Funk, residing at Akron; and Paul and Fay, both residing at Akron. Mr. Sowers is a valued comrade in Buckley Post, G. A. R.

U. G. FREDERICK, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the U. G. Frederick Lumber Company, was born in Summit County, Ohio, and during the whole of his business life has resided in Akron. He is a son of Henry Frederick, who was one of the early settlers of this county, where he became a successful farmer.

U. G. Frederick after completing the common-school course in his native county was a student for awhile at Hiram College. Later he took a business course in Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Prior to going east, Mr. Frederick had been with the B. F. Goodrich Company, for a short time, and after his return he entered the employ of the Thomas Lumber Company. In 1901, he bought the Thomas interests and in 1905 he incorporated The U. G. Frederick Lumber Company, at Akron, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers of the company are: Henry Frederick, president; L. A. Frederick, vice-president; and U. G. Frederick, secretary, treasurer and manager. The company does a general lumber and contracting business and its commercial standing is of high rating. In 1887, Mr. Frederick was married to Lulu Waltermann, who was born in New York, and they have one child, Ethel. With his family he belongs to the Disciples Church. Fraternally Mr. Frederick is a Knight Templar and an Elk, and he belongs to the Masonic Club and the Portage Country Club.

J. A. MAHAFFEY. Among the self-made men of Akron, whose business success has been the direct result of his own personal effort, is J. A. Mahaffey, proprietor of the largest furniture and house-furnishing store in this city. He was born in 1858, at Freeport,

Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and was taken to Pittsburg when ten years of age, where he was educated, attending the public schools for a few years.

Mr. Mahaffey has displayed remarkable business faculty and he began to be self-supporting when only twelve years of age, working first as a newsboy and later as a messenger in a telegraph office. He then became office boy for a civil engineer, and all the time, while performing the duties of the position for which he was paid, he was learning business methods and using his spare time to qualify as a bookkeeper. When seventeen years old he became assistant bookkeeper in a mercantile house and later bookkeeper in a Pittsburg wholesale house, where he continued for fourteen years. In 1890 Mr. Mahaffey went to Canton, Ohio, where he established a housefurnishing store, and later, in the same year, opened a branch store at Akron. He conducted both these enterprises until his Akron business became so large as to be of more importance than the original enterprise at Canton, when he sold the Canton store, and has since devoted his attention exclusively to that in Akron. His commodious quarters give him 30,000 square feet of floor space and he carries a complete stock of all goods in his line.

In 1879, Mr. Mahaffey was married to Emma Foust, of Pittsburg, and they have three children: Edna Blanche, who married D. M. Krug, of Canton; and J. Earl and A. Roy, both of whom are associated with their father in the business. Fraternally, Mr. Mahaffey is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and an Eagle, and belongs also to other beneficial orders. He still retains membership with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Canton.

D. R. HANAWALT, superintendent of the Hower Building, at Akron, and a director of the Lombard & Replogle Engineering Company, of this city, was born in Milford County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1861. He remained in his home neighborhood until eighteen years of age, and completed his education at Ju-

niata College, having previously taught school for three years in central Pennsylvania. In 1883 he went to Philadelphia, where he was bookkeeper for five years with a wholesale grocery house and for nine years a traveling representative of a photographic supply house. Following this he became interested in the manufacture of stoves at Royersford, Pennsylvania, in which he continued for seven years, after which he came to Akron and became interested in the business life of this city, as above noted. In making Akron his home, he has connected himself with local institutions, and has made friends among the people, to his and their mutual benefit. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. On July 11, 1900, Mr. Hanawalt was married to Matilda Augusta Preston, of Newark, New Jersey, and they have three children: George Preston, Joseph Donald and Virginia Brands.

GEORGE D. BATES, formerly mayor of Akron and founder and president of the Second National Bank of this city, was born November 11, 1811, at Brandon, Vermont, and died at Akron, July 25, 1887, at the age of seventy-six years. In 1828 Mr. Bates came to Ohio and worked for a time on a farm in the vicinity of Solon, but in 1836 he opened a general store at Franklin Mills, which he conducted for about ten years. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Charles Webber and James B. Taplin, under the firm name of G. D. Bates & Company, establishing the Globe Foundry, which business still survives under the name of the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Works. Several years later Mr. Bates sold his foundry interests, and engaged in railroad building, in partnership with J. H. Pendleton, in which business he continued to be interested for some years. In 1855, in association with the late Gen. Philo Chamberlin, he embarked in a private banking business, under the firm name of G. D. Bates & Company, several years later buying the stand of the old Akron Bank. In 1863 he organized the Second National Bank of Akron, and to the interests of this financial institution he devoted the greater part of his time for the



HON. J. PARK ALEXANDER

rest of his life. His public services to Akron included a performance of all the duties pertaining to the mayoralty, to which he was elected in 1864 and 1865, and to advancing the commercial importance of the city in every way possible to a good citizen.

Mr. Bates was married (first) to Anna Maria Warner, who died December 4, 1841. He was married (second) June 22, 1845, to Alice Maria Baker, who was born at Olean, New York, and who died September 19, 1853. Three children were born of that marriage. On April 4, 1856, Mr. Bates married his third wife, Mary Ann Mathews, who was born at McIndoe Falls, Vermont, and who died August 12, 1885, leaving two children, Jennie and George D. The latter is cashier of the Second National Bank of Akron and a member of the board of directors. His residence is at No. 152 Adolph avenue.

HON. J. PARK ALEXANDER, who, after many years of prominence in business and public life, is now serving as a member of the Board of Commissioners in relation to the building of the magnificent new Court House, of Summit County, is one of Akron's distinguished and honored citizens. For a protracted period he was prominent in political life, representing this community first in the State Legislature, in 1882 and 1883, and the counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, in the State Senate, from 1888 until 1892, and again, from 1896 to 1898; and throughout his life up to the present time, he has been identified with matters of public concern.

Mr. Alexander was born August 7, 1834, at Bath, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Mary (Scott) Alexander. During his boyhood and early youth, he attended Richfield Academy and the Marlboro Normal School, at the latter institution taking a course in civil engineering. He then began to teach school, and from April, 1855, until July, 1857, he was principal of the Akron Grammar School, many of the present residents of this city having been students under him at that time. In 1866 he went into business,

purchasing the site of the present Diamond Fire Brick Works, where he began the manufacture of silica fire brick, upon which he held a patent, also the manufacture of stoneware, contracting for the output of some fifteen other potteries, and establishing warehouses at Akron, Detroit and Chicago. In 1887 he still further enlarged his business, and from 1872 until 1877, he operated in addition two oil refineries. He continued to be actively interested in illuminating and lubricating oils until 1891, since which time he has turned his attention in other directions.

On September 4, 1860, Mr. Alexander was married to Martha D. Wright, and into their household have been born eight children, namely: Clara W., who married Prof. Charles B. Wright, residing at Middlebury, Vermont; Helen B., who married Henry B. Sperry and resides in Akron, Ohio; George Bates, who is now deceased; Grace F., wife of C. N. Belden, president of the Taplin, Rice Company, and residing in Akron; Martha D., who married Charles H. Little of Cleveland; Bessie H., who married Stephen H. Pitkin, residing at Akron, where he is general manager for the Wellman Seaver Company; John Park, who is deceased; and Alice S., who married Frank E. Hulett, who with his father is the patentee of the hoisting machinery known as the Hulett Unloader, residing at Cleveland.

During the greater part of his mature life, Mr. Alexander has been active in politics, and his fellow-citizens have recognized his claims to public confidence. Among many other causes which he has successfully championed, are the colonization of the imbeciles and feeble-minded youths of the State, and through his efforts an appropriation of \$150,000 was secured for that purpose, and an institution was established after he had worked ten years for its success. During the several years following he served on the board that regulated its affairs. While the needs of his whole State have always appealed to him, Mr. Alexander has been particularly anxious at all times to promote the interests of Akron

and Summit County. For some fifteen years he occupied a seat in the City Council, for almost the whole of that time being president of the board. In 1858 he was made secretary of the Summit County Agricultural Society, and for fourteen years following, was its secretary and president. In 1872 he was elected treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture.

In fraternal life Mr. Alexander has been an Odd Fellow for many years, belonging to the various divisions of that order.

OTIS REED THOMPSON, proprietor of the *Crystal Creek Celery Farm*, a tract of 171 acres, situated in Stow Township, has been a prominent citizen of this section for a number of years. Mr. Thompson was born September 12, 1849, at Hartville, Lake Township, Stark County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Susanne (Werner) Thompson.

Benjamin F. Thompson was born January 13, 1820, in the same house and on the same farm in which his son Otis R. was born, his father John Thompson, having been a very early settler in Stark County. All through his active life he has been engaged extensively in farming, has bought and sold cattle on a large scale and raised many sheep. In politics he is a Republican, but he has paid less attention to office-holding than many others whose business interests were not so large. He has been twice married and he and his first and second wife have been consistent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benjamin F. Thompson was married (first) to Susanne Werner, who died in 1863. She was a daughter of John Werner, of Stark County, Ohio, and she became the mother of eight children, six of whom reached maturity, as follows: John L., residing at Cuyahoga Falls; Henry, residing in Cuyahoga Falls Township; Emily, who married Travella Wilcox, and resides in Cleveland; Mary, wife of Cyrus Yerrick, and residing in Akron; Otis Reed; and Loretta, who married William Lane. Emily and Loretta are deceased. Mr. Thompson was married (second) to Martha

Linn, of New Berlin, Ohio, and they have had one son, Harvey, who resides at Cuyahoga Falls.

Otis Reed Thompson was reared in a home where all material comforts were abundant, but his educational advantages were very limited. He was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company A, 19th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Charles F. Manderson, and he remained in the service a little over two years. The first battle in which his mettle was tried, was at Ringold Station, below Chattanooga. He later took part in the Atlanta campaign, was engaged in battle of Franklin, Tennessee, later on participated in the second battle of Nashville, after which he went with his regiment to Texas. After his honorable discharge from the army in which he had displayed the enthusiasm of youth and the bravery of manhood, Mr. Thompson returned to Lake Township and remained at home with his father whom he greatly assisted. Some two years later he accompanied his father and step-mother, the latter of whom was a kind, motherly woman, to Stow Township, where they settled on a farm on which the Test Station now stands. His parents subsequently moved to Cuyahoga Falls, but Otis Reed remained on that farm for fourteen years.

From the age of fourteen Mr. Thompson was trusted by his father with business affairs, having shown rare good judgment, even in childhood, concerning the handling of stock. During most of his subsequent life, Mr. Thompson has given special attention to this line of industry, for many years being a noted breeder of stock and fine horses; and even now, when his main attention is directed to another industry, he still breeds Shetland ponies and at the present writing (1907) has twenty-four head of these beautiful little animals. On the above farm, Mr. Thompson also ran a dairy, raising many cows at that time and there started his horse-breeding industry which later assumed such large proportions. In 1888 he bought his present farm of 171 acres, naming it appropriately the *Crystal Creek Stock Farm*, for the breed-

ing of trotting and draft horses from registered stock. Mr. Thompson improved his farm with the idea of developing speed, along with other good qualities in the horses he bred, to this end building a half mile track, where matinee races were held as long as he devoted his attention to that industry. He raised many notable horses, among them being *Fanny Wilkes*, who easily made a record of 2.26 1-4, and that was not the limit of her speed. She was used mainly as a brood mare. Mr. Thompson also bred the noted horse *Jessie Wilkes*, who made a record of 28 1-4 and a trial mile of 2.11. Mr. Thompson was offered \$7,000 for her, but she died on his hands. Mr. Thompson has since bred *Cardinal Wilkes*, and *Noble Wilkes*, who made a mark of 29 1-4.

Mr. Thompson continued in the horse business on his place until within the past twelve years, and he is still interested in the breeding of draft horses, being president of the Springdale Horse Company, which imported the Belgian stallion, *Toto* to improve the breed of local draft horses. This noble animal was imported July 27, 1903, at a cost of \$3,000. He was approved by the Belgian government to stand for public service in Belgium, and was also approved by the French government to stand for public service in France. It is generally conceded that the Belgian is the coming breed of draft horses. During all the time that Mr. Thompson was engaged in the horse business, he also ran a large dairy, having a milk route at Cuyahoga Falls and supplying milk to Fair Oaks Villa for many years.

About the time that Mr. Thompson retired from the breeding of horses, he turned his attention to another profitable industry, the growing of celery, his celery tract covering about twenty-five acres, on which he raises something like \$5,000 worth of the succulent vegetable a year, with the work of eight employees. He raises also corn, wheat and oats, and, as mentioned above, gives attention to his Shetland ponies. It will be seen that Mr. Thompson is a man of great business capacity and occupies a very prominent place in the

attention of his fellow citizens. He has had the foresight to enable him to see favorable business opportunities, and has had the courage to push forward and make every enterprise to which he has given direct attention, a success.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Thompson was married to Isabella Machmer, who is a daughter of John Machmer, of Lake Township, Stark County. They have three children, namely: Pinetta, who married Frederick Hibbard, residing in Stow Township; Lillian, who married W. C. Keenan, residing at Akron; and Roy Otis. In 1906, Mr. Thompson erected what is probably the finest rural residence in this county. It is modern in every particular, equipped with hot and cold water, with a sewerage system that carries the waste to a distant creek running through the farm. The house is placed on an eminence which gives a beautiful view of the surrounding country, with a handsomely shaded lawn sloping from the front to the highway. He has three other dwellings on the farm which are occupied by his employees. Other substantial improvements made by Mr. Thompson, include the fine bank barn which was built in 1895, its dimensions being 40 by 60 feet, with 18-foot posts. Prior to this, in 1887, he built the horse barn which is 70 by 26 feet in dimensions, with 16-foot posts. For fourteen years he has been a director of the Summit County Agricultural Society and he has served as expert judge of horses and cattle at county fairs all over the State. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never sought political office. Since its organization, he has been a member of Eddy Post, Grand Army of the Republic at Cuyahoga Falls. He is termed the "celery king" on account of his success in growing celery and to the fact that he is the largest grower in this part of Ohio. Personally, Mr. Thompson is a man who impresses one with his vigor and enterprise.

COL. STEWART MILLER, a well known and highly respected citizen of Akron, residing in his comfortable and attractive home

at No. 183 Ellwood Street, is a worthy veteran of the great Civil War, throughout which he served with honorable distinction. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1834, and comes of the sturdy Scotch and German stock with which that section of the United States is largely settled.

When Colonel Miller was a child of ten years his parents moved to Harrisburg, where he spent three years of his early life, at the end of that period accompanying them to Lancaster County, in the same State, where they settled on a farm. This furnished him with plenty of healthful occupation until he was eighteen years old. He then began an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, at which he continued for three years, during this period receiving wages amounting to but \$25 a year. After becoming proficient at his trade, and being confident of securing employment almost anywhere, in order to see something of his native country, he left home in 1860, journeying as far west as Mansfield, Ohio, where in August of that year, he began work in the blacksmith shop of the Mansfield Machine Works. Here he might have remained indefinitely, but for the breaking out of the Civil War. But the rebel attack on Fort Sumpter changed for the time being the even current of his life. He had a good position with an excellent concern, but to him his country's call was imperative. Putting aside all thoughts of self-interest, with loyal determination he stepped promptly forward to join the ranks of the Nation's defenders.

On April 13, 1861, Mr. Miller enlisted for a service of three months in Company I, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 18th, being sent directly to Philadelphia. Ten days later the regiment went to Washington City, camping for drill along the Orange Run Railroad. From that point it was sent soon after to Vienna, Fairfax County, Virginia, where it had its first engagement with the enemy, sustaining a loss of ten men wounded. Its second was at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and this closed Mr. Miller's first term of enlistment, which had been fairly

strenuous. His second enlistment was on October 14, 1861, in the Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, and his third, for three years more, on December 12, 1863, his final discharge being effected September 1, 1865, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

During this long period of almost constant military activity Colonel Miller participated in the following engagements, being promoted from the ranks to one official position after another. As noted, his first two engagements were at Vienna and Bull Run respectively, after which he was on duty at Washington, D. C., until his discharge, August 3, 1861.

The Sixth Ohio Battery in which Mr. Miller re-enlisted in the following October, was organized at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, Ohio. On November 10, 1861, Mr. Miller was made a sergeant of his company. On December 15, 1861, the battery was sent to Louisville, Kentucky and assigned to the Eleventh Brigade, Department of the Ohio. It remained at Camp Gilbert until January 12, 1862, when it transferred to the Cumberland River. March 18, it journeyed to Nashville, Tennessee, by steamer, marched with the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Ohio, to Savannah, arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the morning of the second day of the battle of that name, otherwise known as the battle of Shiloh. The siege of Corinth under Halleck, April 30, to May 30, followed, the brigade being under the immediate command of General James A. Garfield. On the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates the brigade went into camp at Stevenson, Alabama, where it remained from June 18 to August 21. It then took part in the pursuit of Bragg to Louisville, Kentucky, until September 25.

As a part of the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Division, Second Corps, the Sixth Battery engaged in the pursuit of Bragg to Crab Orchard, October 1 to 15, subsequent movements being to Perryville, October 8, Harrodsburg, October 11, Stanford, October 14; thence to Nashville, Tennessee.

The Sixth Battery was then made a part of the Artillery Brigade First Division Re-

serves of the Fourteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and as such saw active service at Lavergne, December 26-27; Stewart's Creek, December 28; Stone River, December 28-31; January 1-3, 1863, Colonel Miller being wounded January 2d. The next service of the battery was at Tullahoma, June 24-30; Hoover's Gap, July 24-25; Lee and Gordon's Mill, September 11; Lee's Tannery, September 12-13; Chickamauga, September 18-21; Siege of Chattanooga, September 24-October 26; then in garrison at Fort Wood, where Colonel Miller veteranized.

Colonel Miller took part in all the engagements of importance in which his command participated in the Atlanta campaign, including the following: Tunnel Hill, May 7; Buzzard's Roost Gap, May 8; Rocky Face Ridge, May 8-11; Resaca, May 13-16; Adairsville, May 17-18; Dallas, May 25-June 24; Pickett's Mill, May 27; Kennesaw Mountain, June 17-July 2; Pine Mountain, June 14; Lost Mountain, June 15-17; Pine Knob, June 19; Culp's House, June 22; Assault on Kennesaw, June 27; Smyrna Camp Ground, July 3-4; Chattahoochee River, July 6-17; Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20; Siege of Atlanta, July 21-August 25; Ezra Chapel, July 28; Utoy Creek, August 5-6; Jonesboro, August 31-September 1; Lovejoy Station, September 2-6; Pursuit of Hood in Nashville Campaign, November to December; Columbia, Duck River, November 24-28; Spring Hill, November 29; Franklin, November 30; Nashville, December 15-16; Pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River, and Huntsville, Alabama.

Colonel Miller was on duty in the Department of Louisiana from July 3 to August 23, 1865, and was mustered out September 1, as before mentioned. During this long period of almost constant danger Colonel Miller was twice wounded—once seriously, through the arm at Stone River, and once slightly, in the abdomen, his life being saved on this latter occasion by his having a notebook with family letters in his pocket. His wounds kept him in the hospital for over two months. The life-preserving book and papers he still keeps, naturally regarding them with tender senti-

ments. They will descend to those who come after him as precious relics of the day when, but for their opportune presence, a brave soldier's life would have been sacrificed.

At the close of the war Colonel Miller returned to Mansfield, where he resided until 1882. He then came to Akron, entering the rolling mills of the Akron Iron Company, in which he continued to work at his trade for thirteen years, after which he retired from active industrial life.

On December 15, 1864, Colonel Miller was married to Lizzie McCoy, a daughter of John and Jane McCoy. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: Mary S., wife of A. J. Wills, who has charge of the tire department of the B. F. Goodrich Company; Charles J., who is a traveling representative of Leggett and Company, of New York City, the largest wholesale grocery house in the world; and Harry C., who is a salesman for the B. F. Goodrich Company. Both Mr. Miller's sons are very able business men.

A man of firm political convictions, Colonel Miller has taken an active part in civic matters. He has held local offices at various times and for six years was assessor for the Second Ward at Akron. Army affairs, too, have always remained interesting to him, and the old veteran organizations have claimed much of his time and attention. He was the main organizer of the Union Veteran Union of Ohio, from which organization his title of colonel was received. For the last thirty-two years he has been a member of the order known as the Knights of Honor, belonging to Acme Lodge, No. 35, Akron, Ohio.

PHILO B. UPSON, who is now one of the most influential citizens of Sedgwick County, Colorado, where he has a valuable homestead of 160 acres, belongs to one of Ohio's old and honorable families, whose ancestors were identified not only with the early settlement of the Western Reserve, but also the establishing of civilization in the New England colonies. He was born June 14, 1844, in Medina County, Ohio, and is a son of Reuben A. and Jane (Furber) Upson.

Reuben Upson, the grandfather of Philo B., was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, August 14, 1771, and in 1798 he married Hannah Richardson, who was born at Waterbury, October 18, 1780. In 1808, he came to Ohio with his brother Stephen and family, cutting a path through the forest to Portage County, where the brothers bought land of the Connecticut Land Company. Later Reuben Upson moved to Tallmadge Township, Summit County, where he bought a farm, on which he lived until 1818, when he removed to another part of the same township, purchasing 300 acres. Not being able to secure a clear title to this land he later accepted the same amount in still another part of the same township. He died in 1848, aged seventy-four years. His children were: Phebe, Emma, Reuben, Polly, Chloe, Hannah, Julius A. and George C.

Reuben Upson (second), son of Reuben and Hannah Upson, was born near Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1808, and accompanied his parents to Ohio, growing to manhood in Summit County. He then returned to Connecticut and worked one year for Seth Thomas, the famous clock maker, after which he returned to Ohio and settled on a farm. In 1836 he made a trip to Iowa, going down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi, and after reaching that then far distant State, he "homesteaded" a farm; but not finding the prospect satisfactory, he returned to Ohio in 1837, walking the distance from Rock Island, Illinois to Chicago, then a "little village in the mud," where he took a steamer to Cleveland and settled in Medina County. In 1867 he traded his farm for a hotel in the town of Cuyaboga Falls, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Henry County, Illinois and resided there until his death, which occurred in February, 1884.

Before moving to Iowa, Reuben Upson (second) was married to Jane Furber, who was born in England, August 26, 1810, and who died in Illinois in 1901. She was a daughter of Frances and Elizabeth Furber, who settled in Summit County when she was nine years old. Her parents lie buried at

Kent. Of the nine children comprising the family of Reuben and Jane Upson, three survive, namely: Philo B.; Benjamin L., residing in Henry County, Illinois, engaged in farming; and Mary L., who is now the wife of Joseph U. Barnes, residing at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Philo B. Upson was reared and mainly educated in Northampton Township, Summit County, and was engaged in farming there at the outbreak of the Civil War. In July, 1862, he entered the Union army, enlisting as a member of Company G, 115th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered to the front. For one year the regiment was engaged in provost duty at Cincinnati, and at Covington, Kentucky, going thence to Murfreesboro, and during the winter of 1863-4 it did picket duty. In the following summer, Mr. Upson was one of the body of thirty men detailed to man a blockhouse on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Lavergne, and on the 5th of December the men were surrounded by a party from General Forest's army, and all were captured. When en route for Andersonville Prison, twenty days later, Mr. Upson was fortunate enough to escape, while his poor comrades, after enduring the horrors of that terrible prison pen, were paroled and placed on board the ill-fated steamer "Sultana" which was destroyed by an explosion, near Memphis, in which disaster, many of the members of Mr. Upson's company were killed.

After his escape from the Confederates, Mr. Upson returned to Murfreesboro and rejoined his regiment and a few days later was detailed for duty at the very point where he had been captured, the blockhouse having been destroyed at that time. Mr. Upson was a good soldier and he remained on duty at this point until he was recalled in order to receive his discharge, which took place at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in July, 1865. He was paid off at Cleveland and then was at liberty to return to his home, reaching there safely, with the consciousness that he had performed his whole duty as a patriotic and loyal citizen. He has always since then enjoyed his meet-



HON. LEONIDAS S. EBRIGHT, M. D.

ings with old comrades, taking much interest in matters pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic and at present is past commander of Julesburg Post, No. 21, Department of Colorado and Wyoming.

Mr. Upson remained in Summit County until 1867, when he went to Illinois and for two years he worked as a farm hand in Henry County, and then rented a farm which he carried on for two years, after which he bought a place five miles from Geneseo, which he cultivated for the following thirteen years.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Upson made a great change in his life by removing to Colorado, and arriving there, having the foresight to take up a homestead, being the first man to settle in Sedgwick Township. His farm lies within two miles of Sedgwick, and its value has increased many times over since he saw its possibilities in the spring of 1885. For some years he was extensively engaged in the cattle business, but in 1892 he turned his attention to other lines of industry, his son being old enough by this time, to take charge of the farm. Mr. Upson went to Wadena, Minnesota, where he became manager of a farm loan agency, and vice-president of the Wadena State Bank. One year later he went to Minneapolis, where he was connected with the Minneapolis Title and Trust Company as collector, remaining in that city until August, 1895. He then severed his connection with the company and returned to Colorado, once more resuming the care of his cattle business.

When Sedgwick County was cut off from Logan, in 1889, Mr. Upson was selected by Governor Cooper as one of the first county commissioners, and in the following fall he was formally elected to fill a term of three years, being the only member of the first board who was returned to office. In the summer of 1892, he was chosen as an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention which convened at Minneapolis, and which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency of the United States.

On March 12, 1868, Mr. Upson, while living in Henry County, Illinois, was married to Sarah A. Richardson, who is a daughter of

Stephen Richardson, a farmer of that section. She was born at Pleasant Valley, Illinois, where she enjoyed fair educational advantages. To Mr. and Mrs. Upson a family of eleven children have been born, and what is remarkable is that all but one survive. William G., the eldest, is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Logan County. Clara L. is the wife of E. C. Smith, a stockman of Sedgwick County. Charles B. is cashier and paying teller of the Minneapolis Title, Insurance and Trust Company, of Minneapolis. Joseph Clinton is a business man also of that city. John E. is a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, now at Manila, having left the University of Minnesota in order to enter the army; Chloe Etta is a teacher in the public schools of Sedgwick. Jennie E., Ray R., Daniel D. and Bessie R., reside at home. Mrs. Upson died July 5, 1904. Mr. Upson and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. LEONIDAS S. EBRIGHT, M. D., postmaster at Akron and formerly a member of the Ohio State Legislature, representing Summit County, was born near Royalton, Fairfield County, Ohio, September 25, 1841, and is a son of George and Rachel (Hathaway) Ebright.

Dr. Ebright is of German-Scotch ancestry. His father, who for many years was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1864, at the age of fifty-three, leaving a widow and nine children.

From the public schools of Fairfield County, Leonidas S. Ebright entered the Union Army as a soldier, enlisting May 7, 1862, for three months' service in Company K, 85th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in the following September. He re-enlisted in April, 1864, in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later he was transferred to Company G, 88th Infantry, and served on detached duty until July 3, 1865, when he was mustered out by special order at Camp Chase.

During the interval between his terms of

army service, he taught school. In February, 1863, he came to Akron, after serving as a clerk in a drug store at Wooster, for six months, and entered upon his medical studies in the office of Drs. Bowen and Ebright. Subsequently he entered the Charity Hospital Medical College, at Cleveland, where he was graduated in February, 1869. He then resumed his residence in Akron, engaging in practice until 1871, when he took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York City. In the fall of 1872 Dr. Ebright went to Europe and spent ten months in special study in some of the most famed hospitals and laboratories there. After an absence which covered thirteen months, he returned to Akron, in which city he became an eminent practitioner. He was the first secretary of the Northeastern Medical Society and later was its president. For a protracted period he was the city health officer, and for a number of years also was physician to the Children's Home, and a member of the board of physicians of the Akron City Hospital.

For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Ebright has been one of the active and influential Republicans of this section of Ohio, serving on the various important county and State committees. In 1879 he was elected a representative from Summit County, to the State Legislature, and demonstrated during his term at Columbus that he might be trusted to look after the people's interests. In campaign work throughout the country, Dr. Ebright has been a tower of strength to his party, and has been associated, on one or another occasion, with almost all of its leading orators. His equal command of the German tongue with the English, often proved advantageous to Republican interests. During 1896, Dr. Ebright, as a political speaker, visited the States of Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and a large part of Ohio. July 27, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Akron by the late President McKinley, who was his personal as well as political friend. In that year the Akron office had sixteen carriers, one of whom still serves as such, having been

identified with the office ever since its establishment, and the receipts amounted to \$400,000. In comparison, in 1907, Postmaster Ebright has twenty-three clerks and thirty-six carriers, handling in all the respectable sum of \$1,000,000.

On November 15, 1883, Dr. Ebright was married to Julia A. Bissell, who was born at Sharon, Medina County, Ohio, and they have two children, Ruth B. and Mary R. The family residence is situated at No. 678 East Market street.

Dr. Ebright has been prominent also for many years in fraternal circles, having filled some of the highest offices in R. A. bodies as well as with the Knights of Honor. For four years he served as surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Governor McKinley; for five years was surgeon of Battery B, Ohio National Guards, and for five years of the German Guards. In 1890 he was honored by being made president of the Decennial Real Estate Board of Equalization, of Akron. At various times he has been more or less interested in business enterprises. He served as president of the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, and was one of the directors until it was merged with the American Sewer Pipe Company. His busy life has brought him into close contact with men and affairs, and he numbers friends and admirers in every class both in Akron and elsewhere.

MAURICE G. SNYDER, manager of the Ohio Mining & Railway Company, at Akron, who has been a resident of this city since 1871, was born at New Baltimore, Stark County, Ohio, in 1860. His father, John C. Snyder, was in the mercantile business at New Baltimore, for a number of years, and was a veteran of the Civil War.

Maurice G. Snyder was nine years old when his parents moved to Akron, and he secured his education in this city, later going to Wadsworth, Ohio, where he worked in a printing office for one year. He then came back to Akron, where he entered the offices of the Aultman-Miller Company, and he re-

mained with that house for twenty-one years subsequently. He was then elected a member of the Board of Public Service, at Akron, and after serving one term embarked in a coal business. In April, 1907, Mr. Snyder accepted the management of the Ohio Mining and Railway Company, a position which carries with it a large amount of responsibility. He is one of the stockholders and is chairman of the board of directors of the Ohio & Pennsylvania League of professional base ball players and has all the ordinary American's enthusiasm for the sport.

In 1888, Mr. Snyder was married to Eliza Wigley, who was born in England. They have three sons, Maurice H. and Paul and Park, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He belongs to the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and the social organization, the Kirkwood Club.

N. C. STONE, president of the National City Bank, of Akron, was born in this city in 1854. He is a son of Nelson B. Stone, who was formerly a prominent citizen here, and a sketch of whom may be found on another page of this volume. Mr. Stone was reared in Akron, and after graduating from the public schools, became a member of the class of 1876 of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He then spent one year in European travel, at the end of which time, returning to Akron, he entered business life, becoming connected with the Weary-Snyder-Wilcox Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of and dealers in lumber. With this concern he remained for about seven years. He was then connected for a short time with the Seiberling Milling Company. His next move was to Kansas City, but after a short stay there his business interests called him to New York City, where he was located for about two years. In 1887 he returned to Akron and entered the employ of the Selle Gear Company, with whom he remained until the spring of 1888. In this year he entered upon an entirely different sphere of business activity, becoming cashier of the City National Bank. On the expiration of the bank's char-

ter in 1903, by limitation, a new organization became necessary, and the National City Bank was accordingly organized in May of that year, Mr. Stone becoming president, which office he has since retained. Mr. Stone is also interested in a number of manufacturing enterprises in Akron. He is a man of sound and extensive information in regard to the business and financial conditions, both of Akron and the surrounding district, and while enterprising and fully abreast of the times, exercises a conservative judgment in all business matters which come before him for his decision. In politics he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which he is now serving on the board of trustees. Mr. Stone was married in 1879, to Miss Margaret J. Oburn, of Chicago, Illinois.

C. H. BORST, president and manager of The Borst Stone & Brick Company, of Akron, has been identified with the business life of this city for the past decade. He was born in 1856, at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, and is a son of the late J. A. Borst.

The father of Mr. Borst resided at Wadsworth until the latter was sixteen years of age, where he was engaged in raising fruit with great success, and then moved to Greentown and for some time carried on a coal business. Subsequently he became interested in the growing of celery, and his investigations and experiments resulted in his becoming one of the first notable celery growers in this part of Ohio. Subsequently he became one of the most extensive growers in the State, and also produced the best varieties, of which he had 100 acres at the time of his death, in 1894. He has made a complete success of the industry.

C. H. Borst attended the High Schools of both Wadsworth and Greentown. His first work was in the line of civil engineering, and for two years he was connected with the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad line, in Virginia. In 1878 he "went on the road," traveling between Cleveland and Canton, for two years, after which his field of work lay

in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and New and Old Mexico. He spent nine years west of Missouri. He then came back to Ohio and for about seven years was connected with the city engineer's office at Akron, resigning that position in order to look after personal business interests. In the spring of 1903, The Borst Stone & Brick Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, with Mr. Borst as president and general manager. The business of this concern is the manufacturing of all kinds of cement blocks, plain and ornamental, and they do a general cement block contract work in all kinds of building. The firm stands at the head in this line of industry. Mr. Borst is a man of extensive experience and thorough business integrity.

In 1895 Mr. Borst was married to Belle Tait, of Akron, and they have two children: Helen E. and Frank A. As a good citizen, Mr. Borst is interested in the perpetuation of honest city government. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

PHILIP WAGONER, a retired citizen of Akron, an ex-county commissioner of Summit County, and a man long identified with its leading interests, was born in Franklin Township, Summit County, when it was still a part of Stark County, Ohio, April 3, 1829. He is a son of George Wagoner, an early settler.

George Wagoner was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1812, locating in Jackson Township, Stark County, where he remained until 1821. He then sold his farm and entered 160 acres of Government land in what is now Franklin Township, Summit County, and there he remained engaged in farming and stockraising until the close of his active career. He died April 23, 1873. He married Rebecca Sowers, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1886. They reared six of their family of ten children, the survivors at this writing being the following: Henry L., postmaster at Krumroy, Springfield Township; Philip, residing in Akron; John J., residing at Akron; Harriet, widow of Michael

Harpster, also residing at Akron; Amanda, widow of John Spangler, residing in Franklin Township, and Aaron of Akron.

Philip Wagoner was reared and educated in Franklin Township. For nine years he followed the carpenter's trade. He then turned his attention to farming and this occupation he successfully followed until he retired from active life in 1900. He has been an active participant in public matters in Franklin Township, voting first with the Whig party and later with the Republicans, having supported every Republican presidential candidate. On many occasions he has been elected to office, serving four years as township treasurer of Franklin township, one year as assessor, in 1890 as census enumerator, and in September, 1900, assuming the duties of county commissioner, in which office he served for two terms or six years.

In 1850 Mr. Wagoner was married to Hannah Henney, who died in August, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner had twelve children born to them, the five living being the following: Amanda C., who married Henry Taylor, of Akron; Irvin S., residing in Colorado, where he is interested in gold mines; Emma, who married C. F. Reinhold, of Massillon, Ohio; Mary, who married Maurice Menegan, of West Richfield, Summit County; and Hervey Philip, residing at Akron. Since he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Wagoner has been a member of the Lutheran Church. He is one of Summit County's honored citizens.

LOREN WAY, one of the substantial farmers of Summit County, living on his valuable farm of ninety-two acres in Coventry Township, was born January 22, 1850, on his father's farm, which was situated on the present site of Barberton, Coventry Township, this county, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (McCracken) Way.

Ezra Way, the grandfather of Loren, was a native of Connecticut, whence he came to Ohio in 1817, settling on the present site of Barberton. Here he bought a tract of timberland extending from Wolf Creek to the Tuscarawas river, Lake Anna being in the

373-374²

GEORGE SACKETT

center of this property. He purchased this land for \$3.00 per acre, and his only neighbors were a half-breed Indian and his squaw, who lived at the present site of Straw Board and hunted for a living. Mr. Way began to clear his 280-acre tract and built a log cabin in the woods, deer at this time being so plentiful that they had to be driven away from the wheat fields. Mr. Way's stock consisted of one horse, two oxen, one cow and one hog, which they brought with them from Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Way both spent the remainder of their lives here. Their four children were: Anna, Levi, Franklin and Joseph.

Joseph Way, who was born in 1801, came to Ohio when sixteen years of age, and lent his hand towards developing the farm in the new country, although in his native State he had learned the trade of carpentering. The family's nearest white neighbor at this time came five years later than the Ways, Sylvester Van Hinning settling about three miles away. Joseph Way continued to make this property his home all the rest of his life, and died there in 1873. At one time Mr. Way and Abel Irish were the only two to vote the Democratic ticket in Norton township, which now has a large Democratic majority.

Joseph Way was married three times, first to Miss Stellman, by whom he had four children: Abigail, Henry, Martha and Charles. He had one child by his second marriage,— Joseph,— and after the death of his second wife he was married to Jane McCracken, who came from Pennsylvania during the early days. Of this last union there were born five children: Loren; Caroline, the widow of David Eby; Mary, who married Noah Eaton; Anna and John. The mother of these children died at the age of eighty-six years.

Loren Way attended the district schools and lived on the home farm until his marriage, the heirs selling about three years before O. C. Barber located there. After his marriage Mr. Way built a house on the home farm and lived there for seven years, after which he purchased forty and one half acres of land from Henry Sours, in Coventry Town-

ship, where he spent four years. This property, which is now used as a clay pit, was subsequently sold by Mr. Way, and in 1891 he bought his present farm from the J. Kepler heirs, where he has since carried on general farming with much success. His machinery is modern and his methods practical, and his property as a consequence yields abundantly every year. In politics Mr. Way is a Democrat, but he has neither held nor cared to hold public office.

In 1879 Mr. Way was united in marriage with Ella Berlien, who is a daughter of John Berlien. Of this union there is one child, Marvin Wilber, now an agriculturist of Coventry Township, who married Bessie Gerst and has three children: Ralph, Ethel and Ruth.

GEORGE SACKETT, for sixty years a prominent resident of Cuyahoga Falls, who was closely identified with its manufacturing industries, and many other of its upbuilding agencies, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 6, 1821, and died at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, July 12, 1907. He was a son of Aaron and Hulda C. (Tanner) Sackett.

The Sackett family became established in Summit County in 1838, through the settlement here of Aaron Sackett and his household. Both he and his wife were born in Connecticut, and the maternal grandfather of George Sackett, served in the Revolutionary War as an officer under General Anthony Wayne. In 1836 Aaron Sackett moved to Canandaigua, New York, that his children might enjoy the educational advantages of that place. In 1838 the Sackett family resumed their western journey and permanently settled on a tract of land in Tallmadge Township, where Aaron Sackett resided until his retirement from active life in 1868. He died at the home of his son, William Sackett, in Copley Township, at the age of eighty-four years. His sterling traits of character were reflected in his children, who were ten in number, George being the third in order of birth.

Mr. Sackett attended two sessions of the Tallmadge Academy, and then his school days were ended. Up to the time he attained his majority he performed faithfully the arduous part that fell to the lot of the eldest son in a large family living under pioneer conditions.

When twenty-one years old Mr. Sackett began farming on his own account. His capital was \$100. He leased a tract of land from the "Chuckery" Company, located in that section of the city of Akron now known as North Hill. Thanks to untiring industry, and the exercise of his unfailing good sense, these farming operations prospered greatly. Special attention was given to the production of wool and wheat raising. His farm at one time embraced the handsome total of 1,400 acres of excellent land.

Mr. Sackett was also interested in manufacturing enterprises, and was for a number of years the president of the Cuyahoga Paper Company. He was a man of superior business ability and accumulated an ample fortune. He engaged in coal mining, railroad building, and the general development of the country at Laredo, Texas, in partnership with Gov. A. C. Hunt of Colorado. At one time he had large holdings of real estate and mining properties in Colorado.

Mr. Sackett was from the very formation of the Republican Party its staunch and undeviating supporter. He was the president of the first Republican Club in Cuyahoga Falls. In 1867 he was elected County Commissioner by the Republican party and served three years. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization, representing Summit and Portage Counties, and he also served in lesser offices. His superior judgment was exercised in the performance of public tasks with the same fidelity as in the pursuance of his private business. He was a man of honor in all transactions.

In 1848 Mr. Sackett was married to Helen Williams of Auburn, New York, who died in 1851. Mr. Sackett was married a second time, February 9, 1854, at Tallmadge, Ohio, to Frances V. Grant, a daughter of William and

Esther (Treat) Grant, of Orange, New Haven County, Connecticut, who, with one daughter, Mrs. A. F. Smith, of Cleveland, survives him.

In 1847 Mr. Sackett purchased a valuable farm of 200 acres on which he resided until 1867, when he purchased the property on Second street, where he lived until he completed the building of a fine residence in 1902 on Broad street, Cuyahoga Falls. This beautiful home remains the place of residence of his widow. In 1902 Mr. Sackett completed the sale of the city lots into which he had divided his farm, making the Sackett addition to Cuyahoga Falls now one of the most attractive parts of the city. For many years Mr. Sackett was an active, consistent Christian, a member of the Congregational Church, to which he gave generous support both of money and time. Until within a year of his death, Mr. Sackett enjoyed as good health as usually falls to the lot of men of his years, while his mind remained clear, and his interest in his family and immediate circle of friends never ceased. He was the last of his family save one, Mrs. H. C. Grant, of this city. George Sackett's was a pre-eminently successful career. In it all there was nothing to conceal. He was from first to last honest, upright, industrious, a good citizen, neighbor and friend.

F. W. ROCKWELL, a successful and representative business man of Akron, has been a resident of this city for over thirty-six years. He was born in 1851 in Kent, Ohio, then known as Franklin Mills. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to the northwestern part of Missouri, where he resided for five years. They then returned to Ohio, taking up their residence at Andover, where they remained for about a year. A year was then spent at Windfall, Indiana, from which place they removed to Linesville, Pennsylvania for a residence of five years. During these early years the subject of this sketch attended the common schools, supplementing the education therein obtained by a year's attendance at Allegheny College. In 1871, at the age of

twenty, he came to Akron, accepting a position as bookkeeper with the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, with whom he remained thirteen years. Beginning at the foot of the ladder he worked his way up until he became secretary of the company.

Mr. Rockwell then went into business for himself as a manufacturer of stoneware, under the firm name of Johnson-Rockwell & Company. Afterwards purchasing Mr. Johnson's interest he continued the business under the style of F. W. Rockwell & Co., until 1890, when he sold out his interests to A. J. Weeks. He had previously made arrangements to go to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to establish a sewer-pipe company, and accordingly he now established with others the Pennsylvania Sewer Pipe Co., Limited. His interests in this concern he sold out in 1892, returning to Akron, where for a year he was in the office of the Columbia Sewer Pipe Co. The concern was then merged with the Union Sewer Pipe Company, Mr. Rockwell remaining with them until 1896, when the consolidated concern went out of business. He had previously—about 1893—become interested in a grocery business, and he now gave his personal attention to it until 1899. He then became connected with the Robinson Clay Product Company, continuing to conduct his grocery business, however, until 1903, when he sold out. For four years Mr. Rockwell had charge of the sale department of the Robinson Clay Product Company, but since then has had charge of real estate titles, insurance, and claims of customers.

Mr. Rockwell takes an active interest in politics. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1887-1888; he also served on Akron's school board from 1881 to 1889; in 1883 he was elected president of the board; in 1887 he was elected its treasurer, and he was again elected president in 1888. In 1902 he was again elected, and has served continuously from that time up to the present. He served as president of the board in 1905 and 1906. During his service on the board the following buildings were constructed: The Kent, Howe, Henry, Fraun-

felter, Samuel Findley, High School, and the Annex to the high school. Mr. Rockwell belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Royal Arcanum, being a member of the local lodges of these societies.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary A. Johnson, a daughter of Thomas Johnson, a pioneer hardware manufacturer of Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell have five children living, namely: George W., who is in the employ of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., of Mitchell, Indiana; Frank J., an attorney, who is a member of the prominent law firm of Rodgers, Rowley & Rockwell, of Akron; Thomas, who is assistant purchasing agent for the Robinson Clay Product Co.; and Mary and Ida, who reside at home with their parents.

WILLIAM CLOYD JACOBS, M. D., who at the time of death was, in point of service, the oldest medical practitioner at Akron, was also one of the most eminent. He was born February 26, 1840, at Lima, Allen County, Ohio, and was a son of Thomas K. and Ann (Elder) Jacobs.

Dr. Jacobs was of Welsh extraction and his great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. William Jacobs, his grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he lived until late in life and then joined his son at Lima, Ohio, where he died in 1848.

Hon. Thomas K. Jacobs, father of the late Dr. Jacobs, was born January 30, 1812, in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1835. In 1836 he settled at Lima, where he worked at his trade of tailor, and took an active interest in politics. In 1840 he was elected treasurer of Allen County, serving six terms in that office, and in 1859 was elected to the State Legislature, serving three years. He acquired a large amount of real estate and dealt largely in the same. He died November 12, 1884. He married Ann Elder, who was a daughter of Noah and Ann (Alexander) Elder, and they had nine children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: William C.; Matilda, who married Henry A. Moore; Clara, who married John Brotherton; and Thomas K.,

of Lima, now retired from the medical profession and engaged in large real estate operations.

At the age of sixteen years, the late Dr. William C. Jacobs obtained the coveted appointment of cadet in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, but finding nautical training was not to his taste he resigned two years later, in 1859, and returned home with the intention of studying medicine, and later entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated March 3, 1862. On April 1, 1862, he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army and was immediately sent South and entrusted with various medical and surgical tasks. On account of an accident in the succeeding October, he was given a leave of absence and during this period he received his commission as surgeon, being then under twenty-three years of age. He joined the Eighty-first Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., January 9, 1863, and served with it at Corinth, in the campaign against Atlanta, in the "March to the Sea," and in all the operations of the army from Savannah, Georgia to Raleigh, North Carolina. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 21, 1865, young in years but old in medical and surgical experience.

Dr. Jacobs settled at Akron in October, 1865, and until his demise took an active interest in all that concerned this city. In politics he was always an adherent of the Republican party, but never accepted any office except membership on the Board of Education, to which he was thrice elected.

Dr. Jacobs was married (first) September 10, 1863, to Huldah M. Hill, of Piqua, Ohio. Dr. Jacobs was married (second), March 6, 1895, to Mrs. Mary H. Wheeler, a daughter of Sheldon and Harriet (Speers) Brown, of Akron. Mrs. Jacobs survives and resides at No. 641 East Buehtel avenue.

Dr. Jacobs is also survived by one son, Harold H., born February 10, 1866, who was associated with his father in medical practice and is now his successor. Dr. Harold H. Jacobs graduated from Amherst College in

1888 and from the Ohio Medical College in 1891. As a medical practitioner he holds a high rank in the profession in this section. His office is in the Hamilton Block. September 2, 1891, Dr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Elizabeth Griffin, daughter of H. G. Griffin (deceased) of this county. Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs have three children: Hulda G., Harriet T. and Mary Elizabeth.

The late Dr. W. C. Jacobs was a Thirty-second Degree Mason and was widely known in the fraternity. He belonged also to the Knights of Pythias and to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and to the Grand Army of the Republic.

A. T. WOODS, M. D., one of the experienced and valued medical practitioners residing at Loyal Oak, where he has been located for the past twenty-eight years, was born at Uniontown, Stark County, Ohio, April 6, 1856, and is a son of John B. and Susan (Willis) Woods.

The father of Dr. Woods was engaged in a general mercantile business at Uniontown until his son was about 5 years of age, when he moved to Akron in the fall of 1860, where he entered into a banking business and for many years was president of the City Bank. Later he organized the City National Bank and was its first president. Many sections of the city were identified with the Woods family, the father of Dr. Woods owning a large amount of real estate. He built the Woods Block in the year of 1862 on the corner of Market and Main Streets. The old Woods homestead, on the corner of Union and Market Streets, is now the Renner home, but for many years it was the place where the Woods family found privacy, peace and contentment and also where their friends were hospitably entertained. Both parents of Dr. Woods died at Akron. Father on August 14, 1896; mother, June 26, 1897.

Dr. Woods was reared from the age of five years at Akron and enjoyed the advantages offered by the graded city schools and later the High School. In preparation for his medical college course, he read with Dr. H. M.

Fisher for three years and then entered the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1879. A few days later found him established at his present location, ready for business, and through all the succeeding years he has never failed to answer a call for medical help. Dr. Woods is held in the highest esteem, both personally and professionally.

In 1881 Dr. Woods was married to Ella Harrier, who is a daughter of Daniel Harrier, and they have one daughter, Lily Blanche, who married Dr. Bert A. Shriber, a dental surgeon of Akron.

Dr. Woods has practically retired from practice, but consents occasionally to serve in consultation or to visit in an old family, whose physician and friend he has been for a quarter of a century. He has never identified himself with secret organizations his only fraternal connection being with the beneficiary order of Pathfinders.

EDWARD B. MILLER, manager of the People's Improvement Company, at Akron, has been a resident of this city since childhood, and has been identified with many of the city's important industries. He was born February 15, 1859, at Canton, Ohio, and is a son of Lewis Miller, who was the originator and founder of the Chautauqua Association.

He was scarcely more than five years old when his parents moved to Akron, where he attended school. He later entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, remaining three years. In the meantime he evinced a natural leaning toward mechanics, and this led him to enter Stevens' School of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he took a course in mechanical engineering. Mr. Miller then went for a tour of Europe, and on his return he entered the foundry department of his father's concern, the Aultman-Miller Company, with the determination of learning every detail of the business. This plan he carried out and became assistant superintendent of the shops, remaining for eight years with that company. Later he was superintendent of the Akron Iron Company for eight

years. During all this period he had been quietly investing in land in and around Akron, which since then he has been platting and building thereon comfortable homes for the public. His foresight has proven him a man of business faculty of high degree. His land is well improved, and, while materially benefitting himself, he has added much to the general attractiveness of his city. Since childhood he has been united with the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Akron.

JOHN H. DELLENBERGER, whose business connection with the Akron Lumber Company, with plant located at No. 575 South Main Street, Akron, dates from 1890, has been a resident of this city for the past forty-one years. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1844, and was reared on his father's farm in Suffield Township.

Mr. Dellenberger is one of the surviving veterans of the Civil War. When twenty years of age he enlisted for service in Company H, 184th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his period of service covered about nine months, during which time he was stationed mainly in Tennessee and Alabama. He survived all the dangers and disasters of war, and returned safely to his home in Portage County. He was then engaged in carpenter work until the fall of 1866, when he came to Akron and began contracting, in which occupation he continued until 1870, when he went into the lumber business and was associated twelve years with Simon Hankey. The Hankey Lumber Company was then organized, of which Mr. Dellenberger was a member for five years. Since then he has been identified with the Akron Lumber Company, which handles all kinds of building materials and manufactures sash, door, and blinds and deals in all kinds of lumber.

In 1868 Mr. Dellenberger was married to Elizabeth J. Acker. He has three sons: Albertus J., Harry A. and John H., Jr., all of whom are connected with the Akron Lumber Company. In addition, John H., Jr., is a veterinarian, a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Mr. Dellenberger is a member

of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He has never taken any very active part in politics, but is numbered with the quiet, solid representative men of his city, ever ready to do his part in promoting matters of public welfare, but seeking no personal emolument therefrom.

ROBERT TURNER, residing on his valuable farm in Portage Township, lying just outside of the limits of the city of Akron, came to this locality from the city where he was engaged for many years in a manufacturing business.

Mr. Turner was born in Norfolk, England, January 5, 1833, and is a son of James and Mary (Walker) Turner. He was reared in England and remained in his native land until 1852. After he left school he began work in a flour mill and served an apprenticeship of five years to the millers' trade. When he left England, his objective point was Akron, which city he reached on July 8, 1852, and on the following day he went to work at the old Center mill, operated by the Allen-Perkins Company. Here he remained for ten years and three months, for eight years of which time he was head miller. On July 1, 1862, Mr. Turner bought a steam flour-mill of George Ayliff, which he operated until 1872, when he sold it and bought the woolen factory on Cherry Street. This he converted into an oatmeal mill, having from 1864 made oatmeal in the steam mill. He continued the manufacture of oatmeal until 1881, when he sold out to J. H. Hower & Sons. Mr. Turner had been living up to this time in a comfortable home on North Summit Street, which he now traded for a farm of ninety acres, known as the old Judge Pitkin farm. This land, on account of its location, is each year becoming more valuable, and Mr. Turner is selling town lots from it, and the time is not far distant when this will be one of the finest residential parts of Akron.

In 1858 Mr. Turner was married to Jane Cooper, who died in February, 1892. The children of this marriage were: Robert, who

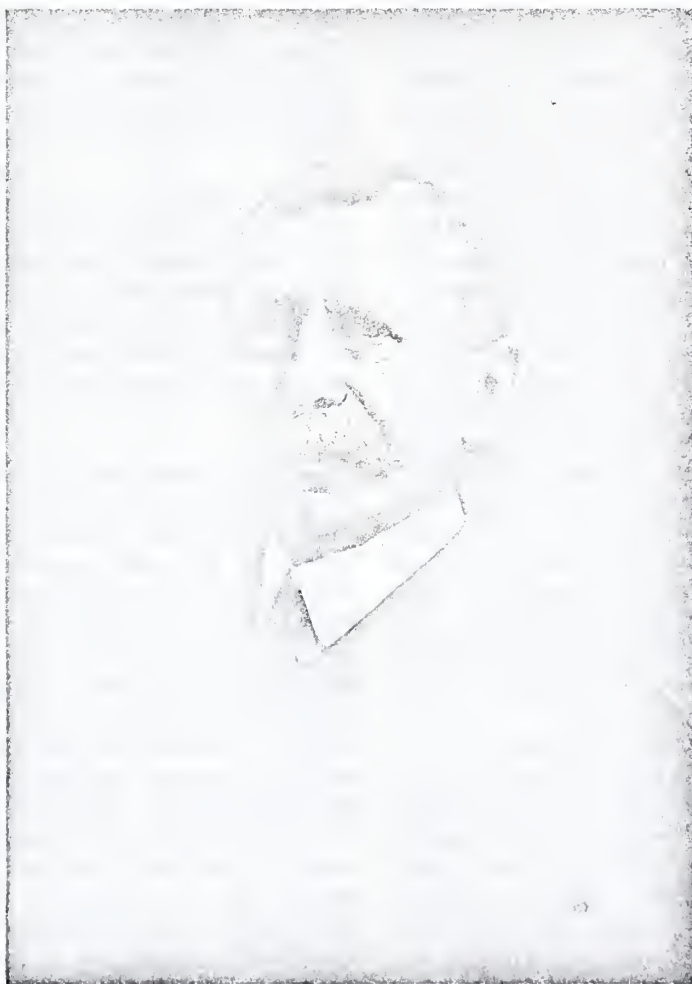
died young; Addie, residing in Akron; Nellie M., who married George W. Carpenter, residing in Akron; and Robert, residing also in Akron. Mr. Turner was married (second) to Emma E. Gibbons, who is a daughter of Edward Gibbons. Mrs. Turner was born and reared in England and accompanied her brother to America when she was twenty-five years of age. She learned stenography and secured a position, first with William Taylor Son & Company, and later was with the William Bingham Company and the Standard Lighting Company, where she continued until her marriage in 1893 to Mr. Turner.

Since becoming an American citizen, Mr. Turner has been a loyal supporter of the Government, serving during the Civil War as a member of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was stationed for the 100-day term at Akron. He has since served acceptably in various offices of responsibility, to which his fellow citizens elected him. For ten years he was a director of the old Portage Township school and for years was a member of the Summit County Agricultural Society, being its treasurer for a part of the time. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Akron Lodge, No. 83, A. F. & A. M., and the Royal Arch Chapter, also of Akron.

CHARLES E. AKERS, proprietor of the large hardware business, located at No. 984 S. Main Street, Akron, has been a continuous resident of this city for the past thirty-three years. Mr. Akers was born in England about 100 miles distant from the great city of London, and in his native land attended school through boyhood and learned the tinner's trade.

Thus, when the young man arrived in Akron, he was ready to go to work and his services were accepted by Cramer & May, but within six months he realized that there was a good opening in his line of business for another first-class establishment, and, accordingly, in association with his brother, he formed the firm of Akers Brothers. This firm continued for twelve years, doing a general hardware, roofing and tinning business. Charles

381-382



JACOB KOCH

E. Akers is now sole proprietor of the large business, dealing in all kinds of hardware, tinning, roofing and spouting, besides doing general job work. Mr. Akers enjoys a large patronage and is numbered with the leading business men in his line of industry in Akron.

In 1880 Mr. Akers was married to Anna White, and they have four children, namely: Edith, who married Frederick Stornan, residing at Akron, and Eva, Alfred and Ruth. Mr. Akers and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Akers is a Republican. He is a member of several insurance societies and has served on some civic boards, but he is in no way a politician. Quite recently he has enjoyed a visit to Europe, spending six weeks in viewing the various places of interest in London, Liverpool, Paris and other famous Old World cities.

JACOB KOCH, a prominent citizen of Akron for many years, but now living retired from business activity, was born at Baerstadt, Bavaria, Germany, May 29, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Mary Koch. His parents were natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1841, finding a home in the city of Philadelphia. The father lost his life through the foundering at sea of a sailing vessel on which he was a passenger, in 1845, between Philadelphia and Savannah, Georgia, and in 1846 Jacob accompanied his mother to Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the schools of that city. In 1854 he came to Akron, where his uncle was the senior member of the clothing firm of Koch and Levi, and secured a clerkship with them. During the next ten years he devoted himself so closely and thoroughly to the business that in 1864, when his uncle retired, he was able to take his place. In 1878 Mr. Levi was succeeded by Louis Loeb, and the firm name then assumed was J. Koch and Company. The business was removed to commodious quarters on South Howard Street, subsequently removal being made to the corner of Mill and Main Streets. Mr. Koch continued at the

head of the firm and in time built up the largest establishment in Akron dealing in gents' furnishing goods and boys' and men's clothing. In January, 1907, he disposed of his interest in the business, and since then has been enjoying a quiet life of ease and leisure. Since his retirement the business has been changed to a stock company, composed of clerks who had served under, and were trained in business methods by, Mr. Koch, Louis Loeb being manager.

On March 12, 1878, Mr. Koch was married to Leah Hexter, of New York, who died in that city September 3, 1878. February 8, 1893, Mr. Koch married (second) Miss Ella Dessauer, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. Of this union there is one child, Marion Blanche, born March 15, 1895.

Mr. Koch takes a good citizen's interest in public matters, and has frequently demonstrated his patriotism and public spirit. He responded to the call of Governor Brough, in 1862, for troops for State defenders, and in 1864, as a member of the 164th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served 100 days in front of Washington. He has been connected with a number of civic bodies, and served for a time on the Board of Trustees of the De Roo Hospital fund. He has a beautiful home at No. 36 Adolph Avenue.

J. A. SWINEHART, president and manager of the Swinehart Clincher Tire and Rubber Company, a large business enterprise of Akron, has resided in this city for the past thirty-one years. He was born in 1851, at Suffield, Portage County, Ohio, where for some time he attended school, completing his education at Smithville.

Mr. Swinehart was nineteen years of age when he came to Akron and he spent seven years teaching school in the surrounding districts. He having a natural taste for wood-working, he finally left the educational field and learned the millwrights' trade, subsequently developing into a contractor. For some sixteen years he engaged in contracting, building many of the largest mills, besides numerous other buildings, at Akron and

throughout Summit County. When the Firestone Rubber Company was organized he became interested in it as a business enterprise, and accepted the position of vice-president, which he retained for three years. He then went to Europe, where he was engaged for a number of years in selling patents on his side-wire tire. Mr. Swinehart made six trips abroad in the interests of the above named business, but in the meanwhile he was studying out other inventions, which resulted in the production of the clincher tire, and, in 1904, of the organization of the Swinehart Clincher Tire and Rubber Company. This became an incorporated body. Its present capital stock is \$200,000.00, with J. A. Swinehart as president and general manager; B. C. Swinehart as vice-president; Fred A. Boron, as treasurer, and C. O. Baughman, as secretary. The manufacture of the Swinehart Clincher Tires is the company's main industry. Mr. Swinehart is interested also in other concerns and is one of Akron's stirring and prominent business citizens. From 1893 to 1895 he served as a member of the Akron school board.

In 1880 Mr. Swinehart was married to Callie C. Coldren, of Springfield Township, Summit County. They have three children, namely: B. C. Swinehart, who is vice-president of the Swinehart Clincher Tire Company, and a resident of Akron, and Ada and Esther, who reside at home with their parents. Mr. Swinehart and family belong to the Grace Reformed Church of Akron, which he is serving as a member of the official board.

NATHANIEL LOMBARD, superintendent and chief engineer of the Lombard & Replogle Engineering Company, at Akron, with quarters in the Hower Building on West Market Street, is of New England ancestry and was born at Springfield, Maine, in 1865.

Mr. Lombard received his educational training in his native state, and when nineteen years of age he went to Boston Massachusetts, and found employment with the American Arms Company of that city, with whom he continued for four years. Here he

had an opportunity of working out some ideas of his own and his experiments resulted in the invention of a practical machine for covering electrical wires. Its value was immediately recognized and he sold it without difficulty to the Eastern Electrical Cable Company, entering their works to build a few of the machines. His busy brain kept at work and he soon produced a lasting machine for lasting shoes, which he sold to the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, of Boston. About the same time he sold his hydraulic car brake to the city of New York, where a number of cable cars were equipped with this life-saving appliance. Other important inventions of recognized utility are his water-wheel governors, the Lombard water-wheel governor, which is controlled by the Lombard Water Wheel Governor Company, of Boston, and his other invention, the improved water-wheel governor, which is being built by the Holyoke Machine Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

In 1905 Mr. Lombard came to Akron and, after inventing and perfecting the Lombard & Replogle mechanical water-wheel governor, he formed the Lombard & Replogle Engineering Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers of this company are: M. Otis Hower, president; H. Y. Hower, vice-president; M. A. Replogle, secretary, and Nathaniel Lombard, superintendent and chief engineer. Mr. Lombard retains a one-third interest in the Improved Water-Wheel Governor Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts; is a stockholder in the Lombard Water-Wheel Governor Company, also of that city, and is interested in a number of smaller concerns. He has been equipped by nature with inventive gifts, which he has developed to great advantage, and in his special field, he has no superior.

In 1899 Mr. Lombard was married to Mayetta Harddy, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have one daughter, Sybil.

NORMAN FREDERICK RODEN-BAUGH, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Barberton, stands very high in his profession.

all through Summit County, where his family is an old and honored one. Dr. Rodenbaugh was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, September 15, 1865, and is a son of Abraham and Rebecca (Hart) Rodenbaugh. The Rodenbaugh family is of German extraction, but has been American for a number of generations. The founder of the family in Ohio was John Rodenbaugh, the grandfather of Dr. Rodenbaugh, who came from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and settled on a farm in Springfield Township, Summit County, close to the line of Green Township.

Abraham Rodenbaugh, father of Dr. Rodenbaugh, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1818, and accompanied his parents to Ohio when about twenty-two years of age; he was a soldier drilled for the Mexican War, under Colonel Buckley, and was on his way to the front when the order was countermanded. He was married to Rebecca Hart in 1846. She was born in Springfield Township, and was a daughter of John Hart, Jr., and a granddaughter of the John Hart, formerly from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, whose name is signed to that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. The grandfather, to uphold his pledge, enlisted and fought seven years through the Revolutionary War, under General Lafayette. John Hart, Jr., was a soldier under General Jackson in the war of 1812, and was with Old Hickory against England in the famous battle of New Orleans. The children of Abraham and Rebecca (Hart) Rodenbaugh were seven in number, and five of these still survive.

The boyhood days of Dr. Rodenbaugh was spent on his father's farm, where his training was that of the usual country boy, including attendance in the local schools. Later he entered the Uniontown High School, and attended Buchtel College, and subsequently taught school for six terms, in the meantime doing considerable preliminary medical reading, after which he entered the Ohio Medical University, which is now connected with Starling Medical College. In 1899 he ad-

mitted to partnership Dr. George A. Brown, Senecaaville, Guernsey County, Ohio, for six years, who was superseded by his nephew in 1905. Dr. Herbert Rodenbaugh, both being graduates of Ohio Medical University at Columbus.

In 1897 Dr. Rodenbaugh was married to Minnie Kepler, who is a daughter of Samuel Kepler, a highly respected resident of Akron. They have two children, Josephine and Hugo.

Dr. Rodenbaugh has always associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fraternal connections include the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, and the Maccabees.

Few men were more prominent in the early development of Springfield Township than Abraham Rodenbaugh, father of Dr. Rodenbaugh. He was a man of progressive ideas. In the early days he, with John R. Buchtel, founder of Buchtel College, were boys from the same neighborhood, grubbed and cleared the timberland on several farms in the southern part of Coventry and Springfield Townships and purchased and ran one of the first separators for thrashing wheat in that part of the county. Abraham Rodenbaugh survived until 1897, aged seventy-nine years, his wife having died in June, 1891. They were widely known for their many worthy characteristics and for the generous hospitality that prevailed in their home.

A. WINKLER, vice-president of the Pettitt Brothers Hardware Company, a leading house in its line of business at Akron, has been a resident of this city almost all his life, although his birth took place in Germany. He was three years of age when his parents came to Akron in 1876. His boyhood was passed in attending to home duties. He was taught to be frugal and careful, from necessity, and he attended school until he was old enough to begin to learn a trade. He chose to be a tinner and worked under William Kasch, at Akron, for three years and then became associated with the firm of May & Fieberger, with whom he continued for eleven years, becoming well and favorably known, both to the trade and the general public. Since 1903 he

has been a member of Pettitt Brothers Hardware Company, and one of its leading officers since its incorporation.

In 1897 Mr. Winkler was married to Anna Trommer, who was born at Millersburg, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Beatrice. Mr. Winkler's only fraternal connection is with the order of Maccabees. He is a man of practical ideas and of thorough knowledge of his line of business, and finds time, in the course of his busy life, to lend his influence to further the city's welfare, and when the representative men of Akron are mentioned, his name is included in the honorable list.

JOSEPH A. BALDWIN. The death of Joseph A. Baldwin, which took place at his home, No. 805 East Market Street, Akron, removed from this section a man who was formerly one of the most important factors in its business life. Mr. Baldwin was born at Goshen, Connecticut, December 6, 1820, and was a son of Erastus and Lueretia (Austin) Baldwin, and a grandson of Daniel Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin became a resident of Copley Township, Summit County, when seventeen years of age. Four years later he secured employment as a clerk with Kent, McMillen & Company, merchants, subsequently entering into partnership with Roswell Kent, under the firm name of J. A. Baldwin & Company, for the manufacture of woolen machinery. The firm style subsequently became McMillen, Irish & Company, and later Kent, Baldwin & Company. Mr. Baldwin was a man of keen business perceptions and was active in promoting and furthering many of the city's most important industries. In 1872 he became secretary and general manager of the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company and was identified with it until the close of his life. He was also president of the Summit Sewer Pipe Company and of the Permanent Savings and Loan Association, and a director in the Central Savings and Trust Company. He was looked upon as the pioneer in the clay industry in this section.

In 1853 Mr. Baldwin was married to Mary

A. Kent, a daughter of Alson Kent, who was a well-known citizen of what was formerly known as Middlebury. Two children were the fruit of this marriage: Alson, born in 1856, who died at the age of eleven years, and Eleanor L., born in 1859. The latter, in 1883, married Harry H. Gibbs, a prominent business man of Akron, who is treasurer of both the Buckeye and the Summit Sewer Pipe Companies. Mr. Baldwin is also survived by a brother, Harvey Baldwin, of Akron.

During the whole course of his life, Mr. Baldwin was interested in public affairs, and especially active in advancing the cause of education. In early years he served on the Council of Middlebury and in later life on the Akron City Council, as a citizen ever being true to the responsibilities he accepted. In his political views he was a Republican. He was actively interested in church work and for many years he had been a member and a trustee of the First Congregational Church at Akron. He was known in different parts of the country, it having been his custom for the past twelve years to spend the winter months in the South. In all places of sojourn he impressed those who were admitted to his acquaintance as a man of business ability and high personal honor.

CHARLES BRADLEY, one of Stow Township's highly esteemed citizens, who is now retired from active pursuits, was for many years engaged in farming. Mr. Bradley was born April 29, 1838, at Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Nancy Paulina (Peck) Bradley.

Stephen Bradley, the grandfather of Charles, was a native of Lee, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife Lydia were the parents of a large family. George Bradley, one of this family, was born at Lee, Massachusetts, and as a young man came to Streetsboro, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of seventy-one acres. He was married May 17, 1837, to Nancy Paulina Peck, who was born July 20, 1809, in Connecticut, and who was a daughter of Rufus Peck, of Litchfield, that state, who

came to Ohio in 1835. Mrs. Bradley died June 9, 1874, and her husband survived her until 1894, when he passed away, aged eighty-five years. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: Emily (deceased), who was the wife of George Nighman; Charles, whose name begins this sketch; Clara, who is the wife of Samuel Foster, of Richland, Michigan; William, a twin with Clara, and Susan, who married James E. Olin, of Ravenna, Ohio.

Charles Bradley was reared in Streetsboro, Ohio, and remained on the home farm until attaining his maturity. In the fall of 1863 he came to Stow Township and purchased a farm of forty-one acres, which he increased from time to time by purchase, until it aggregated 100 acres. Mr. Bradley has always engaged in general farming and dairying, and his herd of from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle include some of the finest to be found in the township. His milk finds a ready sale at Cleveland. His farm buildings are all large and substantial, and include a circular silo, 14x28½ feet.

Mr. Bradley married Henrietta Le Moine, who was a daughter of Noah Le Moine, of Stow Township. They had three children: Ora D., who is engaged in cultivating the home farm; W. Earl and Clara M., who reside at home. Mrs. Bradley died September 27, 1899, in the faith of the Disciples Church. In politics Mr. Bradley is a Democrat. He is an active member of the local Grange, in which he has held official position.

ARTHUR J. WEEKS, proprietor of the extensive chemical pottery manufacturing plant situated at No. 926 East Market Street, Akron, has been a resident of this city for a quarter of a century. He was born in Copley Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1847, and is a son of Darius Weeks, and a grandson on the paternal side of Leavitt Weeks, who came to Summit County with his two brothers as early as 1815. Settling on a farm in Copley Township, Darius Weeks resided there all his

life, with the exception of a few years, which he spent in mercantile business. He married Elizabeth Wilcox, daughter of Major John R. Wilcox, a graduate of West Point, who was stationed at Fort Edwards, Warsaw, Illinois, where Mrs. Weeks was born. Her grandfather Pliny Wilcox settled on the farm on which the Raymond House is now located, just across the road from the old home of John Brown in Akron. Darius Weeks had three sons and two daughters, namely: Arthur J., whose name begins this sketch; Virginia, wife of William H. Whitmore, of Akron; Celestia A., wife of O. E. Robinson, of St. Louis, Missouri; Frederick H., who is engaged in the lumber and pottery business in Akron, and Charles D., also engaged in the pottery business, and a resident of Akron.

Arthur J. Weeks was reared mainly on his father's farm in Copley Township. After completing the district school course, he spent two years in Willoughby College, and then became a student at Bethany College, in West Virginia, where he took a course in civil engineering. Here he became a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. Subsequently he was connected with the construction of the Wheeling & Lorain Railroad, and of the Valley Railroad, on the latter of which he was a division engineer. He then went to Evansville, Indiana, where he was engaged for seven years in a wholesale business. Returning at the end of this period to his native county, he embarked in the pottery business in Akron in partnership with his brother, F. H. Weeks, and Joseph Cook. After three years the Weeks brothers bought Mr. Cook's interest, and three years later Arthur J. Weeks sold his interest in the concern to F. H. Weeks and purchased the F. W. Rockwell plant, which he has been since engaged in operating. Here he manufactures all kinds of pottery, but makes a specialty of chemical pottery. His business, carried on along careful and conservative lines, gives employment to from thirty to forty men, and is now ranked among the important industries of the city. Mr. Weeks has always been actively interested in the public affairs of Akron, and on numerous

occasion has been elected to civic office, always proving himself equal to the demands made upon him in such official capacity. His fraternal connections include the Odd Fellows and the beneficiary order of the Royal Arcanum.

In 1874 Mr. Weeks was united in marriage with Lovina Humbert, who bore her husband three children: Edmund A., Lulu L., and Arthur J. (deceased). Edmund A. Weeks, who was a student of Buchtel College and a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College, is a physician residing in Akron. Lulu, who also attended Buchtel College, is the wife of M. A. Knight, son of Dr. Knight of Buchtel College, and also, like the subject of this sketch, is engaged in the pottery business. Mrs. Weeks died July 31, 1907.

WILLIAM McFARLIN was one of Akron's prominent business men for a long period, during which he was either at the head or officially connected with many of the most important interests of this section. For some years prior to his death he was president of the First National Bank of Akron, and was also treasurer of the National Sewer Pipe Company, of Barberton, Ohio.

Mr. McFarlin was born January 18, 1843, at Bath, Ohio, and was one of the family of four children of Moses and Elnora (Woodruff) McFarlin. He was educated at the Brooklyn Normal School and the Akron High School, after which he was engaged in teaching until April, 1863. He then entered the Union army as chief clerk for Colonel Crane, who had charge of the military railroads in the Department of the Army of the Cumberland. He served in this capacity until October, 1865. In the following spring he accepted the position of teller in D. P. Eberman and Company's Bank at Akron. In 1867 he became teller and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Akron, being made cashier in January, 1878. From 1871 until August 1, 1891, Mr. McFarlin was secretary and treasurer of the Akron Gas Company. On the organization of the Portage Strawboard Company, in 1882,

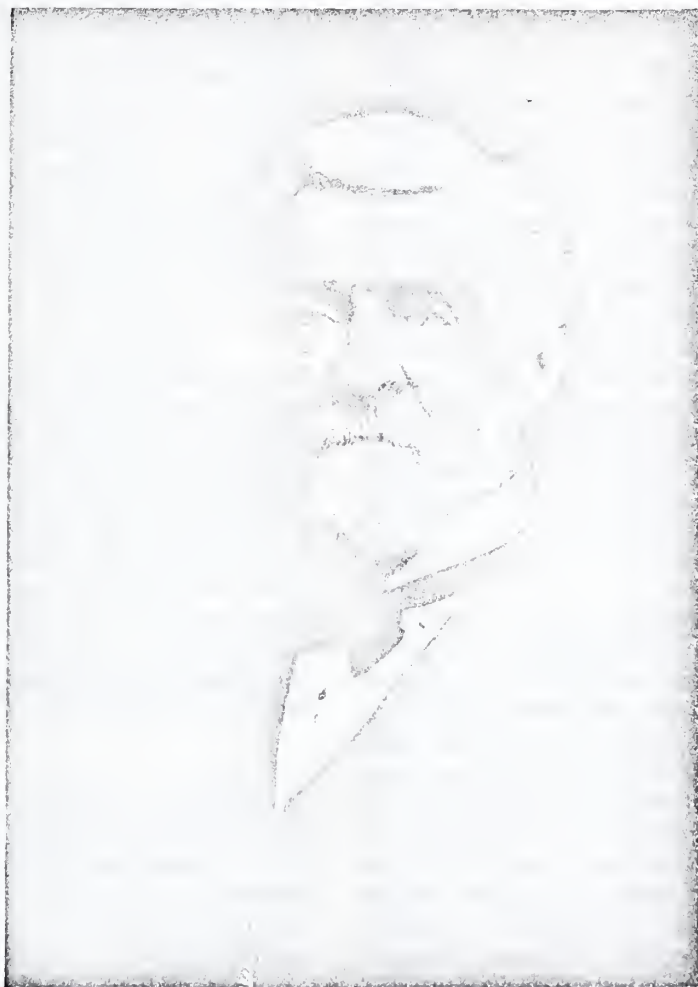
he became its secretary and treasurer, and served as such until its merger with the American Strawboard Company in 1889. Other large corporations in which he was a prominent factor were: the National Sewer Pipe Company, at Barberton; the Creedmoor Cartridge Company, at Barberton; and the Akron Woolen and Felt Company. In all these organizations he proved himself a man of the quickest business perceptions, and was credited with sound judgment and broad views of the business field.

On December 31, 1872, Mr. McFarlin was married to Julia Ford Henry, who was one of a family of seven children born to her parents, Milton W. and Abigail (Weeks) Henry, of Akron. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, but subsequently engaged in a mercantile business in this city, where he died March 16, 1886. Mr. McFarlin died November 8, 1894. His widow survives and resides at No. 61 Fir street, Akron. They had three daughters—Anna, Bessie, wife of E. H. Fitch, manager of the Diamond Rubber Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Laura.

J. GRANT HYDE, a leading business citizen of Clinton, Ohio, who is manager of the Clinton Milling Company, was born in Bristol Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 6, 1872, and is a son of Charles P. and Clara M. (Hunter) Hyde.

Charles P. Hyde was also born in Bristol township, and there he has resided all of his life, being engaged in agricultural pursuits, and owning an excellent property. He was married to Clara M. Hunter, who was born at Niles, Ohio, and to them four children were born: Joseph Grant; John, of Trumbull County; Mary E., who married S. T. McBrier; and Clara E., who is single.

J. Grant Hyde was reared on his father's farm, and after graduating from the public schools of Bristol township at the age of eighteen years, he began teaching school, at which occupation he continued for eleven years, during which time he attended Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, for four



MINER JESSE ALLEN

years. Mr. Hyde then engaged in the milling business at Niles, having a half interest in the George F. Sager and Company mills for about one year and one-half. In April, 1903, with Mr. Sager he came to Clinton, where they purchased property and established the present mill. They conducted this business together until September, 1905, when it was incorporated into a stock company, George F. Sager being elected the first president and Mr. Hyde manager, a position which he has held to the present time. Thomas McBrier is the present president. The capacity of the mills is 100 barrels of flour and twenty tons of feed daily, and among their best known products are the "Clinton Best" flour and the "Fancy Blended." A branch office is situated at No. 63 West Market street, which is in charge of S. T. McBrier.

In October, 1905, Mr. Hyde was married to Maude H. Mahan, who was born at Bristol, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph Mahan, a son of one of Trumbull County's early pioneers. Mr. Hyde is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with Western Star Lodge No. 21, of Youngstown, and the Knights Templar of Warren. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a director in the Clinton Savings Bank and president and director of the Clinton Bell Telephone Company.

MINER JESSE ALLEN, prominently identified with the American Cereal Company, is one of Akron's substantial citizens whose large interests make him a notable factor in its business life. Mr. Allen was born November 11, 1829, in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of Levi and Phebe (Spicer) Allen.

Jesse Allen, the paternal grandfather of Miner J., was born in 1770, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and came to Ohio in 1811, purchasing a large tract of wild land in Coventry Township, Summit County. He reared a family of ten children. The maternal grandfather, Major Miner Spicer, was also a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and

came on horseback to Summit County, Ohio, in 1810, buying 260 acres of land in what is now Portage Township. He settled here with his family in 1811. During the War of 1812 he served as a major of militia. Major Spicer married Cynthia Allyn, who traced her ancestry back to Lieutenant Governor Jones, who was the first governor of the New Haven Colony.

Levi Allen was born February 10, 1799, in Tompkins County, New York, and was the second child of his parents. He was twelve years of age when he walked from there to Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, driving the cattle and sheep with which his father proposed to stock the new farm. He assisted in clearing and developing the land until his majority, when he purchased land for himself on which he resided until 1868. He then retired to Akron, where he died May 11, 1887. On December 10, 1823, he was married to Phebe Spicer, who was a daughter of Major Miner and Cynthia (Allyn) Spicer, and they had the following children: Levi, Miner S., Albert, Miner J., Walter S. and Cynthia. Mrs. Levi Allen died January 10, 1879.

Miner J. Allen, the direct subject of this sketch, was engaged in farming in Coventry Township, where he was reared and educated, until 1867, when he came to Akron to assume the duties of local, and also traveling, grain buyer for the firm of Commins & Allen. In 1884 he invested in a one-fifth interest in the Akron Milling Company, which was merged two years later into the F. Schumacher Milling Company. Later this organization was merged into the American Cereal Company, and Mr. Allen is still connected with this great corporation, being one of its directors.

Mr. Allen was married June 1, 1876, to Frances C. De Wolf, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (King) De Wolf, of Trumbull County, Ohio. Mrs. Allen's grandparents were Joseph and Sarah (Gibbons) De Wolf, the former of whom was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Allen can trace a clear ancestral line to early colonial days, members of her

family residing at Wetherfield, Connecticut, as early as 1664. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have five children, namely: Albert Mark, Miner W., Margaret P., Christine C., and Frances De Wolf. The family home is at No. 30 Bowery Street. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the First Disciples' Church at Akron. They have always evinced a deep interest in educational matters, and Mrs. Allen was one of the first two ladies to be elected a member of the Akron Board of Education. In earlier years Mr. Allen was interested in politics, but since taking up his residence at Akron he has been too closely engaged in business to give much time to political affairs. His public spirit, however, has often been proved and he stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE PHILIP SCHNABEL, who has operated a fruit farm at Cuyahoga Falls, since 1892, is a well known citizen and belongs to a highly respected old family of this place. He was born at Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio, December 5, 1852, and is a son of John George and Johanna Christina (Kurtz) Schnabel.

The parents of Mr. Schnabel were both born in Germany, in the town of Weimburg, the father on April 1, 1829, and the mother in 1818. The former died in January, 1900; the mother survived her husband six years, dying in 1906. They came to America in 1846, settling first at Liverpool, Ohio, where John George Schnabel followed his trade of shoemaking for seven years. In 1854 he came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he continued to work as a shoemaker for the rest of his life. Of his eight children, the following six grew to maturity: Katherine, who married Frederick Eberly, residing at Akron; John, who died in the army, during the Civil War, having served three years in the Sixth Ohio Battery; Eliza, who married George Brewster, residing at Findlay, Ohio; Elizabeth, who married Elmer R. Brewster and resides in Akron; Christina, who married William A. Williston, residing at Cuyahoga Falls; and George Philip. John George

Schnabel and wife were quiet, worthy, industrious people, kind and neighborly in their relations with others, and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George P. Schnabel was educated in the schools of Cuyahoga Falls. After he had completed the High School course, he learned the trade of shoemaking under his father and Samuel Wills, and continuing with the latter until he went out of business, after which Mr. Schnabel went into business for himself with his father. After they retired from this business, George P. Schnabel operated a store for Bowman & McNeil of Akron, for eighteen months, when he purchased it. After conducting it for himself for three years, he sold out to George Hanson. In 1892, Mr. Schnabel started his fruit farm, acquiring five acres on Portage street, which he has put into a fine state of cultivation. Under his intelligent care all kinds of fruit adapted to the climate flourish, but he has made specialties of grapes, strawberries and German prunes, devoting about one acre to strawberries. He raises about eight tons of grapes and disposes of all his products at Akron, receiving the highest market price on account of their superior quality. Under his way of conducting it the business has proved very profitable. In 1904 he erected his comfortable home—an eight-room, two-story residence, conveniently located on the farm.

Mr. Schnabel married Martha C. Harris, who is a daughter of Henry C. Harris, of Orrville, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: A. Garfield, a practicing physician, residing at Tucson, Arizona; Walter H., a stockholder in and secretary of the Nute Foundry Company at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; and Harriet F. and May B., both residing at home. The family is a representative one of the city.

WILLIAM J. O'NEIL, president of the Akron Pneumatic Tire Company, which has found a productive business field in this city, is a native of Akron, where he was born August 16, 1862. He is a son of the late Owen

O'Neil, who came to Akron about 1845, and engaged here in the oil business for a number of years, subsequently selling out to the Standard Oil Company.

After leaving school, Mr. O'Neil became cashier and bookkeeper for Cyrus Miller, a grocer, later becoming associated in an official position with the Akron Wholesale Grocery Company. He then entered the employ of the B. F. Goodrich Company, which he served six years as bookkeeper and nine as cashier. Mr. O'Neil then severed his connection with that company in order to assist in the organization of the Akron Pneumatic Tire Company, incorporated for \$25,000, which manufactures pneumatic tires, the Greenwald Extensible Tread Tire and the Internal Protector Reinforced Tube-Non-skid Tread. It controls also the manufacture of the Non-Puncturable Tire, one of the greatest inventions known in the automobile trade. Mr. O'Neil is a member of St. Vincent's Church at Akron.

A. ADAMSON, who is proprietor of one of the largest machine-shops and foundries at Akron, has been prominent in this industry here for the past twenty-one years. He was born in Scotland, in November, 1861, and was brought to America by his father, when he was nine years of age.

Mr. Adamson resided in Western Pennsylvania until he was seventeen years of age and then moved to Portage County, Ohio, where he was employed as an engineer in mines until 1885. He then came to Akron, where he served an apprenticeship as a machinist with the firm of Webster, Camp and Lane, remaining six years with that company. Then, in partnership with J. W. Denmead he started a machine-shop of his own on the present site of the Doyle Block. This partnership continued for eight months, when Mr. Adamson bought out Mr. Denmead's interest, and continued the business at the same place for five years. He then built a brick block on West Exchange street, with dimensions of 50 by 100 feet, utilizing it exclusively as a machine-shop. Since then he has added to the original building, it being now

two stories in height and 100 feet square. He has also built a foundry plant with dimensions of 60 by 100 feet and has equipped it with the best foundry machinery in this section of the State. The products of these works are all kinds of rubber machines and molds, this being the largest mold manufacturing plant in the world. Employment is given to eighty workmen and the distribution of wage money is very large.

In 1881 Mr. Adamson was married to Flora E. Burnett, and they have two children, C. F. and Vera L. C. F. Adamson is consulting engineer, with offices in the Hamilton Building. Vera L. has recently completed her third year at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Mr. Adamson has been particularly blessed in his children, both possessing talents of a superior order. He is an elder in the First Disciples Church at Akron. Fraternally he is a Mason.

GEORGE HELMSTEDTER, a prominent citizen and one of the largest landowners in Coventry Township, resides on his well-improved farm of 100 acres, owning about 366 acres in all, with property in Franklin township and four residences in Barberton. He was born June 18, 1849, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Baduna) Helmstedter.

The parents of Mr. Helmstedter were both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, where there were farming people. The father died when his son George was six months old. The mother survived until 1863, dying about six months before George Helmstedter left Germany for America. Her first marriage had been to a Mr. Jones, who left her with two children, Adam and Elizabeth. Two were born of her second marriage, Catherine and George.

George Helmstedter grew up on the home farm and attended school until he was thirteen years of age. He then apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, paying the sum of \$45 as a premium, and worked for two and one-half years learning the business, but receiving nothing in return but his board. Two of his companions, Peter Frederick and Peter

Flariet, determined to emigrate to America and join an uncle who was then living in Jackson Township, Stark County, Ohio, and it was easy to persuade the orphan boy, who had just lost his mother, to join them. George was then but sixteen years old, and his friends were each seventeen, and together they crossed the Atlantic ocean and made their way to Massillon, Ohio. Peter Flariet was of a more adventurous disposition than the other boys and he soon left them and drifted west and was entirely lost sight of. Peter Frederick, however, became a well-to-do farmer, and George Helmstedter accepted the offer of the uncle on the Stark County farm, who offered him work for six months and wages of \$6 a month. This looked like affluence to him and he accepted the offer, and faithfully earned his money.

After completing his contract with his employer, Mr. Helmstedter went to Millersburg in Holmes County, where he worked during the winter for Peter Myers, who paid him \$7 per month. In the spring he started to work at his trade at Richville, near Massillon, where he remained for six months. He then entered the employ of John Frank, at Berlin, and afterwards worked for the Frank Brothers for four years. He carefully saved his money and although he received but a comparatively small wage at any place, in the aggregate, it amounted to a considerable sum. About this time he married and for four years he worked his father-in-law's farm on shares, a farm located in Manchester, which Mr. Helmstedter now owns. In 1876 he bought ninety-six acres of his present farm and later added the rest, buying ninety-seven acres from the Carmenter estate in Coventry township. That is a fine place well improved, with large house and barns and he obtains a good rental for it as he does for the well-improved farm near Manchester. All his property is well improved and kept in good repair. He has achieved a gratifying success and has acquired all his property honestly, and in a way that is open to any other quiet, industrious, saving young man.

On October 24, 1872, Mr. Helmstedter was

married to Lavina Row, who is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Harton) Row. They have had seven children, namely: Rose Jane, who died aged two and one-half years; Arty Arvilla, who married Dustin Weaver and has four children—Homer, Charlotte, Nellie and Leo; Anice, who married George Painter, and has three children—Jennie, Clarence and Lea; and Frank, Wesley, Levi and Lena Viola. Mrs. Helmstedter was born in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, and her parents were among the early pioneers of that section. Her father died in February, 1892, aged eighty-one years, and her mother in 1896, aged eighty-two years. They had eleven children, namely: Leali, Polly, and Susan, all deceased; Sarah, who married Fred Weyrick; Jacob; Elizabeth, who married George Carmenter; Rebecca, who married H. Clackner; Lavina, Amanda, Levi, and an infant, all deceased.

Mr. Helmstedter and his family belong to the Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Republican. When he landed on the shores of America his money capital consisted of \$15 in gold, a coin worth \$10 and five one dollar gold pieces. This money he kept for a number of years, and used the larger coin at a time when just that amount was lacking to pay on a farm he was buying. He still has several of the smaller coins which he brought from Germany. His life has been a busy and interesting one. In spite of all disadvantages he has acquired more than independence, and has gained the friendship and regard of a wide circle of acquaintances. He has helped develop the resources of his section and lived to enjoy the results.

JACOB ADLER, president of the American Scrap Iron Company, the largest concern of its kind in this section of the country, is also the proprietor of the Akron Brass & Bronze Company, another important concern in the commercial life of Akron, and is also interested in many things which make this city a place of note. Mr. Adler was born in far off Russia, where he lived until he was nine years of age.



AARON TEEPLE

From the age of nine to that of fourteen, he resided in Sharon, Pennsylvania, during which time he learned the English language. In 1891, when he had reached his fourteenth year, he came to Akron, and for two years was employed here in the Diamond match factory. He then entered into his present business, and finding it remunerative, in 1903 assisted in the organization of the American Scrap Iron Company. It was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with Jacob Adler as president; Max Holub as vice president and Robert Chalmers as secretary. The business is of more importance and of greater extent than the average citizen has any conception of, and includes a trade in second-hand machinery. Their yard is situated at No. 30 North State street, Akron. The Akron Brass & Bronze Company, of which Mr. Adler is at the head, gives employment to a goodly number of workers.

On January 25, 1898, Mr. Adler was married at Akron, to Ray Rosenbloom. He and his wife are the parents of three children—Bernard, Sylvia and Selma. Mr. Adler takes an interest in politics, to the extent of being concerned that good men get into office. He belongs to the order of Maccabees and to the Sons of Peace, and is liberal in the support of various religious organizations. As a citizen and business man he enjoys the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes into contact and is a worthy representative of a country which has sent many good citizens to America.

AARON TEEPLE, a well known and highly respected Akron citizen, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the agricultural and horticultural interests of the county, and whose residence is at No. 24 South Portage Path, was born in Franklin Township, in 1841, and is a son of John and Dorothy (Miller) Teeple. His father, a native of Newark, New Jersey, came to Summit County before its organization, purchasing a tract of 160 acres in the wilderness, on which he built the indispensable log cabin. After long and arduous labor he cleared

his land and developed it into a good farm, on which he and his wife spent the rest of their days. He died in September, 1864, and was followed to the grave by his wife a year later. They reared a worthy family of six sons and one daughter. Three of the sons, including the subject of this sketch, fought for the preservation of the Union in the Civil War, one of them—Isaac—losing his life in the cause, being killed on the skirmish line in the battle of Champion Hill, in the rear of Vicksburg, May 16, 1863. George Teeple, the other brother, who was a member of the Fifty-Eighth Illinois Regiment died near Springfield, Missouri, after the war. The daughter, Catharine, became the wife of Henry Brunkhart, who died in Missouri. She now resides in Akron. Her daughter Mary graduated from the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and is now a teacher in the Akron Public Schools. John Teeple, the father took a pride in giving his children a good education. All of them, except David, taught in the public schools.

Aaron Teeple, with whose history we are more directly concerned, passed his boyhood and youth amid the healthful surroundings of the farm. He was educated in Franklin Township and at the Western Reserve Eclectic College, at Hiram, Ohio, the principal of which was at that time James A. Garfield, afterwards president of the United States. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he, with a number of students, enlisted, in September, 1861, in Company A, Forty-Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which Principal Garfield was Colonel. His military record includes the winter campaign of 1861 and 1862 in the Big Sandy Valley, in Eastern Kentucky, in which the rebels under General Humphrey Marshall were driven from the valley; the taking of Cumberland Gap in the summer of 1862, with the frequent skirmishing and fighting and its evacuation in the fall of the same year, followed by a march of eighteen days among the mountains of Eastern Kentucky without rations, harassed by the enemy under General Kirby Smith and John Morgan until they

reached the Ohio River at Greensburg; the campaign up the Kanawha Valley in Western Virginia and return to Point Pleasant; the embarkation on fleet of transports to Memphis and Vicksburg; the first attack on Vicksburg by way of the Yazoo at Chickasaw Bluffs; the assault on Fort Hindman or Arkansas Post, January 10, 1863, in which his regiment was in the advance line of the charge, resulting in the capture of the entire garrison; the campaign against Vicksburg, including all the engagements in the rear of the city, the siege and the surrender of General Pemberton's entire army; the campaign after General Joe Johnston at Jackson, Mississippi, and engagements incident thereto; the return to Vicksburg and transfer to the Department of the Gulf; an expedition by land against Galveston, Texas going as far as Opelousas and returning to the Mississippi River at Plaquemine, where a large fort was built; the patrolling of the Mississippi River by transports and gunboat fleet, and finally by aiding and covering the retreat of General Banks in his Red River campaign, in May, 1864. His service covered a period of over three years, during which his regiment traveled more than 5,000 miles. He took part with the regiment in all of its engagements, excepting that of Black River, Mississippi. He remained behind on that occasion to bury his brother, who had been killed on the battle field on the day previous. About three weeks before his term of service expired he was taken sick, and was sent to the United States Barracks Hospital at New Orleans, where he was lying at the expiration of his term of service. By his comrades he was brought to the hospital at Columbus, Ohio, where he was met by his mother and younger brother, who brought him home. For two years after his return he remained an invalid. After his army service he attended school for a time at Baldwin University, Berea, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Then it became necessary for him to be earning something, and he bought a farm of 140 acres, well timbered, near Akron, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, clearing in this way about fifty

acres, and paying for the farm from the sales. The land thus cleared he turned into farming land. He lived on this farm for about sixteen years, at the end of which time he bought a few acres of land near the corporation line of Akron, and built for himself and family a home. The extension of the city limits now includes his place.

A man of refined and intellectual tastes, Mr. Teeple has for many years taken a great interest in the fascinating science of horticulture, on which subject he is a well recognized authority. An article on horticulture from his pen may be found in this work. He has also furnished many similar contributions at different times to agricultural and horticultural journals, his communications being eagerly sought and welcomed by all lovers of fruits and those interested in floral culture. In politics he is a Republican. He has held various offices in Portage Township. For thirty years he has been a member of Buckley Post, G. A. R., of Akron, being a past commander of the same. Religiously he is affiliated with the Christian or Disciple Church.

Mr. Teeple was married in the fall of 1865 to Miss Rachel Heiser. This union has been blessed with two children: J. Frank, a former student of Buchtel College and now a business man of Akron; and Nellie, a graduate of the public schools of Akron, who resides at home with her parents.

HON. WILLIAM BUCHTEL, the founder and formerly president of the Akron Savings Bank, and largely interested in many of Akron's most important business enterprises, for years has also been prominent in affairs of public import in county and state. Mr. Buchtel was born in Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, December 23, 1822, and is a son of John and Catherine (Richards) Buchtel, and a grandson of that hardy old pioneer, Peter Buchtel.

William Buchtel obtained his education in the district schools and has led a busy, useful life since reaching the years of discretion. He was twenty-two years of age when he pur-

chased his father's farm of 106 acres which he continued to operate for twelve years, being mainly engaged in the cultivation of wheat. He then became interested in milling, and after renting his farm removed to Springfield Township, where he operated both grist and saw mills. He was so engaged when troops were called for to strengthen the defenses around Washington, and he quickly responded, enlisting in the 164th Regiment Ohio National Guard, and remaining until honorably discharged from the service, in 1866.

Upon his return to Summit County, Mr. Buchtel became interested in the lumber business, first as a member of the firm of Jackson, Buchtel and Company, which later became William Buchtel and Sons. He estimates that during his many years of activity in this line, his firms had the handling of more than 20,000 acres of Government and State pine lands. Mr. Buchtel also turned his attention to banking interests in Akron, organizing, in company with W. B. Raymond, the Citizens' Savings Bank, of which E. Steinbacher was president, William Buchtel, vice-president, and W. B. Raymond, cashier. This later became the Citizens' National Bank. Mr. Buchtel then became vice-president of the City National Bank of Akron, a position he resigned in 1888, when he organized the Akron Savings Bank, of which he remained the head for a number of years. He served also as president of the Thomas Lumber and Building Company, and as treasurer of the Akron Building and Loan Association. Mr. Buchtel was interested for some years in building operations. Many of the stately residences at Akron are testimonials to his enterprise and ability, as also are some of the city's finest business structures, among them the Akron Savings Bank and the *Buchtel* Hotel, the latter being still his property.

Mr. Buchtel was married March 7, 1842, to Martha Henderson, of Springfield Township, Summit County. She died December 17, 1884, having been the mother of four children, namely: Catherine Jane, James H.

(deceased), John D. and William M. Mr. Buchtel married for his second wife, December 3, 1885, Mrs. Nora Sackett Wilcox.

As a citizen, devoted to public duty, Mr. Buchtel has always shown his interest in civic affairs, and frequently even when the holding of office interfered considerably with his private business, he consented to serve when convinced that it was for the public welfare. Thus he served on the board of city commissioners, several terms as its chairman; was a member of the Decennial Board of Equalization in 1890, and held other important positions in which he safe-guarded the interests of the public. In November, 1901, he was elected a member of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly and during his first term at Columbus, served on the standing committees on Geology, Mines and Mining, Municipal Affairs and Prisons and Prison Reforms. In 1903 Mr. Buchtel was returned to the Legislature and during his term in the Seventy-sixth General Assembly, he served as chairman of the committee on Prisons and Prison Reforms and was a member of the standing committees on Banks and Banking, Villages and Taxation.

Mr. Buchtel is a member of the Elks and of the Hoo-hoos, a very extensive organization composed wholly of men connected with the lumber industry. He belongs to Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic. For two years after his return from military service in the Civil War, he remained connected with the same battalion of National Guards.

MAX HOLUB, vice president of the American Scrap Iron Company, was born in Russia, in September, 1857, and came to this country in 1882. Settling immediately in Akron, he began working for the Wilkoff Brothers Scrap Iron Company, at \$1.00 per day. From this humble beginning he has by industry and intelligence risen to the position of vice-president of one of the largest scrap-iron firms in the State. He was married in October, 1889, to Mary Rosenfeld, and has two children—Harry and Dave—both of whom are attending the Akron Public Schools.

Mr. Holub has attained a gratifying success in the business world, but has sustained a severely felt loss in the death of his wife, which occurred in July, 1904.

PETER BIENZ, farmer and cheese manufacturer of Stow Township, where he owns a good farm of fifty-four acres, was born in Switzerland, in the Canton of Berne, December 31, 1851, and is a son of Frederick and Barbara (Schweitzer) Bienz.

The making of Swiss cheese has been an industry which the Bienz family has followed for generations. Johannes Bienz, the grandfather, kept a dairy in the Alps, it being situated at the little mountain hamlet of Ammenthal, where no other industry could be carried on with profit, the seasons being too short for farming. Even the feed for the cows had to be brought from the valleys and the wood used for the curing of the cheese had to be carried several miles up the mountains on the backs of the dwellers on these heights. Frederick Bienz, father of Peter, also manufactured Swiss cheese, and as he settled in the village of Kirchdoef, near Berne, he was able to engage also in farming. He became a man of prominence there and was elected a member of the Gemeindenath. He married a daughter of Johannes Schweitzer and they had twelve children. Frederick Bienz and all of his family except two sons, remained in Switzerland, where he died in 1882, aged sixty-four years.

The first member of the Bienz family to come to America, was Christian Bienz, who arrived in 1866 and settled in Nebraska. He was followed by the younger brother, Peter, in the spring of 1875. In his own land, Peter Bienz went to school and assisted his father in the farming and cheese-making. Later, in order to be thoroughly qualified as a cheese-maker, he worked in a cheese factory for two years. After coming to Ohio he worked in Tuscarawas County and spent one season in a cheese factory at New Berlin, and in the fall of 1878, he came to Stow Township. Here he entered the employ of Hiram Reed, with whom he remained until 1888, when he pur-

chased Mr. Reed's factory and a part of his farm. He carries on general farming on thirty acres of his property, raising hay and grain, and keeps nine head of cattle. His dairy has proved a great success. He makes 350 pounds of American cheese a day, using 4,000 pounds of milk, and this choice product he sells in New York and Philadelphia. He also makes fine butter, averaging from fifteen to twenty tons annually. His dairy is modern and first-class in every way, being equipped with all kinds of machinery used in butter and cheese-making. Mr. Bienz hires a man to operate the farm, while he, with the assistance of his sons, carries on the dairy.

Mr. Bienz married Ellen H. Reed of Stow Township, and they have two sons: Frank C., who was born December 11, 1881; and Frederick Hiram, who was born October 6, 1893. Mrs. Bienz is a member of the Episcopal Church at Hudson.

Hiram Reed, father of Mrs. Bienz, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 13, 1825, and died September 21, 1894. He was one of twelve children born to John and Rebecca Reed. John Reed was a weaver by trade but when Hiram was about six years old he moved to Portage County and engaged in farming. Hiram Reed learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for a number of years, for several years after his marriage living with his father-in-law. His wife subsequently received twenty acres of land from her father, which Mr. Reed increased to eighty-three acres, in the meanwhile continuing to work at carpentering. In 1863 he sold this property and purchased the old Wolcott farm of 127 acres, near Munroe Falls, to which he subsequently added, selling it in 1871, when he moved to Hudson. He bought a farm there and resided on it for two years, and then sold and bought 300 acres, one-half of which was situated in Stow Township and the other half in Hudson Township. In 1877 Mr. Reed erected a factory for the manufacture of American cheese, which he carried on until 1878, when he turned his attention to manufacturing Swiss cheese, in which he met with great success. He subsequently

sold his interest to his son-in-law, Peter Bienz. In 1851 Hiram Reed married Phoebe Sadler and they had the following children: Angeline, Elizabeth H., Ellen, Harriet, Arthur and one that died in infancy. The mother died February 7, 1871. Mr. Reed was married (second) March 20, 1873, to Mrs. Sophia Galloway, who was the widow of Henry Galloway and a daughter of Broady McKenzie.

Mr. Bienz conducts his business under the trade name of the Darrowville Creamery, manufacturers of American full cream cheese, cottage cheese and fancy creamery butter. In 1891 he erected his present comfortable eight-room house on Payne Road. In politics, Mr. Bienz has always remained an independent voter. He is a Mason, belonging to Hudson Lodge, No. 510, F. & A. M.

JOHN A. MOORE, a prominent business man of Akron, conducting a men's outfitting establishment at No. 326 South Main street, was born in 1865, at Akron, Ohio, and is a son of J. B. Moore, one of Akron's honored retired citizens. Born in Pennsylvania he came to Summit County in his boyhood. He was reared in Springfield Township and worked on his father's farm until he came to Akron, where he assisted in building the plant of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper. He was associated industrially with the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works for twenty-seven years, severing his connection with the same in 1892. He has now reached the age of seventy-one years and has been a witness of the city's wonderful development.

J. A. Moore was reared and educated in Akron, completing a business course in Hammel's College, where he was a bright student. He entered business life and was one of the first to take stalls in the old Market House on South Main street, where he held stalls Nos. 6 and 7, for two years and a half. After selling out his interest he traveled through the West, including the States of Michigan and Indiana. In the winter of 1888-9 he returned to Akron and in 1890 he established his present business. Like other successful

enterprises of this city, it was started in a small way and built up into a large business through the energy and capacity of its owner. Mr. Moore started with but \$70 in cash and put in a stock worth \$800. In nine months time he was out of debt, and he has steadily advanced until now his business is one of the leading ones of its kind in the city. He carries a complete line of gent's furnishing goods, including hats, and as a side line he keeps on hand a stock of cigars and high grade tobaccos. He has other business interests also, and is a member of the finance committee of the Depositor's Savings Bank.

In 1891 Mr. Moore was married to Ora Johnson, who was born at Kent, Ohio, and who died February 11, 1906. She is survived by three children—Raymond C., Bessie L. and Eva L. Mr. Moore is an active member of Grace Reformed Church. His fraternal connections include membership in the Protected Home Circle and the Pathfinders.

Since 1901 Mr. Moore has done a considerable amount of building. In the spring of that year he purchased a desirable lot, where his business is now located, with a twenty-two foot front and a depth of 165 feet, on which he erected the fine two-story brick building, which is one of the finest store buildings in the city. He also erected his beautiful modern residence at No. 316 West Cedar street.

NELSON B. STONE, who passed from this life at his home in Akron, November 9, 1893, after a well spent life of seventy-seven years, was born September 18, 1816, as his parents, Milo and Sarah (Beardsley) Stone, were resting at the hamlet of Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, on their way from Connecticut, by ox-team, to Tallmadge Township, Summit County.

When the mother and babe could travel, the father of Mr. Stone continued on his way with his family to Tallmadge Township, settling in the woods and subsequently clearing up a good farm there. On this farm, Nelson B. Stone was reared, attending the district school throughout boyhood and later the Tallmadge Academy, and still later Allegheny

College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He began industrial life as a clerk, filling positions successively at West Bloomfield, New York, and at Ravenna and Chardon, Ohio. In December, 1840, he came to Akron, which place was to be his future home. Shortly after locating here he was offered and accepted a position in the county clerk's office, under Clerk Lucius S. Peck, and served until the fall of 1851, when he was elected clerk of Summit County, being the first incumbent of the office under the new constitution. For a short time he served also as deputy clerk in Cuyhoga County, but still maintained his residence at Akron. He was subsequently connected, for a short time, with the firm of Aultman, Miller and Company, but in 1865 he became secretary and treasurer of the Weary, Snyder and Wilcox Manufacturing Company, a position he filled during the remainder of his active life.

Mr. Stone was married (first) to Mary H. Clarke, of Akron, who died April 6, 1853, leaving one son, Nelson C., who is now president of the National City Bank, and one of Akron's most prominent business men. Mr. Stone married for his second wife, Elizabeth H. Beardsley, of Akron, and they had two sons, of whom the one survivor, Dwight M., resides in Akron.

In political sentiment, Mr. Stone was a staunch Republican, and was sent as a delegate to the first Republican State convention held in Ohio, at which time the late Hon. Salmon P. Chase was nominated for governor.

During the whole extent of his long and useful life, Mr. Stone was actively interested in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. For fifty-two consecutive years he served as secretary of the Sunday-school of that church, and he preserved his interest in the work until the peaceful close of his life. He was a practical Christian, one who believed thoroughly in supplementing thoughts and words with action, hence his mourners did not come entirely from the higher walks of life. The poor, the lowly, the needy and afflicted had so often

partaken of his kindness and practical sympathy, that they crowded to the bier, at his funeral, to pay the only token of affection they could give. In religious, political, social, benevolent and business circles, the estimate of his character was the same, and as his remains were borne away to be laid in the quietude of Glendale cemetery, each recognized that a good man had passed from their midst.

G. F. BURKHARDT, treasurer and manager of the Burkhardt Brewery Company, at Akron, was born in this city, in 1874, and is a son of William and Margaret Burkhardt, the latter of whom is president of the above company. William Burkhardt died in 1882.

The business of the Burkhardt Brewery Company was established at Akron in 1870, and after the old brewery burned in 1879, the family bought the land and erected the fine plant which is located at Nos. 513-523 Grant street. It is finely equipped with the most modern appliances pertaining to the business, and its output, which finds ready sale, is about 40,000 barrels. On November 24, 1902, the Burkhardt Brewery Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, and with the following officers: Margaret Burkhardt, president; William F. Burkhardt, vice-president and superintendent; G. F. Burkhardt, treasurer and manager; and E. C. Dietz, secretary.

G. F. Burkhardt was reared and educated at Akron and when seventeen years of age started to learn the brewing business, commencing at the bottom. In order to perfect himself he entered the American Brewing Academy of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1899. The benefit of his thorough knowledge has been given to the business, and its results are apparent. He has also other business interests.

Mr. Burkhardt is connected with a number of fraternal orders and social organizations, among them, the Elks and the Odd Fellows, the German, the Akron and the Turkeyfoot Lake clubs, and several German societies.

403-404



COL. JOHN C. BLOOMFIELD

COL. JOHN C. BLOOMFIELD, one of Akron's leading citizens, has been identified with many prominent local interests during his fifteen years' residence in the city, and has taken an active and useful part in their promotion. He was born March 4, 1842, in New York city, coming from an old New Jersey family which could boast of its Revolutionary patriots.

In the great metropolis in which he was born, Colonel Bloomfield was reared and educated, and early in life displayed many of the qualities which later contributed to his successful military career. In 1859, when but seventeen years of age, he joined the Seventh New York Regiment, which was the first regiment of State troops to be sworn into the service of the United States in 1861. Shortly afterward, Mr. Bloomfield was made captain of Company F, Sixth New York Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and for the next two years served under Generals Hunter and Butler, in the Department of the Gulf. He was then transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was assigned to the hazardous special duty of looking after and breaking up the numerous guerrilla bands that infested that section, work that could only be performed by men of the highest courage and daring. In the conflicts incident to this dangerous service, Colonel Bloomfield was wounded several times, and even now, after an interval of over forty years, feels the effects of a wound received at Escambia, Florida.

After the close of the war, Colonel Bloomfield located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged for some time in the wholesale hardware business under the firm name of Menzie-Rashcoe and Company. In 1871 he became interested in the insurance business. He had not long been a resident of St. Louis before he became connected with military affairs. Associating himself with the Missouri National Guards, he was made lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, and was in command of that organization when it took part in the ceremonies at the inauguration of General Grant, in 1873. Colo-

nel Bloomfield's knowledge and experience of military matters as well as his soldierly bearing, have made him a useful and almost indispensable man at many public functions. He is a Knight Templar and Past Grand Commander, and organized the military parade of the first conclave of Knight Templars of America held in St. Louis, in 1868, and served as chief of staff of the grand commander. He has held all the commanding offices in all the bodies of the Masonic order up to the Knights Templar degree. He was also commander of the Missouri National Guards.

On May 30, 1892, Colonel Bloomfield came to Akron and opened an insurance business, in the Hamilton building, in which he has since retained his office. He represents such reliable companies as the Penn Mutual Life, the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York and the Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York, besides a number of others.

Colonel Bloomfield was married June 3, 1889, at Akron, to Fannie C. (Cobb) Wager, a daughter of Charles B. Cobb, who was one of the pioneers of Summit County.

PUTTERILL BROTHERS, a successful firm engaged in the double occupation of farming in Stow Township and manufacturing cement blocks at Akron, is made up of Thomas and Edward Putterill, brothers who came from England to America in 1872. The parents of the Putterill Brothers were Francis and Annie (Morris) Putterill, natives of Lincolnshire, England, where the father carried on farming. He was the owner of a piece of landed property.

Thomas Putterill was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 7, 1839. He has never married. Edward Putterill was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 1, 1848. He married Tabitha Corn, who is a daughter of Joseph Corn, of Akron, and they have had five children, the three survivors being: Annie Nina, who married Henry Mitchell, of Akron; George Fletcher and Thomas Edward.

Thomas and Edward Putterill came to Akron after landing in America, having friends

already settled in that city, and they soon found work in the various industries. In 1877 they purchased an omnibus line which they operated for three years and then sold it and bought their present farm, which originally contained 141 acres. It was known as the Victor farm, and it was densely wooded at that time, with few improvements. The two brothers have done an almost superhuman work in the improvement of this place, in the comparatively short period of time. They have sold a part of their land, retaining ninety acres, seventy-five of which they have cleared. What is known as Wahoga Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, was formerly a part of this farm. Some eighteen years ago the present fine ten-room residence was built, which is one of the most comfortable in Stow township, and ten years ago the brothers put up the barn, the dimensions of which are 40 by 42 feet, with 18-foot posts. For many years the brothers engaged extensively in agriculture, and they now grow hay, corn and oats and devote from ten to fourteen acres to wheat and several acres to celery. They ship their milk to Cleveland. In addition to their farming and dairying operations they have a successful enterprise in the manufacture of cement building blocks, at Akron, doing the work themselves. In all their enterprises, the brothers have been united, their aims and objects being identical, their lives presenting an agreeable picture of fraternal affection, as well as practical business sense. They are men of high standing in their community. In politics they are Republicans and both have served as supervisors of Stow Township.

JOSEPH S. BENNER, a well known capitalist and business man of Akron, who is identified with a number of the city's most substantial financial institutions, was born at Akron, January 3, 1872. He is a son of John W. Benner, who came here in 1868, and who still continues in business in this city.

Graduated from the public schools of Akron at the age of sixteen years, the subject of this sketch found his first regular em-

ployment in the office of J. E. Seiberling & Company, where he remained until 1890. He then became bookkeeper and assistant cashier for the newly organized People's Savings Bank Company, which position he held until 1897. Then with J. R. Nutt and Will Christy, he organized the Central Savings Bank Company, taking the position of cashier in this concern, which he held until 1904, when the Central Savings Bank Company, mainly through Mr. Benner's efforts, effected a consolidation with the Akron Trust Company, after having first taken over the Guardian Savings Bank. The result of this merger was the Central Savings and Trust Company, of which institution Mr. Benner has been secretary ever since. Other successful business concerns with which Mr. Benner is identified are: The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; the Akron Peoples Telephone Company, of which he is secretary; the Akron Coal Company, of which he is treasurer; the Globe Sign and Poster Company, of which also he is treasurer; and the Hower Building Company, of which he is secretary. He is also a director in the Permanent Savings and Loan Company and the Banuock Coal Company, and is treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association. His large business interests are held with a firm hand, and his affairs are directed with the sound judgment and wise conservatism which ensure success.

Mr. Benner was married in 1894 to Nellie E. Stuver, a daughter of Jonas F. Stuver, of Akron. Of this union there is one child, Mary Joyce. Mr. Benner takes considerable interest in civic matters and is a member of the Portage County Club. With his wife he belongs to the Lutheran Church.

CORNELIUS A. BROUSE, of the firm of Brouse and Hollinger, general insurance agents and prominent dealers in real estate, loans, investments and abstracts, with offices in the Doyle Block, Akron, is also secretary of the Permanent Savings and Loan Company and stands as one of the city's influential business men. He was born at Chip-

pewa, Wayne County, Ohio, July 3, 1837, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Baughman) Brouse.

In 1842 the parents of Mr. Brouse removed from Wayne County to Wadsworth, Medina County, where he had the advantage of excellent schools and later he was a student at the Western Star Academy and at Berea. At home he worked on the farm, and beginning when he was but fourteen years of age, he acted for five years as engineer in his father's sawmill. In 1859 he came to Akron, first in the capacity of a clerk for J. E. Wesener & Company, becoming a partner in this firm four years later, when the style was changed to Wesener, Brouse & Company. This association continued for five years, and after the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Brouse became connected in partnership with David L. Wall, and the firm of Brouse & Wall continued for six years. At the end of that period, Mr. Brouse associated himself with his brother, Myron D. Brouse, and the new firm of Brouse and Company became a prominent factor in the dry goods business in Akron. Mr. Brouse was connected with the dry-goods business in all for forty-two years.

The Permanent Savings and Loan Company, of Akron, of which Mr. Brouse is secretary, is one of the leading financial institutions of this section of Ohio. Its board of directors is made up of men of the highest commercial and personal standing and its officers represent a large amount of wealth and social influence. The officers are: Joseph A. Baldwin, president; R. B. Walker, first vice-president; Harvey M. Hollinger, second vice-president and treasurer; C. A. Brouse, secretary. Its executive committee consists of C. A. Brouse, F. H. Holton and Harvey M. Hollinger. The company is in an excellent financial condition, its assets amounting in 1907, to \$354,334.86, with a surplus of \$25,675.64.

On October 14, 1862 Mr. Brouse was married to Kate Wesener of Akron. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Adelaide L., Cornelia A., Edwin W., and Miriam M. The family belong to the First Congregational

Church, at Akron, of which Mr. Brouse is one of the deacons. In politics, he is an ardent Republican. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic having been a member during the Civil War of Company F, 164th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He has a handsome residence at No. 481 Market street, Akron.

J. MARTIN BECK, president and a director of the Home Building and Loan Company of Akron, and one of the founders and vice-president and treasurer of the Akron Varnish Company, is identified with numerous other successful enterprises of this section, and is a very important factor in the city's commercial life. He was born October 14, 1843, at Selb, Bavaria, Germany and came to America in 1862. He is a son of Adam and Christina (Hoefler) Beck, the former of whom died in 1890.

Mr. Beck was trained to business in a wholesale grocery and drug house, in his native land, and after an apprenticeship of four years, satisfactorily passed a difficult examination. As his half-brother, John Wolf, was a partner in the firm of M. W. Henry and Company at Akron, Mr. Beck came to this city and entered the employ of that firm, with which he remained for six years, and then was with the house of E. I. Baldwin, of Cleveland, for one year. In the spring of 1869 he visited Europe, returning to Akron in the fall much improved in health. Soon after he entered into partnership with John Wolf and H. J. Church, under the firm name of Wolf, Church and Beck. In 1878 Mr. Beck sold his interest in the firm and founded a partnership with E. G. Kubler, in the establishment of the Akron Varnish Works, a concern which is the oldest of its kind in Summit County and one of the largest in the country. The business of the Akron Varnish Company is the making of varnishes and japans, and its plants are located at 254 South Main and Canal Streets, Akron. The industry is a leading one in this city and the products of this concern have a world-wide sale. The officers of the company are: E. G. Kubler, presi-

dent; J. M. Beck, vice-president and treasurer; E. M. Beck, secretary; F. M. Whitner, assistant treasurer, and F. A. Fauver, superintendent.

Mr. Beck was married January 12, 1871, to Kate J. Buchtel, who is a daughter of William Buchtel, of Akron. They have four children, namely: William B., Edward M., who is secretary of the Akron Varnish Company, Martha Louise, and Carl F. Fraternally Mr. Beck is an Odd Fellow and an Elk. The family residence is at No. 640 West Market Street.

ARTHUR M. ALLEN, residing on his fine farm of 235 acres, situated in Stow Township, where he carries on general farming and dairying, is one of the substantial and leading citizens of this section. He was born at Cuyahoga Falls, October 18, 1875, and is a son of Robert H. and Mary R. (Cochrane) Allen.

George Allen, the grandfather of Arthur M., was born in County Antrim, Ireland. He married Elizabeth Harper, and with his wife and three children came to America and settled at Lee, Massachusetts, removing later to Cuyahoga Falls. He followed the trade of paper-making to within a few years of his death, when he moved on a farm near the Falls, which is now largely built over. Both he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church.

Robert H. Allen was born at Lee, Massachusetts, December 25, 1832, and was still an infant when his parents came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he was reared. During boyhood he worked in the paper mills. He subsequently learned the trade of wagon-maker, and in partnership with his brother, W. A. A. Allen, was engaged for many years in the manufacturing business under the firm name of R. H. Allen & Company. About 1887, he bought 640 acres of land in Stow Township, and settled on a part of it, where he engaged in extensive farming, cattle-raising and dairying. He had large business dealings with his fellow-citizens, and enjoyed their confidence and esteem. Though he was no politician,

he took an intelligent interest in good local government. For a number of years he was a member of Star Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M., Cuyahoga Falls.

In early manhood Robert H. Allen married Mary R. Cochrane, who is a daughter of John M. Cochrane, of Cuyahoga Falls. She was born July 18, 1837, and still survives, residing with her son, Arthur M. Her parents were John M. and Jane (Sample) Cochrane the former of whom came to Cuyahoga Falls from Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio, and conducted a blacksmith business. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Andrew Harper, residing at Cuyahoga Falls; William A., residing in Stow Township; and Arthur M. Robert H. Allen died May 14, 1902.

Arthur M. Allen was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools of Cuyahoga Falls and at Hudson Academy. At the time of his father's death, he received 235 acres, 150 of which he has under cultivation. He continues the dairying interest in which his father was engaged, keeping about forty head of cattle, and ships his milk to Cleveland. He raises his own hay and feed, and he is also interested in threshing and baling hay, doing a large amount of work of this kind throughout the county, keeping three men constantly employed. He is a member of the board of directors of the Springdale Horse Company, the syndicate that owns the \$3,000 Belgian stallion, *Toto*. Mr. Allen is intimately concerned with all agricultural interests in his locality and is looked on as a man of business enterprise and sound judgment. Mr. Allen was married to Mertie Best, who was born in Northampton Township, Summit County, and is a daughter of Henry Best. They have one daughter, Mildred E. Politically Mr. Allen is a Republican.

FRANK C. REED, M. D., of Akron, was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of the late Simon Reed, who was one of the pioneer settlers and later one of the leading manufacturers of that sec-

tion. Reared in his native place, he obtained his literary training at Grand River Institute, and in 1876 was graduated from the old Wooster Medical University at Cleveland. He at once located for practice at Akron, with which city he has been honorably identified ever since. He is a member of the Sixth District Medical Society, of which he was president in 1906, and belongs also to the Summit County, and the Ohio State Medical Societies. Aside from his profession he has some business interests, being a director of the Robinson Clay Product Company and a stockholder in the American Clay Product Company. For six years Dr. Reed served as a member of the Akron Board of Education, and he has ever shown a laudable desire to further public movements looking toward the welfare of his city. He has unselfishly given his professional services in times of public peril.

In 1881 Dr. Reed was married to Ellen M. Robinson, who was a daughter of the late Thomas Robinson, one of the early business men of this city. Mrs. Reed died May 11, 1907, leaving one daughter, Josephine R., who is a bright student in her classes at Buchtel College. Dr. Reed is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

FRED T. ELLSWORTH, proprietor of the *Springdale Stock Farm*, a tract of 200 acres, situated in Stow Township, was born in Summit County, Ohio, October 8, 1867, and is a son of Edward and Emma (Thompson) Ellsworth.

Mr. Ellsworth was reared on his Grandfather Thompson's farm. The Thompson family came to Ohio from Connecticut in the person of Dr. Moses Thompson, Mr. Ellsworth's great-grandfather on the maternal side, who was born at Goshen. When seventeen years of age, Moses Thompson was permitted by his father to leave home and he started out in the world to seek his fortune, practically without any assistance. In 1800 he turned his course toward Ohio, and tramped the long distance through unbroken forests and unbridged streams until he reached Hudson. He was commissioned to buy 600 acres of land

for Connecticut investors, and he purchased 160 acres for himself. He began to clear his land and subsequently returned to Goshen, where he married Elizabeth Mills, bringing his bride to the pioneer home. He became one of the pioneer physicians of this section.

Virgil Thompson, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Ellsworth, was born in Hudson Township, Summit County, Ohio, March 14, 1810, and in 1830, purchased the farm now owned by his grandson, Mr. Ellsworth. He was one of a family of thirteen children. In 1836 he married Maria Smith, who died two years later, and in May, 1842, he married Antoinette Turner. They had three daughters: Celia M. (deceased), who married H. H. Chamberlain; Mary A., who was the second wife of H. H. Chamberlain; and Emma, who married Edward Ellsworth. Mr. Ellsworth had one sister, Mary.

Fred T. Ellsworth, when twenty years of age, went to Cleveland, and for five years was employed in W. Bingham's hardware store. He then went to Chicago, where he was in a livery business for five years. In 1893, when his grandfather Thompson died, he returned to the farm to take charge of it. He cultivates 100 acres, raising thirty acres of hay, twenty of oats, and twenty of wheat. The *Springdale Stock Farm* has an excellent reputation through Summit County. Mr. Ellsworth deals more or less in horses, of which he breeds some, and winters twenty-three head for Akron parties. He is a member of the board of directors of the Springdale Horse Company, which is composed of twelve local horsemen, who imported the \$3,000 Belgian stallion, *Toto*, for the purpose of improving the breed of the local draft horses. In 1901 Mr. Ellsworth built what is one of the finest barns in Summit County. Its dimensions are 36 by 100 feet, with 20-foot posts, and with the Shawver patent truss frame. There are twenty fine box stalls and the horses are carefully attended to and kept clean and sanitary by a competent employe.

Mr. Ellsworth married Elizabeth Harrington, who was born in London, England, and who came to America in 1899 with her moth-

er. The latter is still living, and is now fifty-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have one daughter, Lucy, born October 12, 1898. Mrs. Ellsworth is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Ellsworth is a Republican. As a good citizen he is active in promoting the welfare of the community, in which he is very popular, but he seeks no political preferment.

B. R. BARDER, president of the Biggs Boiler Works Company, at Akron, was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1878. He is a son of the late John P. Barder, whose death occurred in 1893, and who for many years was identified with the business interests of this city.

B. R. Barder was reared and educated in Akron, and began industrial life in the employ of the Biggs Boiler Company, in a humble capacity, in order to learn the business thoroughly. He continued with this company, rising step by step, and when the business was incorporated in 1900, Mr. Barder was prepared both by training and natural ability, to take the position of secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of Mr. Biggs, Mr. Barder was made president and treasurer, and continues at the head of this large industry, effectively directing its policy and enlarging its scope.

In 1903 Mr. Barder was married to Sarah I. Groff, of Akron, and they have one child, Louise E. As becomes a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Barder takes an interest in civic affairs and on various occasions he has consented to serve as a member of the City Council. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and Knights of Honor.

M. O'NEIL, president and treasurer of The M. O'Neil & Co., which operates the largest mercantile store at Akron, has resided in this city for more than thirty years and during a large part of that period has been an active business man. He was born in Ireland, December 12, 1850, and in the following year was brought to America by his parents, who were natives of that country.

His father, James O'Neil, was reared to ag-

ricultural pursuits in the "old country," where in early manhood he married Catherine Walsh. In 1850 he came to the United States with his wife and family and settled in New York City, where he found profitable employment.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent in the city of New York, where he finished school attendance at the age of sixteen years and then became a messenger in a broker's office. In 1868 he entered a large wholesale dry goods house as bookkeeper, remaining until 1873, at which time he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, where he embarked in a retail dry goods business. In 1876 Mr. O'Neil came to Akron and entered into partnership with Isaac J. Dyas, under the firm name of O'Neil & Dyas, and they began a wholesale and retail dry goods business at No. 114 East Market Street. Their business soon expanding to such an extent as to necessitate larger quarters, they erected a four-story, stone-front store on South Main Street, which they filled with a complete stock of goods, taking possession in February, 1889. On October 28, 1889, their building and immense stock were destroyed by fire. Their loss was large and was not half covered by insurance. The firm then returned to the former place of business on East Market Street, where they remained until they had completed the erection of the magnificent building, on the burned site, now occupied by the M. O'Neil & Co. Isaac J. Dyas died in 1890. Mr. O'Neil subsequently took in as partners three of his clerks—John J. Feudner, William T. Tobin and F. B. Goodman—who took stock in the incorporated company and became officials, Mr. Feudner becoming vice-president, Mr. Tobin, secretary, and Mr. Goodman, manager, while Mr. O'Neil assumed the positions of president and treasurer. The members of the company are men of high commercial standing and large experience. The company's store is the only department store in the city, and is headquarters for dry goods, carpets, wall paper, furniture, house furnishings, books, shoes, cloaks, furs, clothing and millinery. A large force of clerks,



JOHN H. HOWER

numbering about 300, is kept busy in attending to the wants of the store's many patrons. Mr. O'Neil is interested in other business enterprises in Akron and is numbered with the leading men of the city.

On July 15, 1884, Mr. O'Neil was married to Patience J. Mahar, of Cleveland. He and his wife have seven children: William F., Augustine, Patience, Thomas, Annette, Cyril and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. O'Neil is a member of the Knights of Columbus. The beautiful family home is situated at No. 370 West Market Street.

JOHN H. HOWER, until recent years one of Akron's most notable captains of industry, formerly president of the Hower Oatmeal Mills, owing to his early and close identification with the industrial growth of the city has been often called the father of its manufacturing interests. He was born at New Berlin, Stark County, Ohio, February 22, 1822, but was reared in Summit County. He is one of a family of five children born to his parents, who were Jesse and Catherine (Kryder) Hower. Jesse Hower, who was a wheelwright by trade, died in 1829, when this section was still a wilderness. He was a son of Jacob Hower, who was of German parentage.

John H. Hower had comparatively few educational advantages in his boyhood, owing to the poor schools existing. When he was seven years old his father died, and he subsequently found it necessary to become self-supporting at an earlier age than is customary with more favored youths. Learning the trade of painter, he followed it after he was eighteen years of age, in Summit County during the summers, teaching school, both English and German, during the winters. When about thirty years old he embarked in a mercantile business at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained for some years. In 1861, he organized the Excelsior Mower and Reaper Company, in Doylestown, Ohio, to manufacture the invention of J. F. Seiberling, the inventor of the dropper, etc., on the reapers, for whom

Mr. Hower procured the patents for a good remunerative interest. The great demand for the machines soon outgrew the capacity of the plant. The Excelsior factories, established here through Mr. Hower's influence and by means of his personal exertions, formed a sort of industrial nucleus around which gathered other new and varied industries. The large royalties which they received from other manufacturing concerns, both in this and other states, amounting to nearly \$500,000 were reinvested here, and helped largely to give that strong impulse in the direction of manufacturing activity which found its logical outcome in the widespread and substantial business prosperity which we behold here at the present time. As Mr. Hower was one of the first to build a manufacturing plant in Akron of the kind above mentioned, the title of "father of the industry," so frequently applied to him, seems peculiarly appropriate. Some of the largest works of this kind in the city were built by his influence and for a long period, during his ripest years of business activity, he was closely associated with the initiation and subsequent progress of many of Akron's most successful industrial enterprises and finest of homes. In 1865 he assisted in the organization of the J. F. Seiberling Company, of Akron, of which he became vice president.

In 1879 Mr. Hower bought an interest in the Turner Oatmeal Mill, and in 1881 he became the owner of the plant. Then, with his sons, Harvey Y., M. Otis and Charles H., he organized the firm of Hower & Company, which was incorporated in January, 1888, as the Hower Company, this being merged in June, 1891, with the American Cereal Company. On the incorporation of the Hower Company the board was made up as follows: John H. Hower, president; Harvey Y. Hower, vice-president; M. Otis Hower, secretary; and Charles H. Hower, treasurer. Mr. Hower was also one of the incorporators of the Akron Reed and Rattan Company, of which he was elected president.

In 1852 Mr. Hower was married (first) to Susan Youngker, who was born near Pitts-

burgh, Pennsylvania, and who died at Akron in 1895. Their family consisted of the three sons mentioned above, who, besides being associated with their father, have been prominent in many other lines of business enterprise.

In 1900 John H. Hower married, for his second wife, Rebecca Ralston, a daughter of William Ralston, of Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. Hower reside in a beautiful home at No. 356 Buchtel Avenue. Mr. Hower is a charter member of Trinity Lutheran Church, and served as a member and trustee from its organization in 1870 to 1879. In politics he was in his earlier years a Democrat, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

Harvey Y. Hower, eldest son of John H. and Susan (Youngker) Hower, was born October 16, 1855, at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Doylestown and Akron, and at Smithville Normal Academy, and then entered the employ of J. F. Seiberling & Company, first in their shops and later as a traveling representative. This was followed by a two years' business connection with Aultman, Miller & Company. In the spring of 1879 he became interested with his father in the manufacture of oatmeal and cereals, and became a partner in 1881, when the business of Robert Turner & Company passed into the hands of the Howers. He was connected with his father and brothers in the organization of the firm of Hower & Company, whose business location was the corner of Canal and Cherry Streets, Akron. On November 29, 1877, Harvey Y. Hower was married to Helen M. Stone, who was born at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1865. They have four children—John Frederick, Harvey Burt, Lloyd Kenneth and Lewis Stone.

M. Otis Hower, second son of Mr. Hower, was born in Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, on November 25, 1859. He received his education in the Akron schools and at Buchtel College, after which he joined his father in the cereal milling business until the transfer to the Cereal Milling Company. He

remained with that company in the different capacities of general manager, director, etc., until 1901, when he embarked in various successful enterprises.

Charles H. Hower, third son of John H. and Susan (Youngker) Hower, one of the incorporators of the Hower Company, and since June, 1891, a stockholder in the American Cereal Company, is also one of the incorporators and a stockholder in the Akron Reed and Rattan Company. He was born August 31, 1866, at Akron, Ohio, and completed his education at Oberlin College. When seventeen years of age he became a traveling representative of the oatmeal firm of Hower & Company, and meeting with success remained so engaged until the incorporation of the company as above detailed. On September 27, 1887, he married Nellie E. Long, who was born at Copley, Summit County, Ohio, December 6, 1868. He and his wife are the parents of one child—Helen M.

JAMES ALONZO DOX, formerly a highly respected citizen of Stow Township, was born at Geneva, New York, August 23, 1832, and died in Stow Township, Summit County, Ohio, July 18, 1906. His parents, Tunis and Clarissa (Dinick) Dox, were also natives of New York. For many years his father was engaged in the manufacture of brick at Geneva, and during boyhood and youth, James Alonzo assisted in the work. Later he began railroading, with which work he was connected for forty years, thirty of which he passed at Cleveland. A few years prior to his death, he retired to Stow Township and settled on the old Martin Sadler place, on which Mrs. Dox was born and on which she still resides. Mr. Dox was a member of Bigelow Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., of Cleveland, and of the Commandery at Akron.

On November 11, 1858, James Alonzo Dox was married to Rebecca Sadler, who is a daughter of Martin and Susan (Steele) Sadler. Martin Sadler was born in Ireland and came to America when eighteen years of age, accompanying his parents to Stow Township, where he followed his trade of shoemaker.

which he had learned in his native land. He lived with his parents on the homestead farm and assisted in clearing it and in building the first log house. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of Adam Steele, of Stow Township, and six of their seven children reached maturity, namely: Jackson, Thomas, Adam, Gibson, Phoebe Ann and Rebecca, Mrs. Dox being the only survivor. Her parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Martin Sadler died in 1877.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dox were born seven children, four of whom reached maturity, namely: Susan Charlotte, who was married (first) to George Shattuck, of Cleveland, and (second) to Samuel Frank, of Akron; Phoebe Ann, who married Charles Ellsworth Saffel, of Stow Township; William, deceased; and Clinton Andrew.

Clinton Andrew Dox was born November 27, 1865, in Whitley County, Indiana, and was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. Before accompanying his parents to Stow Township he was engaged in railroad work, and also kept a store. He cultivates the home farm which contains sixty acres of excellent land, and devotes considerable attention to dairying, keeping twelve cows and shipping milk to Cleveland. He raises his own feed and has a silo 12 by 24 feet in dimensions. In politics he is a Republican, but, like his late father, is no politician.

WILLIAM H. HAVER, a well-known citizen of Coventry Township, who owns a valuable tract of twenty-five acres, which is situated near Barberton, has been identified more or less with the development of this section of Summit County, for a number of years. He was born at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, January 11, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Frederick) Haver.

The father of Mr. Haver died when he was a babe. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Galchouse, one of the early settlers of Wayne County. After the death of her husband she was married to Stephen Latham, a well known and old-time resident of Summit

County. He was accidentally killed on the railroad, December 21, 1906. Mrs. Latham died October 16, 1905, aged seventy-three years.

William H. Haver was reared on his stepfather's farm and in young manhood, worked for twelve years in the coal mines. Later, in association with J. C. Russ, Captain Morrison and S. N. Wilson, he acquired the ownership of Long Lake Park. A stock company was subsequently formed, and Mr. Haver sold his interest to S. N. Wilson, five years later. He removed from his old home near the park, about this time, to Barberton, where he erected several houses, and after selling them, he bought the Snyder farm, which adjoins his own property. Subsequently he sold that to the Barberton Real Estate Company, and the land is now covered with dwellings. In October, 1904, Mr. Haver bought the old Daniel Harter home place, and in 1907 he erected a handsome new residence on a desirable corner to take the place of the old eight-room house still standing.

Mr. Haver was married January 11, 1880, to Elizabeth Hutchinson, who died in January, 1898, leaving four children, namely: Dorothy Joanna, who married Albert Heimbach; Lottie May, who married John Howard, and has two children, Helen and James; Carrie, who married Wallace Knecht; and William Julian. Mr. Haver was married (second) October 30, 1900, to Cora B. Harter, who is a daughter of Daniel and Mary Harter.

Daniel Harter was born in Franklin Township, June 4, 1820, and has spent the greater part of his life in Summit County. He was married, October 26, 1844, to Mary Grove, and their family numbered eleven children, four of whom are now living, namely: Eliza J., residing in Copley Township; Lavina A., of Congress Township, Wayne County; Joseph J., of Akron, and Cora B., wife of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Haver has retired from farming and leads a rather leisurely life, having the means to enjoy himself along congenial lines. He is fond of the water and has spent one delight-

ful winter in a house-boat, mainly on the Mississippi River. Another trip of 200 miles was made on the Kusa River from Rome, Georgia, to Gladstone, Alabama. He has spent twenty winters in fishing and trapping, in various parts of the South. His excursions have opened up a wide field of adventure and enjoyment for him, a recital of which would make an interesting volume. Politically Mr. Haver is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Disciples Church.

WILLIAM ROWLEY, formerly a well known business man of Akron, was born in England in 1838, and died in Akron, in November, 1891, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a son of Enoch and Eliza Rowley, who settled here in 1848.

Enoch Rowley, who established the first pottery at Akron, was, until middle life, a resident of Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. He then came to America and established himself at Akron. He was a potter by trade and built up a large pottery business, which he carried on for many years, partly with his son, the late William Rowley. He was one of the Sterling men of Akron in his day. For eight years he served in the City Council from the Sixth Ward. In politics he was identified with the Republican party. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Rowley was one of a family of twelve children. He was educated in the Akron public schools, and as soon as he was old enough entered his father's pottery to learn the business. Later he entered into partnership with his father, whose interest in the business he afterwards purchased. In 1886 he retired from activity, but continued to be interested in the public affairs at Akron as long as he lived. He was a zealous Republican and for six years served on the Board of Equalization. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Rowley married Mary J. Wills, of Cuyahoga Falls, and they had four children, namely: Florence, who died in infancy; Arthur James, who is a prominent member of

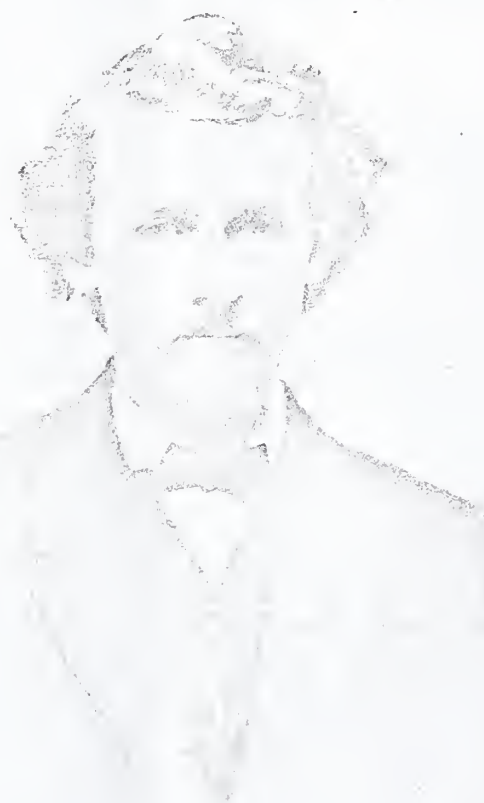
the Summit County bar; Maude L., wife of George H. Stubbs, of Akron, and Zelle L., wife of Jonathan Taylor, of Akron. Mrs. Rowley lives at No. 824 East Market Street, Akron.

JOHN T. MERTZ, chief of Akron's fire department, which responsible position he assumed August 1, 1901, has been regularly identified with this branch of the city's public service for the past twenty-four years. Chief Mertz was born in March, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended school to the age of fifteen years. From Cleveland Mr. Mertz went to Elyria, Ohio, where he worked in a factory for two years and then came to Akron, and for one year was employed in the grocery store of Cyrus Miller. His next position was in the Etna Mills, where, after six months of work, he was made assistant engineer, and he remained in the employ of the mill company until the plant was destroyed by fire, in December, 1884. Soon after that event he secured a position as engineer for the Ohio Stoneware Company, in the meantime taking a good deal of interest in the work of the fire department, and occasionally working on the force as a substitute. In the fall of 1886, he accepted a position as driver for the department, and eighteen months later was promoted to the position of pipeman, serving as such until July 1, 1897, when he was still further promoted, being made captain. Under the administration of Hon. W. B. Doyle, he was made chief of the department, in August, 1901. Chief Mertz is well qualified in every way to fill the office he holds, and it is a satisfaction to the citizens of Akron to know that their homes and other property are under the protection of so efficient a fire chief.

In January, 1885, Mr. Mertz was married to Susan Thieme, of Akron, and they have two sons, namely: Arthur B. and Raymond A. The former is bookkeeper for the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, of Cleveland, and was educated in Akron. The latter attends the public schools.

Chief Mertz was reared in the German Lu-

417-418



ALANSON WORK

theran Church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Masons, and to the Odd Fellows and the Elks. Socially he is a member of the German-American Club and the Liebertafel Society, of Akron. The family home is situated at No. 328 Buchtel Avenue, Akron.

ALANSON WORK, formerly vice-president of the Akron Rubber Works, and for many years well known in this city as an energetic and successful business man, was born at Quincy, Illinois, March 1, 1842. His father, Alanson Work, Sr., was a native of Connecticut, from which State he moved to Illinois. One of the early Abolitionists, he was imprisoned in 1841 for helping slaves to escape, the sentence being for twelve years; he was, however, pardoned out after three years.

When the subject of this sketch was three years old, his parents moved to Middletown, Connecticut, and thence to Hartford, that State, where he attended the public schools until he was seventeen, spending one year also in Trinity College. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart, later of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and so continued for seven years. In 1869 he moved to Vineland, New Jersey, and one year later to Cincinnati, and, as a partner in the firm of Chamberlain, Gibbs & Company, was engaged for two years in building railroad bridges and railroads. He then went to Rhode Island and took a contract to rebuild the bridges on the Providence & Wooster Railroad, putting up fourteen double tract bridges in about one year. He was superintendent of the Allen Fire Department Supply Company at Providence, Rhode Island, for five years, and during that time took out several patents on fire engine supplies, one now adopted by the United States, being Work's Patent Coupling. On January 1, 1879, Mr. Work moved to Akron as superintendent of the Akron Rubber Works, and in 1880, when the corporation was organized, he became vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company.

He was married, in 1865, to Miss Henrietta Lane, of Brooklyn, Long Island. Of this

marriage there were seven children, as follows: Alice, wife of Prof. Walter Wilcox, of Cornell University; Bertram G., president of the B. F. Goodrich Company; Dorothy W., Effie A., Fred W., and Gerald S., all of whom are residing at home; Clarence, who was accidentally drowned at the age of thirteen years.

Mr. Alanson Work died at his home in Akron, October 29, 1881. His portrait may be seen on a neighboring page of this volume.

THE BREWSTER FAMILY. Prominent among the families which have been identified with the development and progress of Summit County, from the early days of its settlement, is the Brewster family, which has numerous worthy representatives in Coventry Township. It is of New England ancestry and its immediate progenitors came from Groton, Connecticut. Earlier records, if preserved, could prove that this sturdy, vigorous family was a leading factor in events preceding the American Revolution by many years.

The year 1811 marks the entrance of this family into Ohio. Stephen Brewster was born at Groton, Connecticut, probably there had good educational advantages, and at any rate he learned to be a good carpenter and capable millwright. Following his marriage at Groton, he removed to the State of New York, and in 1811 came to what is known as the Brewster estate, situated in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio. The long journey was made in wagons, through a rough and almost unsettled region for the larger part of the way, there being no railroads or other means of transportation hither at that time. Not a single house had yet been built between Coventry Township and Akron.

Stephen Brewster purchased 160 acres of land at a very low price, from the Connecticut Land Company, and the home was started in the midst of the virgin forest. A log cabin was built on a little clearing, in which were placed the possessions brought from the old Connecticut home, and here the duties and burdens of life were assumed as in more civil-

ized communities, but attended by many hardships. The family lived on the wild game that abounded, until they could raise grain, the deer at that time being so numerous that they ran through the woods like a flock of sheep. Stephen Brewster and wife never left their pioneer home for any other, and here he died at the age of eighty-eight years, and she survived to be seventy. Their descendants tell of the deep affection existing between them, which continued through childhood, youth and mature life.

Stephen Brewster married Lydia Bellows, who was born at Groton, of another prominent old New England family. This was probably about 1796. They had the following children: James G., Lucinda, who married a Mr. Mussay; Hannah, who married (first) William Clark, (second) David Dunbar; Charlotte, who married Martin Housel; Alexander, and Hiram, who died about 1813, shortly after the family came to the farm, and was buried in the orchard, where a stone still marks the spot.

James G. Brewster, the eldest son of Stephen and Lydia Brewster, was born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1797. When he was a boy the family came to Ohio, where, as the eldest, he was called on to do almost a man's work in clearing up the wild farm. His educational chances were few, there being no settled system of schools at that early day, but his parents were well informed, and his own mind was active enough to enable him to at first quickly absorb primary teaching and later to apply common sense and good judgment to the actualities and demands of life. He died in June, 1842. From his father he inherited a part of the homestead, and to this land he added until he owned 320 acres, lying on both sides of the road.

James G. Brewster was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, to Martha Hassen, who was born in Pennsylvania and was brought to the above county in childhood, where her people were prominent pioneers. Her death occurred in November, 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. They had the following children: Stephen (deceased), who married

Charlotte Meech (also deceased); Jonathan H. and James G. (both deceased), twins, the latter of whom married Mary Davies; Hiram, a very prominent retired citizen of Coventry Township, and George, who died May 25, 1907.

Probably there is no better known family in Summit County than the one now represented as its head by Hiram Brewster, who was born on the family estate in Coventry Township, June 8, 1835. He was reared here, and three months has been the longest period that he has ever been absent from the old place to which he is so closely attached through long association. His education was secured in the old district school near his home, which building was of frame construction, although many in the township were built of logs. His summers in boyhood were spent in farm work, but during three winter months, each comfortable old farm-house gave up its quota of pupils. Mr. Brewster never married but remained with his parents and assisted in the building of all the houses, barns and other structure on the estate, which now aggregates 750 acres, lying jointly in Coventry and Springfield townships. The residence is one of the large ones and it conveniently accommodates Mr. Brewster and his nephew, Hayes Brewster, who is a son of the late Stephen Brewster.

Hiram Brewster now lives retired from active work of any kind, to the extent of taking no responsibility, but as long as he lives he will probably feel an interest in all that goes on on the old home place. His tastes never led him into politics to the extent of accepting office, but his influence has always been turned in the direction of progress and improvement. For many years he has been interested in several of Summit County's most prosperous business enterprises, and is a member of the firm controlling the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company, and a stockholder in the Summit County Sewer Pipe Company.

Hayes Brewster, in the fourth generation from the pioneer of the family in Ohio, is a well-known and valued citizen of Coventry Township, where he was born, June 25, 1876.

His parents were Stephen and Charlotte (Meech) Brewster. His father died in January, 1887, and his mother passed away in December, 1903. He was the second born in his parents' family, the others being: Ephraim, residing in the far West; Stephen, also residing in the West, and John. In 1899, Hayes Brewster was married to Susan Dodd, who is a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Griffith) Dodd, and they have two children, Hiram and Charlotte. Mr. Brewster is interested in the Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company.

Other descendants of the pioneer Brewster settler are found in the daughter and granddaughter of the late George Brewster, who was born March 21, 1837, and died May 25, 1907. He was a life-long resident of Coventry Township and was one of the most successful business men in this section of Summit County. He was largely interested in coal for many years and, with a brother, operated what is known as the Brewster mill, for a long period. He shared in possession of the large Brewster estate, which passed into the hands of his widow at the time of his death. He was identified with the Republican party and with the Masonic fraternity. On October 19, 1876, he married Maria Kent, who was born in Suffield Township, Portage County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster had four children: Georgia, who married Perry A. Kriisher and has one daughter, Dorothy; Wallace, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Arthur, who died at the age of fifteen, and Bessie, who died aged twenty years.

DAVID A. METZLER, assistant superintendent of the Alkali Rubber Company, Akron, is one of this city's young and enterprising business men. He was born here in 1881, and is a son of William Metzler, who is prominently connected with the Diamond Rubber Company. He was educated in the Akron public schools, and at the Cathedral College, Trenton, New Jersey. Upon his return to Akron he entered the employ of the Diamond Rubber Company, serving first in

the laboratory and later becoming assistant superintendent. He remained with the concern for five years. In 1904, when the Alkali Rubber Company was made a distinct plant, Mr. Metzler was selected for the position of assistant superintendent, in which he has since served very efficiently. He has other business interests, being concerned in the promotion and success of the Ohio Rubber Culture Company, which is operating plantations in Mexico, where rubber trees are now being cultivated.

On October 25, 1904, Mr. Metzler was married to Abbie Lawton, a daughter of E. A. Lawton, who is superintendent of the Akron Water Works. Mr. Metzler is a member of St. Vincent's Catholic Church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to various organizations of a social nature.

HON. JOHN McNAMARA. - Sometimes truth reads as strangely as fiction and the record of the life of John McNamara, from the condition of an orphan bound-boy to the honorable station of leading citizen in a prosperous community, in another land than that of his birth, contains matter for serious consideration. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, probably on February 12, 1833, and certainly was baptized by the parish priest on February 15th, of that year. His parents were Martin and Mary (McInery) McNamara.

There can be little provision made for the future by the small tenant farmer of Ireland, and when John McNamara's parents died, the mother when he was nine years old and the father three years later, the little lad of eleven years found himself entirely dependent upon his own abilities. The kind-hearted farmers in the neighborhood were all poor, but they gave the child a chance to work, and with a prudence that was remarkable, he saved the pittance he earned until he had accumulated enough capital to take him to England, where he bound himself out to learn the plasterer's trade. His employer, taking advantage of his youth and ignorance, kept him for two years at labor without giving

him any chance to learn the trade, and the boy stood it no longer, but ran away. He then became a coal miner and worked in a coal bank until 1854, when he came to America, landing at Philadelphia. He first sought farm work in the agricultural districts, and was employed for two years in Delaware County. Then coming to Ohio, he continued to work as a farmer in Geauga County, until 1863, when he came to Barberton, or to New Portage as it was then. He saw a good business opportunity in the opening of a general store, and in this enterprise met with success, conducting a first-class mercantile establishment here for many years. He was made the first postmaster and served in that capacity for eighteen years. In the meantime, through his industry and legitimate business methods, he had acquired property and had promoted the growth and development of the town in many ways. In 1900 his fellow-citizens honored him by electing him their mayor, and he served as such until 1903. During his administration Barberton took many forward strides. Mr. McNamara is now largely interested in the real estate business.

In 1864 Mr. McNamara was married to Hannah Woods, who is a daughter of Jeremiah Woods. They have had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Mary, James, who has succeeded his father as mayor of Barberton; Stephen, and Myrtle, who is the wife of Thomas Davis. Mr. McNamara, with his family, belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

W. A. INWOOD, superintendent of the Alkali Rubber Company of Akron, came to this city in 1899, since which time he has been connected with some of Akron's largest business enterprises. Mr. Inwood was born in 1877, in Connecticut, and when six years of age accompanied his parents to California, where he was reared and educated, enjoying some unusual advantages of travel in his youth, as he crossed the continent three times before he was eight years old. Mr. Inwood's first business experience was with

the Hercules Powder Works, of California, with which he remained connected for seven years. Coming then to Akron he entered the employ of the Diamond Rubber Company. After serving four years as foreman, he was transferred to its branch establishment, the Alkali Rubber Company, of which he was made superintendent, this promotion being due to his superior knowledge of the business and his tact and ability in managing men.

On April 4, 1906, Mr. Inwood was married to Genevieve Williams, who was born at San Francisco, California. Mr. Inwood is a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow, being affiliated with local lodges of these orders.

FERDINAND SCHUMACHER, formerly president of the American Cereal Company, but now retired, has long been identified with great manufacturing enterprises which have brought wealth and fame to the city of Akron. Mr. Schumacher was born March 30, 1822, at Celle, Hanover, Germany, and is a son of F. C. and Louise Schumacher. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended school, then became clerk in a grocery, and later an employ in a sugar refinery. In 1850 he emigrated to America, settling first on a farm near Cleveland. His previous training, however, had not been in the line of agriculture, so in 1851 he is found at Akron engaged in a fancy goods business. In the year 1856 he embarked in the business, which through his enterprise developed into one of the great world industries, and which has brought him the title of "Cereal King." Under his own name he continued in the manufacture of oatmeal, pearl barley and other cereal products, until later he consolidated with the firm of Conmins and Allen, under the style of The F. Schumacher Milling Company. He thus largely increased the capacity of the mills and immediately repaired his great loss in the fire of 1886, which destroyed mills and elevators at the depot. About 1891 he consented to a further combination of interests under the great corporation known as the American Cereal Company, and was elected as its president. He continued with

H. P. Crowell and Robert Stuart as executive committee of this great concern until 1899, when he failed to be re-elected, and gladly accepted retirement from the busy life he had led for so many years, finding rest and quiet in his beautiful home at No. 258 East Market Street, Akron. The American Cereal Company's head office is now located at Chicago, that city being a great center, but the Akron Mills are its most important property.

On October 7, 1851, Mr. Schumacher was married at Cleveland to Hermine Schumacher, who was born at Bevern, Brunswick, Germany, and died June 1, 1893. They had seven children, two of whom survive, namely: Louis, a resident of Akron, who was vice president of the F. Schumacher Milling Company, and F. Adolph, who was secretary of the same company, and is now engaged in business at Riverside, Iowa. Mr. Schumacher married for his second wife, August 1, 1899, Mary Zipperlen, who is a daughter of Dr. A. Zipperlen, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Schumacher has always been a valued citizen, not because he has busied himself in regard to local political affairs, but because he has been a man of broad views and generous inclinations, which have resulted in public-spirited enterprises, and in liberal assistance given to education, religion and charity. It was mainly through his benefactions that a number of the religious edifices of the city were completed, this notably being the case in regard to the Universalist Church. By example and years of protest against the liquor evil, Mr. Schumacher has become known as one of the leading temperance advocates of Ohio. Time has touched him lightly, and notwithstanding his many years of intense devotion to business, with the cares that harass even the most successful, he has retained remarkable vigor.

AUGUSTUS F. STUHLREHER, a member of the important real estate, loan and insurance firm of Stuhldreher Brothers, which commands a large business at Barberton and has offices on the Stuhldreher Block,

on the corner of Second and Tuscarawas Avenue, has been located in this city since 1891. He was reared on his father's Stark County farm and attended the district schools in his neighborhood, completing his education by a course in the Massillon Business College. He then took a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad as station agent at Barberton, and served also as agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Road, his railroad connection covering ten years. He then embarked in the real estate business with his brother, Edward J. Stuhldreher, who left the railroad service at the same time. They control an immense amount of business in their line, a large part of it being buying and selling on commission. In 1902 Mr. Stuhldreher built the fine business block known as the Stuhldreher Block, a three-story brick structure with dimensions of 50 by 100 feet, in which is located the Barberton postoffice and the Barberton Opera House, the latter seating 800 people. Another large house having quarters here is the Union Furniture Company. The upper floors are admirably fitted up for offices.

Mr. Stuhldreher takes a somewhat active interest in politics and served as city clerk from 1896 to 1900. He and brother represent the most progressive and enterprising business element in the city.

REV. T. F. MAHAR, D. D., pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, at Akron, is a well-beloved and valued member of the Catholic clergy in this city. He was born September 28, 1851, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Hart) Mahar, both of whom were of American birth.

Father Mahar entered St. Mary's College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he devoted four years to study, prior to becoming a pupil at St. Lois College, at Louisville, Stark County, which he entered in 1866 for a term of three years. In 1869 he went to Rome, Italy, where, amid churchly surroundings, he pursued his ecclesiastical studies for six years, under eminent instructors, subsequently be-

ing awarded the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Divinity.

In 1875 Father Mahar came to Cleveland, having been ordained May 30, 1874, and was made assistant pastor of St. John's Cathedral. In this capacity he served for five years. On August 1, 1880, Bishop Gilmour appointed him pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church at Akron, which is one of the largest and most influential Catholic churches in the city, having a membership of 500 families. His work in connection with this charge has been eminently successful.

A history of churches, as of individuals, is vastly interesting and instructive, when it tells a story of obstacles bravely overcome and difficulties surmounted in a righteous cause, and a short account of the growth of St. Vincent de Paul, from the early nucleus of little pioneer fire-side gatherings, visited by an over-worked priest, when it was possible for him to make his way through the then unsettled regions, to the stately structure now standing, which fitly represents the faith, endurance and piety of both priests and people, must arrest general attention. The first records tell of Father Henni, afterward Archbishop of Milwaukee, coming to Akron in 1835, riding on horse-back from Cincinnati, and holding services and saying mass in the cabin of the late James McAllister. From 1837 to 1842 the village was visited by Rev. J. B. Purcell, later Archbishop of Cincinnati; Rev. Louis Goesbriand, Father McLaughlin, Father Basil Shorb and others. In 1843 a small frame house was commenced on Green Street by Father M. Howard, who retained charge of the congregation until 1844. From 1845 to 1848 Father Cornelius Daly had charge, and during his pastorate, he being the first regularly appointed, the house on Green Street was enlarged and completed. Following Father Daly came a long list of able and faithful priests as follows: Rev. Casimir Mouret, from October, 1848, to June, 1850; Father Goodwin, June to December, 1850; Rev. Francis McGann, December, 1850, to August, 1855; Rev. L. Molon, January, 1856; Rev. Thomas Walsh and

Rev. W. O'Connor, to 1859; Rev. M. A. Seanlon, from July, 1859, to November, 1873; Rev. Timothy Mahoney, from November, 1873, to August 1, 1880, when Rev. T. F. Mahar assumed charge.

The present imposing stone edifice on the corner of West Market and Maple Streets, was begun on St. Patrick's Day, 1864, and continual improvements have been going on ever since. The architecture is of the Roman order, with twelve large, stained-glass, emblematical windows. The tower contains a fine bell and a first-class clock. An elegant brick parsonage has also been erected, and the church owns seven acres of land fronting on West Market Street, which is dedicated to cemetery purposes. Father Mahar has many ideas as to future improvements.

SOLOMON E. SHOOK, who fills the important position of head miller in the Walsh Milling Company's mills at Cuyahoga Falls, was born in Jackson Township, Stark County, Ohio, November 22, 1860, and is a son of Philip and Margaret (Everhard) Shook.

The great-grandfather of Solomon E. Shook was John Shook, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1752, landing at what was then called Port of York but is now the city of Philadelphia. He lived there for a time and then went into the farming regions of the State, purchasing 400 acres of land in Northumberland County, which are still owned by his descendants. He married a Miss Olil, and he died in 1799. His son, David Shook was born on the land above referred to, and died October 24, 1868, aged seventy-nine years. He was a carpenter by trade and also a farmer. In 1810 he came to Ohio, settling at New Berlin, Stark County, and from there went out as a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he served as captain. He married Sarah Mark, who was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, in 1861. Both grandparents of Solomon E. Shook lie buried at New Berlin, in the old Zion church-yard.

Philip Shook was born at New Berlin, Stark County, Ohio, in 1840, and died at

425-426



FRANK G. STIPE

Wadsworth, Ohio, aged sixty-three years. He combined farming with carpenter's work and contracting. He reared a family of twelve children, Solomon E. being the youngest son and tenth child.

When Solomon E. Shook was three years old, his parents moved to Wadsworth Township, Medina County, where he was educated in the district schools. In 1877 he went into the grist mill of his eldest brother, David Shook, where, during his eighteen months' stay, he learned the elementary principles of milling, and from there he went to Millport and worked for James McLean as second miller. He remained with him for two years, and then went to Toledo as head miller for Potter & Company, two and a half years later coming to Akron to become second miller for Seiberling Milling Company. For four years Mr. Shook was foreman for the Seiberling people. In 1889 he went to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, where for three years he was head miller in the City Mills. Then returning to Akron he took charge of the Clinton Milling Company's plant, which was owned by A. L. Clause & Company. In 1895 Mr. Shook took a pleasure trip to Riverside, California, which covered two years. After his return to Akron he accepted his present position. He has two millers in his employ and turns out 200 barrels of flour per day. His equipments are ample for the grinding of all kinds of feed. Mr. Shook is not only an expert miller, but an inventor. He is the author of an appliance intended to take the place of the usual babbitt metal, which is easily adjusted and which he has been using in his mill for the last five years. It has proved to be of the utmost utility and is an invention that well deserves to be patented.

FRANK G. STIPE, president of the Board of Education of Akron, has been identified with the interests of this city since 1866, and is well known in business circles here as a general contractor. Of German-Irish descent, he was born, in 1846, in Greentown, Stark County, Ohio, and is a nephew of Colonel

Robert Nugen, who was a member of Congress from Tuscarawas County in 1861-63.

When nine years old he removed with his parents to a farm near Greensburg, Summit County. He attended the district schools and Greensburg Seminary, teaching during the winter near his home until he was eighteen years of age. He then enlisted in Company H, 164th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a part of the National Guard belonging to the Fifty-Fourth Battalion. Company H was sent from Fort Taylor directly to the forts around Washington, where it took part in the defense of the city. At the end of 115 days' service it was discharged, the soldiers, as Mr. Stipe well remembers, being addressed by President Lincoln.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Stipe came to Akron and worked six months for Rockwell & Danforth, in the contracting business. Subsequently he entered the painting department of Aultman, Miller & Company, where he continued for five years. His health becoming somewhat impaired, owing to his close application to his trade, in 1871 he went to Springfield Township, where he worked on a farm for three years, teaching during the winters. Upon his return to Akron he entered into business for himself as a contractor, executing in a most satisfactory manner some of the city's largest contracts for painting and decorating. Appointed city commissioner, he assumed the duties of that office in April, 1895, and served three years on the board. He then became an organizer for the Pathfinders' society, being one of the first deputies in the field in the interests of this organization, with which he remained connected for about a year. At the end of that time he resumed business as a contractor.

In 1888 Mr. Stipe was elected a member of the Board of Education, from the old Fourth Ward, by a majority of forty votes, overcoming a normal Democratic majority of 300. In 1890 he was appointed decennial appraiser of the city, and was re-elected to the school board for a term of three years, being made its president on organization in January, 1907. This honor, which was totally un-

solicited, reflects the opinion of his fellow citizens concerning his ability, and his fidelity to the best interests of the city. By virtue of his office as president of the Board, Mr. Stipe is also chairman of the depository commission of the Board's funds.

In 1865 Mr. Stipe was married to Soviah C. Koons, who was born in Summit County. They are the parents of four children, namely: Nora E., wife of George Barker, an iron worker, of Cuyahoga Falls; Harry J., who is cashier at the Akron office of the Electric Package Company; Mabel L., who is the wife of Arthur L. Foster, a manufacturer of New York; and Mariha M., wife of Alonzo Jackson, a resident of Akron, who holds an official position in a railroad office.

Mr. Stipe has other business interests not mentioned above, and is one of Akron's busy, capable, and public-spirited citizens. He belongs to Nemo Lodge of Odd Fellows, and to Buckley Post, G. A. R. A member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, he is serving that organization on the Board of Trustees.

ARTHUR JAMES SAALFIELD, publisher, was born in Leeds, England, in 1863. His father, Albert Saalfield, Esq., was a manufacturer of woollens. With the other members of his family, a large one, he came to the United States while still a small boy. Mr. Saalfield tells with amusement of the wonder and comment excited by himself and brothers when they arrived in New York, on account of the Highland costumes they wore, then the fashion for small boys in England.

The family lived for a time in New York City, where the father shortly died. Here young Arthur attended the public schools. In 1872, at the age of nine years, his business career began. The Saalfield family had removed to Chicago. Refusing longer to be dependent, the embryonic publisher commenced to make his own way in the world. His first engagement was with Messrs. W. B. Keene, Cook & Company, then the leading book-sellers in the West. With them he re-

mained for four years. He then returned to New York and spent the following year at Steven's Academy, Hoboken. In 1877, then fourteen years of age, A. J. Saalfield became an employee of Charles T. Dillingham, the well-known book jobber. Here he remained for fifteen years, beginning at the bottom, and gradually working his way to the top of the business. Long before he left Dillingham's he was a salesman of exceptional ability, widely known and well liked by the trade.

Mr. Saalfield started a book jobbing and publishing business of his own in 1892, and continued in its management until 1898, when he removed to Akron, Ohio, to take charge of the book publishing department of The Werner Company. He had not been in successful occupancy of this responsible position very long when the opportunity of buying the business was presented. With his usual business acumen, he recognized the possibilities thus placed within his reach and at once concluded the purchase. At that time The Saalfield Publishing Company, A. J. Saalfield, proprietor, came into existence. From the first, the new concern prospered. Its growth and development has been such as to discredit the opinion, long held, that the natural and only habitat of the successful publisher is the Eastern seaboard. Under A. J. Saalfield's able guidance, his concern shortly outgrew its original quarters. Thereupon he purchased new and larger premises, but they, too, soon became too small to accommodate the demands of his increasing business, as is best evidenced by the large additions that have been constructed. Today The Saalfield Publishing Company is well and favorably known wherever books in the English language are read. While their greatest market is, of course, at home, a large and growing demand is found in Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, The Argentine, The Hawaiian Islands and the far Philippines.

The books of The Saalfield Publishing Company are widely various, ranging from monumental and expensive sets to tiny ju-

veniles. The long experience of the proprietor, coupled with rare good taste and a talent for planning and selecting material that the public wants, amounting almost to a sixth sense, is accountable for an almost unbroken series of successful publishing undertakings, and promises in the not-distant future to make his company one of the leading publishing houses of the country.

In 1885 A. J. Saalfield was married to Adah Louise Sutton, the accomplished and talented daughter of the Rev. George Sutton. Mrs. Saalfield is widely and favorably known to the reading public by her maiden (pen) name. She shares with her husband the enviable responsibility for the success of The Saalfield Publishing Company, for her books, both prose and verse, have been among the most lucrative of the Saalfield enterprises. Of late, this gifted authoress is turning her attention more particularly to writing juveniles.

There are five children in the Saalfield family: Albert G., Arthur J. Jr., Edith M., Robert S. and Alice C. No expense is spared in their liberal education. The advantages of the best schools and travel are freely theirs.

The commodious and beautiful home of the Saalfield family is located at 24 North Prospect Street, where the latch string is ever on the outside for the friends of every member of the family, and where a generous and cordial hospitality is always charmingly dispensed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Saalfield are prominently identified with movements for the public welfare, church work, charities and society.

H. A. HINE, secretary and treasurer of the Star Drilling Machine Company, at Akron, has been a resident of this city since February, 1890, and is identified officially with a number of other large business enterprises in this section. Mr. Hine was born at Shalersville, Portage County, Ohio, in 1865. He was educated in the schools of Shalersville, West Farmington and Austinburg, and afterwards spent four years teach-

ing school. He then entered the law office of R. W. Sadler, but after a few months of law study in Akron, he became connected with the Star Drilling Company of this city, with which he has been identified in one capacity or another for the past seventeen years. He began his services with this organization as bookkeeper, but for the past eight years has been treasurer and secretary of the company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Star Rubber Company, and occupies the position of president in a number of smaller enterprises.

November 14, 1905, Mr. Hine married Jane Hall, who was born in Akron and is a daughter of John Hall, a well-known citizen. Mr. Hine has a number of fraternal connections, belonging to the various Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of the World and the Pathfinders.

JAMES ALBERT FISHER, a business citizen of Cuyahoga Falls, dealing in hay and straw, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1863, and is a son of Cornelius and Catherine (Martin) Fisher.

Cornelius Fisher, now living retired on his farm in Northampton Township, Summit County, was born July 16, 1840, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and came to America in that year, in company with a sister and his widowed mother. For ten years Mrs. Fisher lived with her children at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Greencastle, where Cornelius engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Summit County and was engaged in farming at different points in Northampton Township until 1903, when he purchased a small farm which he devotes mainly to fruit-growing. He served one year in the Civil War, enlisting in 1863 in Company D, 158th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1864. He has never been an active politician, but he always exerts his right of citizenship and casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party.

Cornelius Fisher married Catherine Mar-

tin, a daughter of James Martin, all being natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. They had ten children, namely: Ida, James, George B., Elizabeth, Netta, Annie Virginia, John, Gertrude, Arthur and Myrtle. The mother of the above family was born April 5, 1840, and died September 5, 1903. She was a valued member of the Disciples Church at Cuyahoga Falls. Cornelius Fisher was reared in the faith of the German Reformed Church, by his parents, George and Elizabeth Fisher. George Fisher was killed in a coal mine. His wife later united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died at Cuyahoga Falls in April, 1904, aged eighty-eight years.

James Albert Fisher was educated in the common schools of Northampton Township and followed farming in that section until 1887, when he embarked in his present business at Cuyahoga Falls. He handles hay and straw and does a very large business, his sales to the Robinson Clay Product Company at Akron alone amounting to more than 1,000 tons yearly. He is a careful business man and bears a very high reputation as such with the large dealers and consumers at Akron, among whom his trade mainly lies.

Mr. Fisher was married to Augusta Weber, of Cleveland, Ohio. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Fisher is a Republican and has held local offices.

JAMES CHRISTY, formerly one of the most public-spirited and successful business men of Akron, was the head of the firm of James Christy & Sons, manufacturers of leather, and dealers in leather, hides, furs and findings, was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, and died in October, 1904. He was educated in the district schools and worked on his father's farm until sixteen years old. Then for three years he enjoyed the advantages offered by a private school at Middlebury. He afterwards taught two terms of school, but gave up teaching in 1841 to enter into business with his brother-in-law, James Sawyer, establishing a tannery

on North Howard Street, which was operated under the firm name of Christy & Sawyer. They later added a shoe manufactory and a store, and continued in business until 1851. In the following year Mr. Christy entered into a partnership with his brother, John H. Christy, which continued until 1879, when Mr. Christy took his two sons, James Jr. and Will, into partnership. The style of the firm then became James Christy & Sons. Their specialty was the manufacture of harness leather.

In 1850 Mr. Christy, like many of his neighbors, made the overland journey to California, returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Forty years later, when seventy years of age, he again visited the Pacific coast, and made a leisurely return journey through many of the far western States, noting with interest the wonderful changes which this space of time had brought about. In politics he was identified with the Republican party, but never accepted office outside his city. He served for five years as a member of the Akron city council.

In October, 1849, Mr. Christy was married to Janet Warner, of Akron, who died in March, 1903. Of their six children the following survive: Alice, who is the wife of John E. Metlin; James and Will, who are prominent business men of Akron, and Nettie, who resides at the family home, No. 160 Fir Street.

James Christy, Jr., is proprietor of the wholesale and retail leather, saddlery and hardware company, which is established at No. 142 South Howard Street, Akron. Will Christy is president of the West Hill Land Company, the Akron People's Telephone Company, the Hamilton Building Company and the Central Savings and Trust Company, the largest savings bank in Akron, and vice-president of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

PHILIP R. SCHINABEL, a partner in the Western Reserve Robe and Tanning Company, of Cuyahoga Falls, was born at Munroe

Falls, Summit County, Ohio, May 10, 1876, son of Charles W. and Jennie E. (Clayton) Schnabel. His paternal grandfather was Philip Schnabel, who was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1825. Emigrating to America in early manhood Philip settled at Cuyahoga Falls, residing on the thoroughfare now known as Fourth Street. His wife, in maidenhood Martha E. Lapp, was born in Germany, May 10, 1820.

Charles W. Schnabel, father of the subject of this sketch, and son of the Philip above mentioned, attended school in the Big Springs school house at Cuyahoga Falls and later continued his studies at Munroe Falls. He remained on the old homestead until his marriage, at which time he purchased a property at Munroe Falls, where he lived for eleven years, being employed there in a paper mill. He married Jennie E. Clayton, who was a native of Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio, and a daughter of Richard Clayton. Mr. Clayton, who was born in Wales, was a coal miner by occupation and resided at Tallmadge, where his widow now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Schnabel have been the parents of three children, namely: Philip R., whose name begins this sketch; Harry C., who died at the age of eighteen months, and Milo Clayton, residing with his parents, who is a graduate of the Cuyahoga Falls High School, Class of 1907.

Philip R. Schnabel was reared and educated in his native city, graduating from the Cuyahoga Falls high school in 1893. After assisting his father on the home farm for several years, he was appointed mail carrier, being one of the first rural carriers in the State. He remained at this occupation for eighteen months, and then became assistant postmaster at Cuyahoga Falls, which position he filled up to 1903, a period of six years. For several years subsequently he was associated with his father in the live-stock business, breeding and selling cattle. He then entered the employ of the company in which he is now a partner, as a taxidermist. Possessing a strong taste for this kind of work, he had, even in his boyhood, acquired considerable

skill as a taxidermist, and entered into it because it was congenial. He holds a permit from the State Fish and Game Commission, which is dated 1903. The Western Reserve Robe & Tanning Company was established in the fall of 1904 by Hon. J. C. Jones of Toledo, and Charles J. Appleby, the latter a tanner of twenty-five years' experience. The company's plant at Cuyahoga Falls was established for the manufacture of fur garments, including fur robes, coats, gloves and mittens, the company tanning their own skins and making a specialty of taxidermy. Mr. Schnabel purchased Mr. Jones's interest in the firm on March 1, 1907. The factory is located in a convenient section of the town—on North Front Street—and each year its importance grows and its output increases.

Mr. Schnabel married Edna Whittlesey, a daughter of J. H. Whittlesey, of Stow. Mr. Schnabel was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife is a Catholic.

A. WESLEY HAWKINS, proprietor of the Akron Lumber Company, who is located at No. 569 South Main Street, Akron, is one of the city's successful men of affairs. He was born in Portage Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1854, and is a son of Nelson C., and a grandson of John Hawkins, who was one of the very first settlers in Portage Township.

Nelson C. Hawkins was born on his father's pioneer farm in Portage township, Summit County, in 1824, and died in 1891. He assisted his father in developing the land from its native wilderness, but did not devote his entire life to agricultural pursuits. For twenty-five years prior to his death, he was employed by the firm of Aultman, Miller & Company. In political sentiment he was a Republican, and during some years he served as a trustee of Portage Township.

A. Wesley Hawkins was reared and educated in Portage Township, and worked for about one year for the mercantile firm of Hall Brothers, at Akron, following which he was in the county recorder's office for a short time. He then took a complete commercial

course in O. S. Warner's Business College. During the succeeding year he kept books for the firm of Oviatt & Warner, dealers in agricultural implements, when Mr. Oviatt organized a company for the manufacture of threshing machines and farm wagons, of which Mr. Hawkins became secretary, serving eleven months as such at Hudson. He then returned to Akron and went to work for the firm of Aultman, Miller & Company, for a short time, subsequently serving two years as bookkeeper for Jahant & Grey. Afterwards he became bookkeeper for the Akron Lumber Company, which was operated by the Diamond Match Company. After eight years' connection with this company, Mr. Hawkins, in association with J. H. Dellenberger, in 1891, bought the plant, since which time, the firm has done a large wholesale and retail lumber business, operating a planing mill and manufacturing sash, doors and blinds.

In 1876 Mr. Hawkins was married to Clara A. Smetts, a daughter of the late George W. Smetts, who was a postal railway clerk, residing at Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have two sons, George W. and Charles W., the former of whom is bookkeeper for the firm of Rohrbacher & Allen, at Akron, the latter being employed in the office of the Akron Lumber Company. Mr. Hawkins and family belong to the Congregational Church.

Mr. Hawkins is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, belongs to all branches of the Odd Fellows and is also a Knight of Pythias. While not particularly active in politics, he has always shown his interest in public affairs and has served as a member of the City Council.

CHARLES HERBERICH, secretary and treasurer of the Depositors' Savings Bank Company, at Akron, has spent the greater part of his life in this city, but is a native of Germany. Early in life he was brought to America and was reared and educated in Akron.

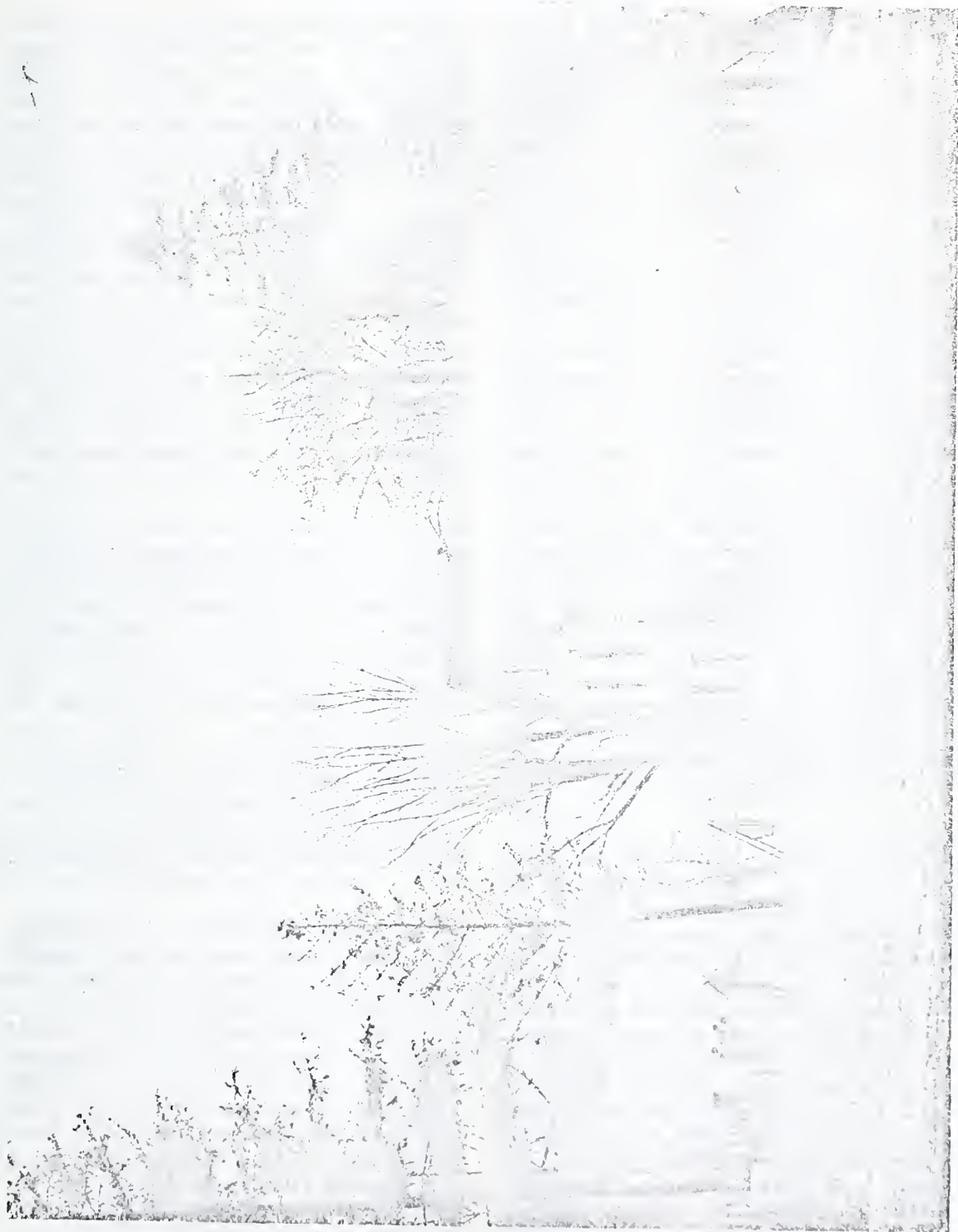
After completing his education, Mr. Her-

berich entered the employ of the American Hard Rubber Company, and was connected with the shipping department for seven years. He then became a member of the firm of D. Herberich & Company, dealers in general insurance and real estate, of which he is at present the secretary. He is a stockholder in a number of corporations and has been secretary and treasurer of the Depositors' Savings Bank since its organization. The other officers of this financial institution are: Carl Dietz, president, and A. H. Mallison, vice president. The bank was open for business April 15, 1907, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and it has been successful from the start, its officers inspiring general confidence.

In 1902 Mr. Herberich was married to Veronica Storz, who is a daughter of George Storz, now deceased, but formerly a substantial citizen of Akron. They have two children, Grace and Richard. Mr. Herberich is a member of the First German Reformed Church, which he served on the board of trustees for four years. He belongs to the beneficiary order of the Royal Arcanum and to the Liebertafel Club.

CLYDE K. FOWLER, local agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and for the United States Express Company, at Cuyahoga Falls, has been a resident of this place for the past seven years, coming here first as a telegrapher. He was born at Chardon, Lawrence County, Ohio, July 23, 1875, and is a son of Seymour S. and Celia J. (Clark) Fowler.

Seymour S. Fowler, father of Clyde K., was born in Massachusetts, and when about seventeen years of age, went to Michigan, where he was engaged in a lumber business for some years. He then moved to Sheridan, Ohio, where he was occupied as an auctioneer and insurance agent, going thence to Ravenna and later to Akron, where he was connected with the Akron Machine Company for eleven years. For the past six years he has been in the piano business at Massillon, Ohio. His wife, Celia, died October 16, 1902, aged fifty-six years. She was a consistent member



RESIDENCE OF MILTON H. WARNER, COVENTRY TOWNSHIP

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which religious body Mr. Fowler also belongs. Of their six children, four grew to maturity, namely: Clark B., residing in Pennsylvania; Caroline, who married Charles W. Camfield, and resides at Chardon; Nellie, who married Wilbur F. Bliss, residing at San Diego, California, and Clyde K.

Clyde K. Fowler attended the public schools at Chardon, and at the age of seventeen years learned telegraphy at Ravenna, where his parents were then residing. He has been employed solely in railroad work, for the first five years being with the C. & P. Railroad, and since then with the Baltimore & Ohio Company. He has been located in different sections of the State, and because of his expert manipulation of the keys, has been many times placed in responsible positions.

Mr. Fowler was married in 1896 to Elizabeth E. MacLaughlin, a daughter of George and Rachael MacLaughlin, of Alliance, Ohio. They have two children, Ruth E. and Harold G. Mrs. Fowler is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He belongs to Pavonia Lodge, No. 301, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fowler has recently purchased a comfortable home at Cuyahoga Falls. Although he has been physically handicapped since the age of fourteen years, when the accidental discharge of a gun shattered his right hand, he has overcome all disadvantage resulting therefrom, and in his line of work has been successful.

MILTON H. WARNER, owner of the Hillside Fruit and Dairy Farm, which consists of sixty-five acres of some of the most productive land in Coventry Township and is favorably located within one-half mile of the corporation limits of Akron, is one of the prominent and substantial men of this section. Mr. Warner was born on his father's farm in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, August 1, 1859, and is a son of Solomon and Matilda E. (Ritter) Warner.

Mr. Warner's grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth (Kepler) Warner, who were

born in Pennsylvania. In 1835 they came to Ohio, settling first at Canton, but later they came to the farm in Coventry Township, Summit County, which is now owned by William Ferris. When they came to this neighborhood as pioneers, the whole region was a wilderness, and before they could build their first log house, a clearing had to be made in the forest. After Henry Warner had provided a comfortable home in Ohio, he was joined by his aged father, Adam Warner, who survived until almost the age of ninety-nine years. Henry Warner died aged seventy-six years and his widow when three years older. They reared a sturdy family of eight children, six of whom are still living. They were John, Adam, Jacob, William, Samuel, Abraham, Solomon and Daniel. Jacob Warner, of this family, served as a 100-day soldier in the Civil War, and William Warner served three years, both receiving an honorable discharge at the close of their terms of service.

Solomon Warner, father of Milton H., was born in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, June 22, 1837, and still survives, residing with his son, Milton H., his only child. He was married May 27, 1858, to Matilda E. Ritter, who was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, October 28, 1837, and died April 24, 1888. For many years, Solomon Warner followed the threshing business.

Milton H. Warner, their only child, was reared on the old home place. He attended the district schools and later spent a short time in the Smithville High School. When about seventeen years of age he began to work in the mill of Brewster Brothers, at Pleasant Valley, where he remained for twelve years, when he went to East Akron and worked for eighteen months in the Seiberling mill, retaining his home, however, at Pleasant Valley until 1897. He then moved to his present farm, which he had bought from the Austin Spicer heirs, in 1895. This land has always been considered fertile and has been made exceptionally productive under Mr. Warner's excellent methods. He makes a specialty of dairying, keeping sixteen head of cattle and

five head of horses, and of fruit-growing, especially berries. He finds a ready market for all his produce at Akron. The improvements on the farm, including the commodious fourteen-room residence, and substantial barn and other buildings, have all been made by Mr. Warner. Mr. Warner is also connected with the Norton Mutual Fire and Cyclone Insurance Company and has written some of the largest policies in this locality.

Mr. Warner was married December 18, 1884, to Ida C. Grotz, who is a daughter of John and Almira (Martin) Grotz. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Warner, Rebecca Way, was the first white child born in Suf-field Township, and the family is an old and prominent one of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have two sons, Harry J., residing at home, assisting his father, and Edgar S., who is connected with the Goddich Rubber Company. Mr. Warner and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the spring of 1907, Mr. Warner was elected a member of the Summit County Agricultural Society. Fraternally he belongs to Summit Lodge, No. 50, of the order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Encampment. His portrait is presented on an adjoining page.

ALBERT H. MALLISON, one of Akron's leading citizens now retired from active business life, is a member of a prominent pioneer family, and a son of the late Albert G. Mallison, who came to Akron in 1832.

Mr. Mallison's father came to Summit County in the capacity of a civil engineer, and was associated with Captain Howe in the surveying and laying out of about 300 acres of land which is now in the central part of Akron. He did a large amount of surveying in this section, and many of the old recorded papers of conveyance, have his name attached. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1797, and he died at Akron, in 1879.

In 1843 he was married to Cornelia G. Washburn, who was born in Ohio, and died in 1875. Of their family of three children there are two survivors—Eveline, who mar-

ried H. G. Moon, a retired citizen of Akron, and Albert H.

Albert H. Mallison attended school in Akron when the present busy city was a village and he has seen all of its wonderful development. Until 1890 he was engaged in farming, and still retains farming interests. At that date he platted his farm, which has been largely sold in town lots, and is one of the most desirable residence portions of the city. Mr. Mallison is identified with the banking interests of Summit County. In addition to being vice president of the Depositors' Savings Bank, he is a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Akron and also in the Cuyahoga Falls Bank of Cuyahoga Falls. His beautiful home, at 513 Wooster Avenue, is situated within half a dozen rods of the spot where he was born.

On March 16, 1875, Mr. Mallison was married to Alice M. Miner, and they have four children, namely: Edith M., who married Joseph H. James, a professor in the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburg; Celia R., wife of W. E. Hardy, who is connected with the Diamond Rubber Company, of Akron; Blanche J., who was a member of the graduating class at Buchtel College in 1907, and Albert G., who is a third-year student at the Western Reserve University. Mrs. Mallison is a member of the Universalist Church.

Mr. Mallison has ever taken a good citizen's interest in public matters. Politically a Republican, he has served on numerous occasions in office, both in the city of Akron and in the county. He was a trustee for three terms of Portage Township, assessor for two terms, and for three years served as a member of the Akron School Board. He is liberal in his donations to charity and in his support of benevolent institutions.

FRANK T. MOLONEY, cashier and treasurer of the Cuyahoga Falls Savings Bank, treasurer of the Walsh Paper Company and also of the Cuyahoga Falls Board of Trade, occupies a prominent position in the business life of this city. Mr. Moloney was born at Chicago, Illinois, November 16, 1873, and is

a son of John J. and Mary A. (Smith) Moloney.

John J. Moloney was born in Ireland and after the death of his father, accompanied his mother to America, about 1843. He was seventeen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years, during which time he was twice wounded and otherwise injured. He and wife have spent the most of their lives in Chicago, where he has followed carpenter work. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Frank T. Moloney has been identified with the banking business ever since he completed the High School course in his native city. He was in the employ of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago for eleven years, beginning as a messenger boy, and he was gradually advanced until 1903, when he became connected with Euclid Park National Bank of Cleveland, as general bookkeeper. He remained there until 1905, when he came to the Cuyahoga Falls Savings Bank. He is one of the executive committee of the Cuyahoga Savings Society.

Mr. Moloney married May Belle Van Hart, of Cincinnati, and has one child, a daughter, Adella. Mr. and Mrs. Moloney are members of the Congregational Church.

In political sentiment, Mr. Moloney is a Republican. He is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago; York Chapter, R. A. M., No. 148, and Al Sirat Grotto, of Cleveland.

GEORGE H. WORRON, president of the Star Planing Mill and Lumber Company, with plant at No. 55 Cherry Street, Akron, has been a resident of this city for a quarter of a century and has a wide circle of business as well as personal friends. He was born in County Kent, England, in 1854. In 1856 the parents of Mr. Worron came to America and settled at Utica, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in that section of the country, and after he had com-

pleted his schooling, at the age of fourteen years, he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1882 he came to Akron and entered the employ of the D. W. Thomas Company, contractors and builders, and becoming foreman, remained with that firm for about fifteen years. He then organized The Star Planing Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and a finely-equipped plant. The business is the manufacturing of sash, doors, blinds and general interior finishings, and in connection the company conducts a lumber yard, and also do a general contracting business.

In 1882 Mr. Worron was married to Alice S. Hunsicker, who is a daughter of Peter Hunsicker of Johnson's Corners. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.

HARRISON THEODORE ROETHIG, a successful business man at Cuyahoga Falls, proprietor of a meat market on Front Street, was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, September 19, 1869, and is a son of Ferdinand Julius and Sarah J. (Faze) Roethig.

Ferdinand Julius Roethig was born at Krakow, Austrian Hungary, February 24, 1825, and when he was five years old his father died and his mother took him to Germany. She possessed means and he was educated at Leipsie, where he later learned the trade of tinner and coppersmith. He was one of the young men who rallied under the banner of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, whose fortunes he followed for three years. After the defeat of their great leader, at Temesvar, on August 9, 1849, the members of the regiment to which Mr. Roethig belonged, including himself, escaped to the United States, and here he fell back on his trade as a means of support. For a year he worked at New Orleans, and then ascended the Mississippi to St. Paul. From that city he went to Chicago, and worked there at his trade for one year, and then coming to Cuyahoga Falls. Here he followed his trade for

many years, a part of the time for himself and partly in the shops of L. W. Loomis and Parks & Gillette. After coming to Ohio he enlisted for service in the Civil War, but was stricken with illness at Massillon, which caused his discharge. He died April 17, 1886, eight years before his old commander.

On August 30, 1852, Ferdinand Julius Roethig was married to Sarah J. Faze, who survives him and resides at Cuyahoga Falls. She was born at Manchester, Carroll County, Maryland, February 24, 1832, and accompanied her parents to Cuyahoga Falls, when she was five years of age. Her family came in wagons and were three weeks making the trip. Her father, Peter Faze, was born in Germany and came to America with his parents when five years of age. He was a paper-maker and was accidentally killed in a paper mill in April, 1852, when aged fifty-nine years. There were nine children born to Ferdinand J. Roethig and wife, namely: Ferdinand J., deceased; Julia Sarah, who married C. W. Moon, both being now deceased; Charles B., residing at Syracuse, New York; William Washington, residing at Cuyahoga Falls, and Edward Loon, Lillian, Alfred Herman and Harrison T., all residents of Cuyahoga Falls. All of the above family was reared in the German Lutheran faith.

Harrison Theodore Roethig was educated in the common and High Schools at Cuyahoga Falls, and then learned the butchering business with Smith Tift, with whom he remained for ten years. He then went to work for his brothers, William and Edward Roethig, who were doing business under the firm name of Roethig Bros., remaining with them for another ten years. In February, 1901, he opened his own market. He has a clean, sanitary place, puts up his own ice and does a large part of his own butchering. He deals only in first-class meat, carrying all the staple delicacies in his line. He is essentially a man of business, and although he votes with the Republican party, he takes no active part in political affairs, devoting his time exclusively to looking after his constantly in-

creasing interests. Mr. Roethig married Bertha L. Holden, who is a daughter of James Holden, of Kent, and they have one son, Lowell H.

W. G. WISE, secretary and manager of the Wise Furnace Company, which operates large works at Akron, was born at Greentown, Stark County, Ohio. He was educated in the district schools and at Mt. Union and subsequently taught school for two years. Coming to Akron in search of a satisfactory business field, Mr. Wise entered the office of J. F. Seiberling, where he remained for six years. He then went to Catskill, New York, where he was engaged in a brick industry for two years, after which he returned to Akron. Here he was associated for a time with the Werner Company, and later with the Twentieth Century Heating Company, remaining with the latter house for four years.

In January, 1904, Mr. Wise organized the Wise Furnace Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with J. W. Myers, president; George Carmichael, vice-president, and W. G. Wise, secretary and manager. This company manufactures furnaces of the Wise pattern, and the National Gas Hot Water Heaters, and their large factory gives employment to seventy-five men. The business has been a prosperous one from the beginning, and the progress of the company has been the most rapid known in the furnace business.

In 1893 Mr. Wise was married to Emma Filbey, of Shreve, Wayne County, Ohio, and they have one child, Atlee. Mr. and Mrs. Wise belong to the Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the U. C. T.

GEORGE J. RENNER, president of the George J. Renner Brewery Company, of Akron, and a resident of this city for nineteen years, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1835.

In 1849 Mr. Renner came to America and lived at Covington and Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1882. He then removed to Wooster,

439-440



. ELUE O. FRITCH

where he was in a brewing business for three or four years, and was afterwards in the same business in Mansfield up to 1888, when he came to Akron. Purchasing an old brewery plant here he added to it until he now owns one of the finest equipped breweries in the country. He still owns a brewery at Mansfield, and has also other business interests, having been concerned in oil production for some years. The Akron brewery operates an ice plant having a capacity of fifty tons daily. The sales of the brewery amount to about 28,000 barrels annually, but could be advanced, with the present equipments, to from 30,000 to 50,000.

In 1853 Mr. Renner married a native of Germany, and they have a pleasant family and a fine home in Akron, where Mr. Renner is numbered with the leading citizens.

FLUE O. FRITCH, secretary and manager of the Faultless Broom Manufacturing Company, of Akron, a prosperous enterprise which is capitalized at \$25,000, is a native of Ohio and was born in Stark County, June 13, 1883.

Mr. Fritch was fifteen years of age when he came to Akron, and his education had been secured in the schools of Stark County and at a commercial correspondence school in Rochester, New York. His first position was with the National Drill and Manufacturing Company at Barberton, where he had entire charge of the cost and time pay-roll department. After three months he took charge of the controller department of the Alden Rubber Company and had charge of the warehouse until the works were closed. Mr. Fritch then went to Cleveland and took charge of the books of the University club for one year and later was assistant manager of the Chamber of Commerce club, for two years. He subsequently returned to Akron and assisted in the organization of the Faultless Broom Manufacturing company, which was incorporated March 1, 1907, with John A. Boughton as president; F. O. Fritch, as secretary and manager; J. W. Harter as vice-president and T. F. Waters as treasurer and sales manager. This

industry has bright prospects, and judging from the character of the men who have put their capital in the venture, there is little doubt that it will soon be numbered with the city's most important enterprises. The plant is located at No. 15 West Center Street. Mr. Fritch is a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. He belongs fraternally to the Royal Arcanum.

ERNEST C. DEIBEL, general manager of the Renner Brewing Company and a resident of Akron for the past sixteen years, was born at Youngstown in 1862. After completing his education in his native city, he became connected with the brewing interests, and later took a course in the Brewing Academy, at Chicago. In 1892 he came to Akron and assumed the position of general manager of the Renner Brewing Company. He is also the manager of the Renner-Deibel Gas Company, operating sixty-two wells in Columbiana County, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Renner, who is a daughter of George J. Renner, and they have one child, Helen Deibel. Mr. Deibel is a member of the Eagle and Elk fraternities. He belongs to St. Bernard's Catholic Church at Akron.

ROBERT RUSSELL PEEBLES, superintendent of the Turner, Vaughn and Taylor Company, at Cuyahoga Falls, is a practical and experienced machinist, having devoted all of his mature life to this line of work. He was born at Milledburg, June 24, 1869, and is a son of James W. and Isabella (Patterson) Peebles.

Mr. Peebles' parents came to Cuyahoga Falls when he was about two years of age. The father was engaged in railroad work, and was a conductor on the C. A. & C. Railroad for a number of years. Later he was a partner of the Falls Rivet and Machine Company, but is now in the employ of the Turner, Vaughn and Taylor Company. He married Isabella Patterson and they have two children, Robert Russell and Evalena, the latter of whom is a teacher in the Cuyahoga Falls High School. Mr. James W.

Peebles is a member of Star Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M., and of Washington Chapter, R. A. M., at Akron, Ohio.

Robert R. Peebles married Clara Bello McCracken, who is a daughter of William McCracken, of Natick, Massachusetts.

In political sentiment Mr. Peebles is a Republican. He served two years as a member of the board of public affairs, has been on the City Council, and has been president, and at present is vice-president of the Cuyahoga Falls Board of Trade. He is prominent in Masonry, having served two years as worshipful master of Star Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M.; he is a member also of Washington Chapter and of the Council at Akron.

JOHN C. WEBER, a retired business citizen of Akron, formerly president of the Akron Foundry Company, and for a number of years a leading factor in the city's commercial life, was born August 20, 1844, at Monroeville, Huron County, Ohio.

When he was three months old his parents moved to Akron. He attended the public and parochial schools connected with the Catholic Church until prepared for St. John's College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent two years. Then he was a student in the Christian Brothers' College at Dayton for one year. In 1860 he became a clerk in the general store of P. D. Hall at Akron, where he remained until October, 1861. He then enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Independent Light Battery, which became a part of General Sherman's brigade, and saw his first active service at the battle of Shiloh. His battery was sent all through Mississippi, Alabama and Kentucky and its next serious engagement was at Perryville in the latter state. Mr. Weber participated in the battle of Stone River, and in the following June started with his comrades on the Chattanooga campaign, in which they took part in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Thence they went to East Tennessee to take part in the Atlanta campaign. The Sixth battery participated in all the hard battles of this memorable period, Rocky Face Hill, Buzzard's

Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Adamsville, Callhoun, Pumpkinvine Creek, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mills, Lost Mountain, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Chatahoochee River, Vining Station, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. From Atlanta his command was attached to the array under General Thomas at Galesville, Alabama, where Mr. Weber's term of enlistment expired. During the Atlanta campaign he had served as an orderly for the chief of artillery on the staff of General Wood.

After a visit home, Mr. Weber returned to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war. He was then engaged for two years in a grocery business at Akron, after which he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent some three years visiting the different states of the West, before returning to Akron. He then became associated as traveling salesman with the wholesale drug house of George Weimer, with which he remained connected for three years. In 1875 he superintended the erection of the Weber Block on Howard Street, Akron, a fine two-story business structure 60 by 100 feet in dimensions. In 1876 Mr. Weber went to Cleveland, where he became associated with the C. E. Gehring Brewery Company, where he continued in business until 1885, then returning to Akron. He purchased the interest of William Gray in the tinware and house furnishing goods firm of Jahant & Gray, and for fourteen years confined a large part of his attention to this enterprise. He also built the plant of the Akron Foundry Company, of which he was president, but disposed of his interest in 1899.

In 1874 Mr. Weber was married to Emeline Oberholtz, and they have five children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of E. W. Donahue, residing at Akron; C. Irene, Susie M. and Bertha T., residing at home; and Florenz, who is assistant superintendent of the Columbia Gas and Electric Light Company, of Cincinnati. Mr. Weber and family belong to St. Bernard's Catholic Church. He is a Knight of St. John, a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Catholic Knights of Ohio, and of the Catholic Knights of America.

He belongs to Buckley Post, G. A. R., and is a member of the Lincoln Farm Association. He is also connected with the Commercial Travelers' Association, of Cleveland.

Mr. Weber has always enjoyed the recreation of travel and has seen almost all sections of his native land. Several years since, after retiring from the environments of business, he took a tour through Europe, accompanied by his son. He has never taken any active part in politics and would never consider any office of a political nature, but he accepted a position on the Humane Association when proffered him by the Humane Society of Akron.

FRANK A. SEIBERLING, president and general manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, at Akron, is a business man of this city who has been identified with many of its important enterprises. He was born on his father's farm near Western Star, Summit County, Ohio, October 6, 1859, and is a son of John F. and Catherine L. (Miller) Seiberling. In 1861 John F. Seiberling removed with his family to Doylestown, and in 1865 to Akron. Of his eleven children nine are still living.

Frank A. received his first school training in the building then used for school purposes which stands adjacent to the Congregational Church on the south. After he had completed the first year's course in the High School, he entered Heidelberg College at Tiffin. He remained there two years, retiring at the end of his junior year in order to be of assistance to his father, who had just started the manufacture of the Empire harvester. The young man's collegiate training proved useful in the official business which grew out of this industry, and in 1884, when the Seiberling Company was organized, Frank A. became secretary and treasurer. Other large industries, companies and corporations with which he has been identified, either as stockholder or as official, are the Akron Twine and Cordage Company, the Werner Printing and Lithographing Company, Superior Mining Company, Canton Street Railway Com-

pany, Zanesville Street Railway Company, Akron Street Railway Company, Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association, the Thomas Philips Company, and the National City Bank. His main attention is now given to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of which he is president and general manager, the other officers being: L. C. Miles, vice-president; G. M. Stadleman, secretary; C. W. Seiberling, treasurer; and P. W. Litchfield, superintendent. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, with which Mr. Seiberling has been identified since 1898, was organized in that year. They are engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods, their specialties being solid and pneumatic carriage and automobile tires, bicycle tires, rubber horse shoes, rubber tiling, golf balls, moulded rubber and rubber specialties. There is no portion of the civilized world where these goods do not find ready sale.

On October 12, 1887, Mr. Seiberling was married to Gertrude F. Penfield, of Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio. He and his wife are the parents of five children: John Frederick, Irene Henrietta, Willard Penfield, James Penfield and Gertrude Virginia.

HARRY S. DAVIDSON, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon at Barberton, and coroner of Summit County, has been a resident of this village since August, 1899. He was born at East Springfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, April 7, 1871, and is a son of C. L. and Mary A. (O'Connell) Davidson.

Dr. Davidson is of Scotch-Irish descent, his paternal grandparents having been born in Scotland, and his maternal grandparents, in Ireland. The families were both agricultural ones. Young Davidson was reared on his father's farm and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. In the meantime he attended the country schools and improved his opportunities to such an extent that, without difficulty, he passed the necessary examination for teachers. Except as a substitute, however, Dr. Davidson never taught school. He spent two years in a drug store at Mingo Junction, with his uncle, Dr. W. J. O'Con-

nell, a well-known physician and druggist, and then entered the Scioto School of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom after an attendance of two years. Immediately following, he entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, where he was graduated in April, 1897. He practiced his profession for one year at Somerdale, Tuscarawas County, and then came to Barberton, where he has not only built up a fine practice, but has become one of the leading citizens.

In 1898 Dr. Davidson was married to Maggie Johnson, who was born in England, and who came with her parents to America when she was six months old. She was reared and educated in Wadsworth, Ohio, and after maturity went to Tuscarawas with her parents, teaching in Somerdale for seven years. Dr. and Mrs. Davidson have been the parents of three children: Harold (deceased), Dorothy and Jane.

Politically, Dr. Davidson is a Republican and in November, 1906, he was elected county coroner, in which office he has proved himself a careful, discreet and efficient official. He is a member of the Barberton school board, serving in his second term, and proving a valuable assistant to the other members of the board. He belongs to the Summit County and the Ohio State Medical Societies. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. His well-equipped offices are located in the Barberton Savings Bank Building.

BYRON P. WISE, secretary of the Camp Conduit Company, at Akron, has been identified with electrical work almost throughout his business career. He was born in Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of William Wise, a native of that township.

The family to which he belongs came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day. David Wise, the grandfather of Byron P., settling in Green Township, Summit County. Mr. Wise's ancestors in general have been agriculturists, and his father is a retired farmer living at Greentown.

Mr. Wise was educated primarily in the Uniontown public schools, and later took a business course in the Hamamel's Commercial College at Akron. He then associated himself with business houses where he could closely study electricity, in which he was deeply interested. For a time he was in the employ of the Erie Railroad, then was connected with the Camps for six years, and since the organization of the Camp Conduit Company, has been the secretary of this concern.

In 1900 Mr. Wise was married to Lela Smith, of Summit County, who is a daughter of D. J. Smith. He has two sons: Royale C. and John Clarke. Mr. Wise and family belong to Grace Reformed Church.

ALFRED G. LUSK, who is largely interested in the estate and insurance business throughout Summit County, has convenient offices in the Lusk Block, on Tuscarawas Avenue, Barberton, in which place he ranks among the leading business citizens. He was born in Orange County, New York, Jan. 9, 1843, and is a son of Cyrus and Susan (Williams) Lusk. In 1853, when he was ten years old, his parents moved to Coldwater, Michigan, where the father entered the real estate business, taking over the purchase and sale of much property. It was in that locality that Mr. Lusk was mainly reared. When fourteen years of age he began railroad work as a section man, and by the time he was twenty-one years of age he had been made a section foreman. In the meanwhile his education had not been neglected, and on March 10, 1866, he was graduated from the Eastman National Business College at Chicago. He continued railroad work, first being given charge of a work train and later being made trainmaster's assistant on the Lake Shore Railroad. He spent twenty years as assistant to roadmaster John Stewart, one of the stalwart old officials of the Lake Shore. From there he went to the West Shore Railroad as roadmaster, with headquarters at Canastota, New York, where he remained for two years and then returned to Coldwater, where he continued one year, and then, with Charles Pain,

formerly with the West Shore, came to the Erie Railroad, then the N.Y. P. & O. Railroad, the former in the capacity of general manager and Mr. Lusk as roadmaster. Headquarters were established in 1885 at Akron, and he remained with the Erie Railroad for fifteen years. In 1900 he came to Barberton and embarked in his present business, subsequently building the two adjoining Lusk Blocks, on Tuscarawas Avenue, the ground floor of one being occupied by M. C. Frank, a leading boot and shoe merchant, and the other by F. A. Pobes, who has a fine stock of dry goods and millinery.

Mr. Lusk married Emma Hemrod and they have one child, Carrie, who is now the wife of Dr. Morehouse Blackman, of Coldwater, Michigan. For the past forty-two years Mr. Lusk has been a Mason, and in point of service is the oldest member of the fraternity at Barberton.

G. CARL DIETZ, secretary of the Burkhardt Brewing Company, and president of the Depositors' Savings Bank, of Akron, was born in this city in March, 1875, and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Rupp) Dietz.

His parents were both born in Germany and came to Akron almost a half century ago. The father, an iron worker, died when G. Carl was still a youth, leaving his wife with a family of six small children to rear. Thus the subject of this sketch at an unusually early age was obliged to relieve his mother of a part of her heavy burden, and responsibilities fell on his shoulders before he was hardly old enough to assume them. He gave all the assistance he could in the rearing of the family, and guided his younger brothers and sisters to careers of usefulness. Laboring through the day time and attending school at night, Mr. Dietz acquired a good business education, and finally obtained a position in the People's Savings Bank, where he remained for ten years. He later became cashier of the Security Savings Bank, having previously been a clerk in a clothing store for some three years. Still later Mr. Dietz retired from the Security institution, after serving five

years, and became secretary of the M. Burkhardt Brewing Company. The banking business, however, continuing to have attractions for him, he became one of the organizers of the Depositors' Savings Bank, which was opened for business April 15, 1907, and of which he was made president. He also fills the position of secretary and treasurer of the Burkhardt Realty Company.

On November 17, 1902, Mr. Dietz was married to Ida Burkhardt, who is a daughter of the late W. Burkhardt. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He has the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, many of whom have traced his successful business career from boyhood.

SYLVESTER T. CUNNINGHAM, funeral director and expert embalmer, with business location on the corner of Mill and High Streets, Akron, is the senior member of the firm of S. T. Cunningham & Company. Mr. Cunningham was born at Detroit, Michigan, December 18, 1868.

When a school boy of twelve years Sylvester T. Cunningham started to learn the undertaking business in his native city, and served a long and strict apprenticeship, which resulted in his thorough mastery of every detail and his acquisition of the highest skill in the technical branch of the business. He has spent eighteen years in its practice in Akron, and has fully earned the high reputation he enjoys.

For seventeen years he was the embalmer and funeral director for George Billow, undertaker. In June, 1906, he established the firm of S. T. Cunningham & Company, which already occupies a leading place among the substantial business houses at Akron. His undertaking rooms are centrally located, and his business equipments are modern in character, while his charges are no higher than are necessary to insure the best service.

In 1889 Mr. Cunningham was married to Julia Kehoe, of Detroit, Michigan, who has proved a very capable assistant to her husband in the business. They have one son, W. E. Cunningham, who was educated in the Akron

schools and is now connected with his father in the business.

WILLIAM J. RATTLE, B. S. M. E., resides on the farm on which he was born, in Stow Township, Summit County, Ohio, September 6, 1852. His parents were William and Elizabeth Goodwin (Gaylord) Rattle. His land aggregates 350 acres, the most extensive farming tract in Stow Township, and is one of the best managed, finely improved and valuable estates in Summit County.

The Rattle family is of English ancestry and Quaker faith. James Rattle, the paternal grandfather, came to America from Bath, England, accompanied by his children, who were named respectively: Samuel, William, Henry, Frank, Mary and Celia. Until 1830 he resided with his family at Skaneateles, New York, and then moved to Cuyahoga Falls. He died in 1870, aged ninety years.

William Rattles, father of William J., was born at Bath, England, June 12, 1808, and was a mere boy when he accompanied his parents to the United States. After the death of his mother, the family removed from Skaneateles, New York, to Ohio, but prior to this William had learned and followed the trade of tanner. After reaching Cuyahoga Falls he embarked in the shoe business and soon became interested in other lines of activity, becoming owner of a grain elevator, and for a long period being a large handler of wheat. He built the business block now occupied by the Loomis Hardware Company and erected many other structures in the city. In 1854 he moved to Cleveland, but remained in that city but a short time, his attention having been turned to the lumber business, in which he was engaged at Saginaw, Michigan, until 1858. He then returned to Cleveland, in which city he lived retired until the close of his life. He was a member of Star Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M., at Cuyahoga Falls. In politics he was a Republican. Religiously he was a member of the Society of Friends. He married a daughter of the late Thomas Gaylord, of Stow Township, of a family of great prominence. She was born in June, 1824,

and died April 10, 1905. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church.

William J. Rattle was an only child. He began his schooling in Stow Township, continued it in Cleveland and was graduated in 1874, from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, with the degree of B. S. Immediately afterward he opened an office at Cleveland, as a mining engineer and analytical chemist, and his work in this direction now takes him to all parts of the country. In 1902, his son, William Rattle, became his partner and the firm name is W. J. Rattle & Son.

The magnificent farm in Stow Township is operated as a grain and stock farm. On it are raised about sixty acres of wheat, which Mr. Rattle markets, and fifty tons of hay beyond what is used on the farm, and all the corn and oats for feeding. Formerly Mr. Rattle raised many sheep, but when the price declined, he, like other sheep-growers in the township, turned his attention to other lines of industry. He raises many Berkshire hogs, keeps thirty head of highgrade cattle of various breeds, has six full-blood Guernsey cows and a Guernsey bull, *Moon Arch*, a noble and valuable animal. This farm is conspicuous, not only on account of its size and fertility, but because of the care which has developed it into a place so full of beauty as well as utility. Mr. Rattle keeps six men employed and has provided every kind of improved machinery, and all modern conveniences, so that all his plans can be successfully carried out. His beautiful home is but one of the fine buildings which make the whole estate one of note. There are two fine residences on the place, one of which was once the home of his grandfather, Thomas Gaylord, who, with other members of the family, owned large estates in Summit County.

Mr. Rattle was married in 1877 to Julia Cary, who is a daughter of John E. Cary, and they have three children, William, Mary and Elizabeth. William Rattle was born June 27, 1878, and has grown up in the business in which he is engaged. After completing the

447-448



SHERMAN B. STOTLER

public school course, he received scientific training at the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, later at Kenyon College and with his father in the latter's office, and is thoroughly qualified to further the firm's interests in every way. In April, 1907, he was married to Susie Dewitt, of Cleveland. Mary married Harvey Mansfield; they have one daughter, Mary, and reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Elizabeth was born at Stow, Ohio, July, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Rattle belong to St. John's Episcopal Church at Cuyahoga Falls, as also do all their children.

Mr. Rattle is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Star Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M., at Cuyahoga Falls; Akron Chapter, R. A. M.; Akron Commandery, K. T.; Cleveland Consistory and Alkoran Temple at Cleveland. In political faith he is a Republican. He is a member of the Summit County Horticultural Society, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

SHERMAN B. STOTLER, superintendent of the Summit County Infirmary, holds a very responsible position, the duties of which have been faithfully and efficiently performed since he assumed them. Mr. Stotler was born December 25, 1856, in Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio. His parents, Emanuel and Eliza (Franks) Stotler, were well-known farming people of Wayne County, and the father was also a skilled mechanic. His death occurred in 1889. There were seven children in the Stotler family. Mrs. Stotler died July 1st, 1901.

Sherman B. Stotler was reared on a farm and was educated in the local schools. For many years after attaining manhood, he was employed by the late J. F. Seiberling, as an expert machine man.

In 1887 Mr. Stotler was appointed superintendent of the Summit County Infirmary, which shelters, at the latest report, 178 inmates. His duties include, besides the care and management of this large number of unfortunates, the cultivation of the infirmary farm of 345 acres. Only a man possessed of tact, good judgment and excellent business

capacity could satisfactorily fill so important an office.

On December 20, 1882, Mr. Stotler married Della Shaffer, who is a daughter of David and Harriet (Cornelius) Shaffer.

Politically, Mr. Stotler is a Republican. He is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. The publishers take pleasure in presenting his portrait in this connection.

WILLIAM L. CAMPFIELD, undertaker and dealer in furniture, at Barberton, is one of the leading citizens of the town, a man of progressive ideas and real public spirit. He was born April 2, 1862, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Mary J. (Montgomery) Campfield.

Mr. Campfield lost his father when he was fourteen years of age, and remained on the home farm with his mother, until her death. He then sold the property, and in partnership with H. Orrison, embarked in an undertaking and furniture business at Martin's Ferry. After one year, Mr. Campfield bought out his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1902, when he disposed of it and one year later came to Barberton. On January 1, 1904, he arrived from Martin's Ferry and bought out the furniture store of Frank Hale, continuing the business at the same stand and increasing its scope by adding undertaking. On April 18, 1901, Mr. Campfield was graduated from the Pittsburg School of Anatomy, and understands every detail of the undertaking business. He is well equipped for all the business demands made upon him in this line, and is also the leading furniture dealer in Barberton.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Campfield was married to Matilda E. Shaffer, and they have a very pleasant home in Barberton. Fraternally, Mr. Campfield belongs to the Elks and Knights of Pythias. With his wife, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since locating here he has taken an active interest in promoting every movement for the welfare of the town. In the Business Men's Association, of which he is a director, he sees

a strong factor in the ultimate development of Barberton's business activities, as well as greatly increased prosperity along all lines.

WILLISTON ALLING, president of the Dime Savings Bank at Akron, and formerly county recorder of Summit County, was born October 26, 1842, in Vienna Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is a son of Jonathan and Maria (Clark) Alling. The parents of Mr. Alling came to Trumbull County from Connecticut, in which state he resided until he was twelve years old. He then became a member of his uncle's family, in Northampton Township, Summit County. After remaining with his uncle for three years, he secured farm work in Tallmadge Township. In August, 1862, he enlisted from that township for service in the Civil War and for three and a half years thereafter was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged in December, 1865.

Mr. Alling then returned to Tallmadge Township and engaged in contracting and building, in which business he continued until 1897. Mr. Alling became president on its organization of the Dime Savings Bank, at Akron, which is now one of the leading financial institutions of the city. The other officers of this bank are: Clint W. Kline and Charles Switzer, vice-presidents, and William H. Evans, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of this bank is \$50,000, with a surplus of \$2,250. The bank is situated in the Masonic Building on the corner of Mill and Howard Streets.

Mr. Alling was married in 1867 to Emilie A. Carter, who was born in Brimfield, Portage County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Horatio L. and Julia A. (Lyon) Carter, natives of Massachusetts. He and his wife have been the parents of six children: Julia M., Walter C., Ruth W., Fannie M., Mary E. and Edwin L., of whom the last mentioned died in December, 1904. The family has a high social standing in Akron.

Politically, Mr. Alling is a staunch Repub-

lican, and at various times he has served in important offices. For twenty-one years he was a justice of the peace, for several years county recorder, and for a long period an active and useful member of the Board of Education of Tallmadge. Mr. Alling and family reside at No. 39 South Balch Street. The Alling family are members of the West Congregational Church.

JOSEPH COOK, an old and honored citizen of Akron, now retired from active business life, was born in England in 1847. His parents came to America when he was an infant, settling first at Danville, later at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and still later at East Liverpool, Ohio.

He was reared up to the age of sixteen years in East Liverpool, obtaining his education in the public schools. He was still a schoolboy when he first enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company F, Fourth Regiment, West Virginia Cavalry, in which he served, nevertheless, with the courage and efficiency of a man through the eight months for which he had contracted. After his discharge he re-enlisted, entering Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four months, and being honorably discharged, came to Akron. Here he enlisted for the third time, in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one year, but as this was an old regiment, it was soon mustered out, and Mr. Cook was transferred to Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war, being finally mustered out in the fall of 1865. He had served under General Butler in the Eastern army and under General Kelley in West Virginia, his last field service being with the Army of the Cumberland.

Mr. Cook then returned to Ohio, his parents in the meanwhile having settled on a farm in Summit County, where he remained until he had recuperated from his long period of fatigues and exposure incidental to army

life. Settling in Akron, he became interested in a pottery business with John Richardson and David Butler, under the firm name of Richardson, Cook & Butler. This firm was afterward incorporated as the Akron Stoneware Company, of which Mr. Cook was president and general manager for three years. Failing health caused him to dispose of his interests in the company, and he took a season of rest. He subsequently returned to the pottery business, however, under the firm name of Weeks, Cook & Weeks, building a pottery plant and managing the business for four years. He then sold out to F. H. Weeks, and turned his attention to improving his education, which his early enlistment had interrupted, to that end taking a complete course in Hammel's Business College, at Akron.

Mr. Cook then accepted a position as manager with the Wood Type and Novelty Company, and so continued until the business was closed out. For some four subsequent years he was associated with the Drop Hammer Forge Company, filling the office of president, and later went into business with Charles S. Hart, under the firm name of Hart & Cook, which connection lasted for fifteen years. At the same time Mr. Cook was president and general manager of the Akron China Company, but he sold his interests therein and later became connected with the Cleveland China Company in the decoration of china and white ware. After four years Mr. Cook practically retired, in 1905, from active business life, although he owns a large amount of land, to which he gives attention, and he is also financially interested in the Aluminum Flake Company. He was for so long an active factor in the city's business life that his name is a familiar and an honored one in the local marts of trade. He has also been active in political life to the extent of working for civic reform and good government, but has consented to service in no office, except on the school board, where he continued for four years.

On October 9, 1873, Mr. Cook was married to Mary P. Norton, who is a daughter

of Thomas Norton, and who was born in the pleasant old home at No. 1320 East Market Street, in which Mr. Cook and his family now reside. Six children have been born into their household, namely: Eva, who married Carl Trulson, residing at Cleveland; Thomas M., residing in Nevada; Mary P., who lives at home with her parents; Martha, who married John Lemmon, and resides in Oakland, California; George W., residing in Oakland, but in business at San Francisco; and Celia, who resides with her parents. Mr. Cook is a member of Akron Lodge, F. & A. M.; Buckley Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic; the Odd Fellows, and of some purely social organizations.

RICHARD L. MOORE, postmaster at Cuyahoga Falls, and one of the representative citizens of the place, was born at Blacklick, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1880, and is a son of McConnell and Elizabeth (Mildren) Moore.

The Moore family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. William Moore, the great-grandfather of Richard L., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where his life was spent, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son, Hugh Moore, was born in Westmoreland County in 1806, and died in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1900. He followed the trade of blacksmith. His wife was Fannie, daughter of John Shryock, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and they reared the following children: John and William, both deceased; James, residing at Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Lavinia, deceased; Thomas H., residing at Los Angeles, California; McConnell, residing at Cuyahoga Falls; Sarah Jane, who is the wife of Captain Samuel J. Nickerson, of Indiana, Pennsylvania; Margaret Ann, widow of John Adams, of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania; and George H., of Rimersburg, Pennsylvania. The mother of the above family died at the age of eighty-three years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Moore were devout Presbyterians, Mr. Moore being an elder in the church.

McConnell Moore, father of Richard L.,

was reared in Armstrong County and educated in the district schools. He was employed as clerk in a general store at Brady's Bend for several years, and then went to Oil Creek, where he had charge of some oil interests for about a year. Then he went to Pittsburg, where he worked at heating in a rolling mill for two and one-half years. He then returned to Brady's Bend as an inspector of ore for the Brady's Bend Iron Company, in which capacity he worked for seven years, after which he was in the oil business for himself for one year. In 1872 Mr. Moore went to Blacklick Station, in Indiana County, where he managed a firebrick business for his brother-in-law, E. J. Mildren, and he continued there until 1885, when he came to Cuyahoga Falls. For a time he was engaged with different firms in this city in more or less responsible positions, until he entered the employ of the Rivet and Machine Works as time-keeper, remaining with that great industry until April 15, 1907, when he retired from business activity.

In 1861 Mr. Connell Moore was married to Elizabeth Mildren, who was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, in 1842, and is a daughter of Jacob L. Mildren, formerly of Brady's Bend. Of the thirteen children of this marriage twelve grew to maturity, namely: Fannie Jane, who is the widow of B. B. McConnaughey, of Homer City, Pennsylvania; A. Kate J., deceased; Edward J., who is a resident of Cleveland; Melda, who was a victim of the great flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1889; Lavina, who married F. J. Creque, and resides at Cuyahoga Falls; Charles M., residing at home; Alice, who married John Young, of Muskegon, Michigan; Leroy M., a resident of Newark, New Jersey; Frank R., residing at Cuyahoga Falls; Ralph R., who is engaged in the jewelry business and resides at Cuyahoga Falls; Richard L.; and Dora, who married Rev. C. A. Coakwell, a minister of the Disciples Church, located at Lennox, Iowa.

Richard L. Moore was reared and educated at Cuyahoga Falls, attending both the common and High School. Prior to his appointment

as postmaster, which was made June 15, 1906, he worked in different factories in this vicinity, being a skilled mechanic, but since he assumed his present duties, on July 1, 1906, he has given the postoffice his main attention. His success as a public official has been generally recognized, and he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Moore married Bessie Belle Schnee, who is a daughter of Joseph and Jennie Schnee, of Cuyahoga Falls. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moore has always been interested in public matters and has been an active worker in the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to Howard Lodge, No. 62, Odd Fellows, and to the Foresters.

JAMES M. LAFFER, vice-president of the Security Savings Bank, and vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, at Akron, is one of the city's leading financiers and business men. He is a dealer in drugs, paints and oils, and is largely interested in real estate. He was born in 1848, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, but Akron has been his home for over a half century. He is a son of John Laffer, formerly a farmer and miller, whose father was Henry Laffer, an early settler in Tuscarawas County.

James M. Laffer was reared and educated in his native county, where he remained until 1861, when he moved to Millersburg, Ohio. In 1865 he established himself in Akron. During his youth he served for four years as a clerk in a drug store, and then went to Chicago, where he was engaged in a drug business for about nine months, afterwards returning to Akron. In October, 1869, the W. C. Byrde & Company drug house was established, Mr. Laffer being interested, which continued until 1873, when he bought the interest of Mr. Byrde and has continued alone ever since, having an excellent business location on the corner of Main and Exchange Streets. Mr. Laffer is one of the city's old and experienced business men—one who has witnessed and assisted in the wonderful develop-

ment of her commerce and the growth of her institutions.

In 1872 Mr. Laffer was married to Minnie Collins, who is a daughter of J. H. Collins, of Akron. He and his wife have one daughter, Josephine, who is the wife of Francis Seiberling, a well known attorney of Akron. Mr. Laffer has taken a prominent part in public affairs, and in 1884 consented to serve on the City Council, in which he proved himself a careful guardian of municipal interests. His fraternal connections include the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, of Akron.

W. W. McINTOSH, president of the McIntosh-Baum Company, at Akron, has been a resident of this city for the past decade, but is a native of New York, having been born in Schoharie County, that state, in 1863.

Mr. McIntosh was educated in the schools of Sloansville, and, after attending Claverack College, Claverack, New York, was prepared to enter into business, and went to Jackson, Michigan, where he learned the jewelry trade, remaining in that location for five years. He was then engaged in the jewelry business at Clinton, Illinois, for about ten years. His health failing him, he was compelled to change his business, and, accordingly, he became interested in the manufacture of furniture, in which industry he was engaged for five years, at Constantine, Michigan. Mr. McIntosh then came to Akron, and for a short time was engaged in the wholesale manufacture of undertaking goods. After selling his interest in that business he became vice-president of the Hall & Harter Insurance Company, continuing as such for a period of two years, after which he organized the McIntosh-Baum Company, which is now incorporated. Mr. McIntosh is connected with a number of other Akron enterprises, being a director in the McNeil Boiler Company, vice-president of the S. & O. Engraving Company, director of the Beacon-Journal Company, and other successful concerns.

In 1889 Mr. McIntosh was married to Grace Bishop, of Clinton, Illinois, and they have two children, Bishop and Margaret. A

sister of Mrs. McIntosh is the wife of Hon. Vespasian Warner, United States Commissioner of Pensions.

Fraternally, Mr. McIntosh is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine at Cleveland. He has taken an active interest in locating a number of industries at Akron since he has made this city his home, and is a valued public-spirited citizen.

ISAAC SHELDON COWEN, one of the representative agriculturists of Northfield Township, was born on his farm in this township September 18, 1863, and is a son of John and Eliza (McNiece) Cowen.

John Cowen was born in November, 1794, on the Isle of Man, whence he came to America in 1827, and for eight years worked on the Ohio Canal. Subsequently he settled on a farm of forty acres in Northfield Township, where he engaged in sheep and cattle raising, and built the home now occupied by Isaac S. He died at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Cowen married Eliza McNiece, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was a daughter of Isaac McNiece. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowen, of whom six grew to maturity, namely: Rebecca Jane, born October 20, 1850, who married William Henry Price, of Cleveland, and who, with her husband, is now deceased; Isaac Sheldon, subject of this sketch; William Henry, who was born March 18, 1856; Minnie Eliza, who married John B. Ward, of Solon, Ohio; Elsie Ann, who lives on the home farm; and Bertha Adele, who married Ernest E. Leslie, of Northfield Township. The mother of these children was, like her father, an adherent of the Quaker faith, but after coming to Northfield Township, there being no meeting-houses here of that denomination, she attended the Presbyterian Church.

Isaac Sheldon Cowen was educated in the common schools, and has resided all of his life on his present farm, which was purchased

by his father from the Connecticut Land Company. He has three barns, 26x30, with 14-foot posts; 26x42, with 14-foot posts, and 36x46, with 18-foot posts, respectively, and all of his buildings are kept in the best condition. He keeps about twelve head of cattle, his milk being shipped to Cleveland, and his principal crops are potatoes, grain and hay. Since procuring his farm Mr. Cowen has added thereto by purchase, and he now owns 131 acres, about thirty-five of which are under cultivation. An up-to-date farmer, he uses the most modern methods and machinery, and is conceded to be one of the township's prosperous agriculturists. Mr. Cowen is a Democrat in his political views, but he has never cared for public office.

REV. IRA A. PRIEST, D. D., who served as president of Buchtel College, at Akron, from 1897 until 1901, is one of the prominent men of this city. Dr. Priest was born at Mt. Holly, Rutland County, Vermont, and belongs to an old colonial family of that section.

After attending the public schools of his native place, Ira A. Priest entered a seminary at Barre, Vermont, where he prepared for Tufts College, at Medford, Massachusetts, where he was entered in 1880, and was graduated four years later with his degree of Ph. B. In 1884 he continued his studies, in the theological department, and in 1887 he was graduated with the degree of A. M. In 1898 his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of D. D.

Dr. Priest was connected exclusively with church work for many years and served numerous pastorates prior to coming to Akron. For two years he had charge of the Universalist Church at Monson, Massachusetts, for three years he was at Adams, Massachusetts, and for five years at Newtonville, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1896 he took charge of the Akron church, and in the following year became president of Buchtel College. Although he still continues his pastoral work, since the close of his official connection with Buchtel College, he has been

more or less interested also in business and political life. In 1901 he embarked in a real estate, loan and general insurance business, which he conducted alone until September, 1906, when the firm of Patton & Priest was organized. This has since become one of the leading firms in its line at Akron and has offices in the Everett building. Dr. Priest is a stockholder in a number of the business enterprises of the city, and has attained rank among her men of capital and commercial capacity. On June 23, 1887, he was married to Eva Hall, who was born at Lacon, Illinois. They have one child, Ruth Hall.

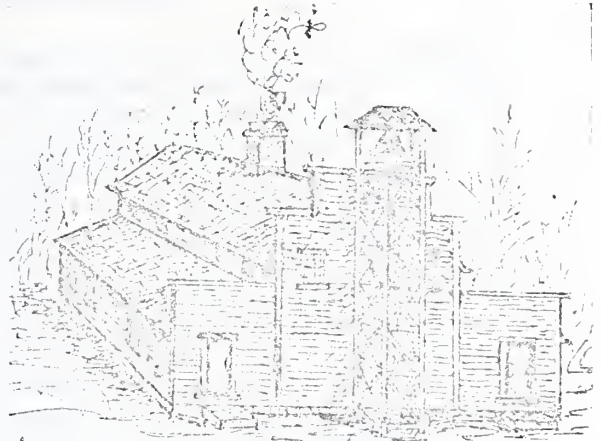
Dr. Priest has always taken an active and intelligent interest in politics, and has done his part in promoting good local government. On numerous occasions he has been elected to city offices, in 1903 becoming president of the City Council, to which office he was re-elected in 1905, and which he still holds. A staunch Republican, he has been treasurer for the past year of the Summit County Central Committee, and he is his party's choice for membership on the Board of Public Service. Fraternally, Dr. Priest is a Knight Templar Mason, and he belongs also to the Odd Fellows.

WILLIS E. PETTITT, secretary and treasurer of the Pettitt Brothers Hardware Company, of Akron, was born in Portage Township, Summit County, Ohio, in November, 1868, and is a son of the late William Pettitt. His father was a prominent farmer and stockraiser in Portage Township, where he settled in 1830, coming from Pennsylvania. The death of William Pettitt took place in 1882. He married Lucy Cook, who died in 1892. Of their eight children seven survive, namely: Orilla (married D. N. Spellman, of Akron); Clara, Ida, George, Miles, Lewis M., and Willis E., all residents of Akron.

Willis E. Pettitt was reared and educated in Summit County until the age of seventeen years, when he came to Akron and secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of May & Fieberger, which he filled for sixteen years. Then, in 1903, in partnership with his



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE



FIRST HIGH SCHOOL



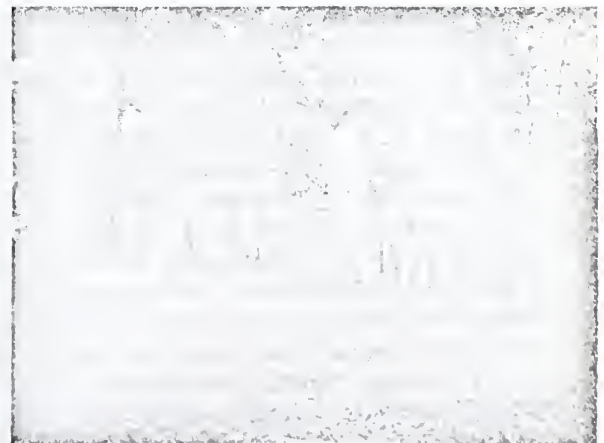
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, AKRON



NEW COURT HOUSE, AKRON



M. W. HOYE'S RESIDENCE, AKRON



IN PERKINS' PARK

brother, Lewis M. Pettitt, he established a hardware business under the name of Pettitt Brothers & McDowell, which continued until the fall of 1906. Mr. McDowell then retired and the firm name became The Pettitt Brothers Hardware Company. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with L. M. Pettitt as president; Willis E. Pettitt, secretary and treasurer; Alfred Winkler, vice-president, and W. F. Ringler, general manager. The company does a wholesale and retail hardware and paint business, carrying a full and up-to-date stock, and having a wide trade territory.

Willis E. Pettitt was married in 1899 to Abbie A. Mead, who is a daughter of the late William H. Mead, of Illinois. They have one child, Grace Virginia. Politically, Mr. Pettitt is a Republican. He is a member of the West Akron Congregational Church and is on its official board.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SNYDER, owner of the *East Side Dairy Farm*, which comprises 150 acres of valuable land situated in Coventry Township, belongs to an old pioneer family which settled in this section of Summit County eighty-eight years ago. Mr. Snyder was born in his father's log cabin, not far distant from his present farm, in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, August 16, 1857, and is a son of George M. and Mary (Rex) Snyder.

George M. Snyder was born in 1814, in Pennsylvania, and was five years old when his father, Yost Snyder, brought his family and possessions to Coventry Township, making the long journey through the wilderness with an ox-team. When he built his log cabin in the woods, Akron was a hamlet of a half dozen rude shanties, and it would have required a vivid imagination to depict in its place the present busy, beautiful city. The digging of the canal was a great event and George M. Snyder told his children how the whole family walked to Akron to see the first canal boat on its waters. Yost Snyder and wife lived to old age on this farm and reared a large family of children, George M. being among the

older ones. The latter assisted in the clearing of the farm and later learned the mason trade, at which he worked for twenty-two years, during the summers, and during the long, cold and stormy winters he would use the old loom and weave cloth. He acquired land of his own, and possessed the farm in the Snyder allotment, through which Snyder Avenue, Barberton, now extends. He lived to the age of eighty years, and in many ways was a remarkable man. He had enjoyed but few advantages of any kind in his youth and had never learned to either read or write the English language until the Civil War, when, on account of the deep interest he felt in public affairs, he set himself the task of learning to read, his children being his teachers, and became thoroughly informed in this way, although, at his age, it doubtless required great perseverance. He was a staunch Democrat, of the old type.

George M. Snyder was married (first) to Catherine Harter, who bore him two children: Henry, now residing at Barberton, and George, who is deceased. He married (second) Mary Rex, whom he also survived, and they had fourteen children, namely: Jacob, Daniel, Lewis, Thomas J., William F., Mary (Mrs. Anderson), Sarah, who married H. Deisen, residing in North Dakota; Inez, who married J. H. Horner; Elvina, who married H. Pontius; Emma, who married William Stott; and four children now deceased. George M. Snyder was married (third) to Lucinda Bachman, but they had no family.

Thomas J. Snyder remained with his father on the farm on which he was born until 1859, when the family moved to what is now the Snyder allotment. Land then could be bought for \$2.50 an acre which later has been valued at \$300. During his boyhood the family endured many hardships, their home having few of the comforts or conveniences of the present day. Mr. Snyder remembers when his mother used to come with her broom and sweep away the heavy snow that had sifted through the wide cracks onto the floor, so that her many children could get out of bed without having a chill. He attended the

old district school whenever farm work permitted. In 1887 he bought his present farm in Coventry Township, purchasing it from George Fouser, and settled on it in 1891. It was cleared land at the time, but he has spent a large amount of money in making the excellent improvements, which are to be seen on every side. He practically rebuilt the house, making it both attractive and comfortable, and erected commodious barns and other buildings made necessary on account of his farming operations and dairying. He is assisted in the work of the farm by his sons, and superintends the dairy himself, keeping twenty-four head of cattle, and running a milk wagon to Barberton. He has spent almost his whole life in Coventry Township, and is interested in everything concerning its welfare. With peace and plenty on every side, congenial work, many friends, and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, Mr. Snyder perhaps enjoys life to a greater degree than many of those who spend their time and substance moving in a larger circle.

On October 5, 1877, Mr. Snyder was married to Mary E. Deiter, who was a daughter of Samuel and Lorinda Deiter. They have had ten children, namely: George, who married Cora Croser, and has three children—Love, Celia and Blanche; Lucy, who married O. Nicodemus, and has three children—Hazel, Park A. and Ethel; Carrie, who is the wife of M. Hissem, and the mother of four children—Guy, Helen, Pauline and Clifford; Lillian, who married W. Nicodemus, and has three children—Chester, Roy and Elvora; Thomas R., who married Mary First; William, Nora Belle, Halley Maude, Howard, who died aged fifteen months; and Edna Fern. Mr. Snyder and family belong to the Reformed Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

ADAM HUDDILSTON, whose death on December 28, 1905, removed from Northfield Township, one of her leading citizens, was a native of Ireland, born near the city of Belfast, October 31, 1840. He was a son of

Gilbert and Sarah Elizabeth (Whigham) Huddilston.

The father of Mr. Huddilston was born near Belfast, in 1796. In Ireland he had charge of large estates belonging to his uncle, Adam Patterson, whose heir he became. The estate is still in the Chancery Court, and forty years must yet elapse before the heirs can come into possession. With his wife and three children, Gilbert Huddilston left Belfast for America, on the ship *Wales*, June, 10, 1841, and landed at the port of New York, August 12, 1841. He settled first at Glenville, Ohio, and in 1842 bought a farm near Solon, where he died in 1878. His wife survived him until 1900.

Adam Huddilston was reared on the farm at Solon, which when, he grew to manhood, he conducted, also carrying on a flour and feed store and dealing in agricultural implements. For seventeen years prior to his marriage, he traveled over the country selling farm machinery for Warder, Bushnell, Glaser & Company. In 1886 he came to Northfield and settled on Mrs. Huddilston's homestead farm, and two years later he bought the Z. P. Sorter place of 100 acres, adjoining the other farm. Of his land Mr. Huddilston made a dairy and grain farm, raising over 900 bushels of oats annually and other grain in proportion, cultivating 100 acres. He kept thirty head of cattle. Since his death, which was caused accidentally, his horses becoming unmanageable when struck by a car, Mrs. Huddilston has kept up the farm and dairy.

In 1884 Mr. Huddilston married Anna McNeice, of Northfield Township, and they had five children, namely: Leigh, born March 4, 1886; HESSIE MARIAN, born March 26, 1888; Mercedes (deceased), born June 24, 1890; Gilbert Leonard, born June 11, 1892; and Warren Paul, born May 12, 1895.

Leonard McNeice, father of Mrs. Huddilston, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was twenty-eight years of age when he came to America, accompanied by his wife. For a time he worked as a molder at Cleveland, and then came to Northfield Township, where he bought the farm which Mrs.

Huddilston owns, and where she was born December 29, 1859. Mr. McNeice married Anna Bell, also of County Antrim, and they had six children, the two who survived to maturity being: Jonathan B., residing at Solon, and Mrs. Huddilston. Prior to her marriage she built her comfortable residence, a commodious and attractive one, with seventeen rooms. The bank barn, 36 by 60 feet in dimensions, was built in 1898. The Lake Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad purchased ninety acres of her land when they built their cross line. This farm is one of considerable value and has always been well kept up. Mrs. Huddilston has a magnificent apple, plum and small fruit orchard. She was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and during his residence at Solon, the late Mr. Huddilston was an elder in the same. His untimely death was a terrible blow to his family, and a shock to the community in which he was so highly esteemed.

P. H. SCHNEIDER, president of the Schneider Building Company, of Akron, belongs to that class of able, far-seeing business men whose energy and enterprise have added greatly to the reputation of this city as an important commercial and manufacturing center. He was born December 1, 1866, in Wayne County, New York, but was reared on a farm in Kent County, Michigan.

Being a farmer's boy, he attended the country schools, and was nineteen years old before he found an opportunity to attend the High School, at Lowell, Michigan, where he spent one year. He then became employed in a grocery and dry goods store, first as a clerk, and later as manager of the dry goods departments of the different stores conducted by the J. L. Hudson Company, of Detroit, Michigan, remaining in their employ for ten years. In 1897 he came to Akron in the capacity of manager for the dry goods store of William Taylor, Son & Company, at 155 and 157 South Howard Street, a position he filled for eighteen months. He organized the P. H. Schneider Company, purchasing the Taylor store. Of this company Mr. Schneider

was president, treasurer and general manager, and he continued to operate the store for seven years, in the meantime doing an extensive dry goods business. Disposing in August, 1905, of his mercantile interests to the M. O'Neil Company, he decided to enjoy a period of rest from the demands of business life. In March, 1903, the Schneider Building Company was organized, of which Mr. Schneider is president and treasurer. Subsequently, Mr. Schneider bought the buildings between the Central Savings and Trust Company and the Odd Fellows' Temple, on South Main Street, one of them being a six-story, and the other a five-story building, both valuable and paying properties. Mr. Schneider is a director, and member of the executive committee of the Central Savings and Trust Company, and took a prominent part in the consolidation of the Central Savings Bank and the Akron Trust Company, at which time he was director of the Akron Trust Company. He is interested in other successful enterprises in this vicinity.

In 1880 Mr. Schneider was married to Jennie Winegar, who was born in Michigan. He and his wife reside in a beautiful home at 120 Adolph Avenue.

Fraternally, Mr. Schneider is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Akron and to Lake Erie Consistory at Cleveland.

GEORGE T. RANKIN, JR., M. D., one of the leading practitioners of medicine and surgery at Akron, was born in this city, September 6, 1875, and is a son of George T. and Mary C. (Shumaker) Rankin.

The father of Dr. Rankin was born at Hudson, New York, where he learned building and contracting. In 1872 he came to Summit County, Ohio; he followed contracting at Akron and became superintendent of the improvements made in the public school buildings.

George T. Rankin was reared at Akron, and, after completing the public school course, attended Buchtel College. He then began to

read medicine. His medical education was completed in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in June, 1899, following which he served six months as an interne in the Allegheny Hospital, and two years in the Kings County Hospital at Brooklyn, New York. In 1901 Dr. Rankin returned to his native city and opened an office. He is surgeon of the Akron City Hospital, and also of the Mary Day Hospital. He occupies well-appointed offices in the Hamilton Block, being well equipped to handle any case of modern surgery involving the most complicated treatment. Dr. Rankin is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Ohio State, and Summit County Medical Societies. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and belongs also to the Elks.

MILTON A. VAN HORN, clerk of Northfield Township, which position he has ably filled since the spring of 1904, was born in Summit County, Ohio, March 27, 1843, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Kuhn) Van Horn, and a grandson of Edward Van Horn.

Edward Van Horn, the grandfather, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and died in Ohio in 1854. He came to Harrison County, Ohio, in all probability, immediately after his marriage to Margaret Hamilton, who was a woman of rare gifts and noble character. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, being stationed near Toledo, where either wounds or sickness prostrated him, and word was sent to his wife far away in her little log cabin, that her husband was dying. The courageous woman stopped only long enough to wrap her infant son warmly, and, with him in her arms, in the dead of winter, she rode alone through the deep virgin forests until she reached the military camp. There she found preparations were being made to bury one whom his comrades believed to be past help, but the sight of his brave wife and babe created a reaction, and he recovered and lived many

years afterward to show his devotion to so faithful a wife. He was one of the first men to banish liquor from the harvest field, going against a popular custom of the day.

Robert Van Horn was born at New Athens, Harrison County, Ohio, January 10, 1812, and died in November 24, 1905. He was a man of excellent parts, well educated for his day, having spent a year at Franklin College. In 1837 he came to Northfield and taught school, and he subsequently purchased a farm of eighty-six acres northwest of Northfield Center, on which he raised cattle and sheep. He was an out-spoken Free-Soil man and attended many of the early conventions as a delegate and subsequently became a zealous Republican. He served in many local offices and was a truly representative citizen. He married a daughter of Archibald Kuhn, a prominent man in his day, who represented Allegheny County in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. To this marriage three children were born: Archibald, who died in 1889, aged fifty-eight years; Jennie A., who married Joseph Boyd, residing at Northfield; and Milton A. The mother of this family was born in Pennsylvania in 1809 and died in Northfield in March, 1889.

Milton Van Horn attended school in Northfield Township and continued to assist on the home farm until his marriage. He owns a farm of fifty acres on which he resided until 1903, conducting it mainly as a dairy farm, making a choice grade of butter and cheese. He erected a comfortable and attractive home residence at Northfield Center, where he has resided since retiring from the farm in 1903. For nearly thirty years he served as a member of the school board, being elected by the Republican party in 1878. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen and has continually shown a commendable interest in public affairs.

Mr. Van Horn was married (first) in 1864 to Harriet Thompson, who died in 1872, aged twenty-nine years. She left two children, namely: Rev. Francis J., D. D., who is a minister of the Congregational Church, stationed at Seattle, Washington; and Jen-

nie, who married Bird Waite, a farmer in Northfield Township. Mr. Van Horn was married (second) to Mary Rinear, who died in 1889, leaving no issue. Mr. Van Horn was married (third) in 1890 to Cynthia Honey, who died October 16, 1903. Mr. Van Horn is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is clerk. For a period of forty years he was choir master of this church and is now Sunday-school superintendent.

JOSEPH COURTNEY, a general farmer and extensive dairyman, owns 190 acres of valuable land in Summit County, 159 acres lying in Portage Township, and 31 acres in Northampton Township, the township line passing through his land. Mr. Courtney was born in Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio, July 13, 1862, and is a son of James and Julia (Bergin) Courtney. His parents were born in Ireland. James Courtney came to America in early manhood, settling in Boston Township. His second wife, Julia, mother of Joseph Courtney, was married first in Ireland to John Hogan, and with him came to America. Mr. Hogan died in New York and his widow, with her children, came to Summit County. Three of the latter still survive, namely: Stephen; Nora, who married Francis Courtney, a son of James Courtney by his first marriage; and Mary, who married James McGuire, of Peninsula. By his first marriage James Courtney had three children—Francis, who married Nora Hogan; James, who was killed in the Civil War; and Ellen (Mrs. Tosier), who is now deceased. Two children were born of the second marriage of James and Julia Courtney—Joseph and Julia, the latter of whom married Charles Martin, of Akron. James Courtney acquired a farm of eighty acres, in Boston Township, which he sold in 1864, at which time he bought ninety-six acres of the present home farm, later adding ninety-one acres, his son Joseph also adding five acres. When James Courtney came to America he was a poor boy, entirely dependent upon his own efforts, but he was industrious and pru-

dent and when he died in February, 1878, he possessed what was for him an ample fortune. He was survived by his widow until December, 1903. At her death she was almost eighty-three years old. Both were earnest Christian people.

Joseph Courtney was reared on the farm he now owns, and with the exception of a few years, when he lived at Akron, he has been continuously engaged in farming. In 1893 he entered into the dairy business, and now keeps from twenty to twenty-five head of cows. In April, 1894, Mr. Courtney was married to Maud Cassidy, who is a daughter of William Cassidy, and they have seven children: James, William, Julia, Joseph, George, Mary and Margaret. Mr. Courtney, with his family, belongs to the Catholic Church at Akron. He is one of the leading agriculturist men of this section and is held in esteem by all who know him.

WILLIAM H. STONER, secretary and general manager of the Baker-McMillen Company, at Akron, was born in this city, in September, 1870, and is a son of Samuel D. and Lucinda E. (Shirk) Stoner, the former of whom is deceased.

William H. Stoner completed his education in his native city, and when sixteen years of age, entered the employ of the Baker-McMillen Company, with which he is still identified, having risen step by step from the humblest position to that of general manager, which he has ably filled for the past four and one-half years.

In 1895 Mr. Stoner was married to Julia A. Pardee, who is a sister of Judge Pardee, of the Summit County Probate Court, and a daughter of the late George K. Pardee, who was for many years one of Akron's prominent attorneys.

Mr. Stoner has long been considered a representative citizen of Akron, and has taken part in public movements of various kinds. For four years he served on the Board of Jury Commissioners, of which he was secretary. He is a member of the First Disciples Church of Akron.

ANDREW HALE, who bore the distinction of being the first white child born in Bath Township, died in the same township, July 29, 1881, aged seventy-three years. He was a son of Jonathan and Mercy S. (Piper) Hale.

The father of Mr. Hale was the first permanent settler in Bath Township, Summit County, to which he had come from Glattonbury, Connecticut, in 1810. Andrew attended the subscription schools and spent his life engaged in clearing and improving the lands belonging to himself and father. He was a man of sterling character, and is mentioned as a faithful friend and good neighbor. Like his father, he possessed the qualities which marked the representative settlers of those times—men to whom we like to point as our ancestors of unpretentious honesty, dauntless courage and untiring perseverance. Mr. Hale was married April 12, 1838, to Jane Mather. Of this union there were six children: Pamela L. Oviatt, Sophronia J. Ritchie, Clara Ashmun, Charles O. Hale, Alida Humphrey and John P. Hale. Mr. Hale, with his family, belonged to the Congregational Church.

GEORGE A. McCONNELL, dairy farmer of Northfield Township, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, April 8, 1856, and is a son of John and Jane L. (Shannon) McConnell.

John McConnell was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and was brought to America by his parents when he was eight years of age. He died March 6, 1905, aged within a few days of his eightieth birthday. He lived on the home farm in Coshocton County, where his parents had settled, until 1864. Prior to his marriage, with his brother Alexander, he operated the home farm of 480 acres. After coming to Northfield Township he bought one tract of land after another until he owned 367 acres, on which he wintered from sixty to seventy head of cattle, and raised many horses and hogs and some 200 sheep. Later he turned his attention to raising wheat, at which he was very successful, and he also engaged in dairying. He took an intelligent in-

terest in public matters, but he was never a politician. In Coshocton County he married a daughter of Isaac Shannon. She died March 30, 1896, aged sixty-five years. They had nine children, namely: John, who is deceased; Isaac, of Northfield Township; George A., subject of this sketch; Hervey A., justice of the peace in Northfield Township; LaGrande, a physician, now deceased; James and Albert, deceased; Sarah, who married H. R. Boyden, of Northfield; and Charles, of Magnolia, Colorado.

George A. McConnell attended school in Northfield Township until he was sixteen years of age, in the meanwhile assisting on the home farm, as did also his brothers, all working for the common benefit. He then learned cheese-making, an industry that he followed for six years, and with the exception of that period, has ever since been a farmer. He keeps from thirty to thirty-five head of cattle and ships milk to Cleveland. He raises nearly all his own cows and is making plans to keep only the Ayreshire stock, having purchased a thorough-bred Ayreshire bull. He has had a valuable silo constructed with dimensions of 16 by 18 feet, 27 feet high. In 1892 he built his present comfortable residence.

Mr. McConnell married Jane A. Willey, of Northfield Township, and they have a family of five promising children: Albert A., Carl W., Ella L., Clark and Lucy. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McConnell is affiliated with the Republican party. He has never served in any office except one connected with educational affairs, including a number of terms on the school board, and for a few years as township trustee. He is giving his children every educational and social advantage in his power.

FRANK S. PRIOR, secretary and treasurer of the Akron Plumbing and Heating Company, at Akron, was born in 1880, in Summit County, Ohio, and belongs to a family which was numbered among the first settlers in the county. His grandfather, Samuel S. Prior, was a native of Massachusetts, and his

father, Frederick S. Prior, was born in Summit County, in January, 1848. He resides at Akron, where he follows the profession of stationary engineer. He is active in Republican political circles.

Before becoming identified with the Akron Plumbing and Heating Company Frank S. Prior was mainly engaged in securing a good education, attending the schools of Cuyahoga Falls and Hammel's Business College. He was connected with his present business house before it was incorporated in March, 1907, at which time he became its secretary and treasurer. He is one of the younger set of business men at Akron, who are injecting much vigor into the city's commercial and industrial life. In 1905 Mr. Prior was married to Leota J. Zink, who was born at Akron and who is a daughter of Z. E. Zink, foreman at the plant of the American Cereal Company. Mr. Prior is a member of the Disciples Church at Cuyahoga Falls. He belongs to the beneficiary order of the Protected Home Circle.

JOHN P. HALE, one of Akron's prominent business men, proprietor of a large jewelry establishment, belongs to one of the earliest pioneer families in Summit County, his father having been the first white child born in Bath Township. He was born in Bath Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1862, son of Andrew and Jane (Mather) Hale. He was reared on the home farm and was mainly educated in the schools of Tallmadge, spending one year in the Ohio State University at Columbus. After completing his college course, he spent three years on the farm, and then, in 1887, came to Akron and embarked in a jewelry business with a Mr. George Jackson, with whom he remained associated for two years. Since then he has been established alone, doing a large retail business at his convenient location, No. 54 South Main Street. He has made an extensive study of optics and lens-fitting, and, like his forefathers, is used to hard work. He is engaged in both the manufacturing and repairing of jewelry, and carries a large and

well-assorted stock. He is interested also in other enterprises.

In 1891 Mr. Hale was married to Zedella Frank, who was born and reared in Copley Township, and is a daughter of the late David Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have one son, Andrew. They are members of the West Congregational Church, of Akron, Mr. Hale being a member of its present board of trustees.

CHARLES H. JAITE, president of the Jaite Company, manufacturers of paper and paper bags, with a plant in Northfield Township.

The parents of Mr. Jaite settled at Cleveland in 1860, where he attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age. He then went to work in a paper mill. Being suited with this employment, he set out to master every detail of the business, and in time became a thorough expert. He later became president of the Standard Bag and Paper Company and vice-president of the Cleveland Paper Company. In 1902, when the two companies were consolidated with the Akron Paper Company, the new style of The Cleveland-Akron Paper Company was assumed. Mr. Jaite had charge of the manufacturing part of the business, and located the plant in Boston Township, Summit County. He continued to be thus occupied until July, 1905, when he resigned as director and manager, at the same time disposing of his stock. He had, however, no idea of going out of the paper business, but merely desired an establishment organized according to his own plans, and on September 18, 1905, he founded the Jaite Company. The officers of this new company are: Charles H. Jaite, president; Robert H. Jaite, vice-president; Emil W. Jaite, secretary; and Julius Kreekel, treasurer. The business was incorporated September 18, 1905, and was followed immediately afterward by the erection of their plant in Northfield Township, which they placed on the Cuyahoga River. They now own one of the most substantial manufacturing buildings in Summit County. The machine room of the

plant is 50 by 200 feet in dimensions and over this, in the second story, is located the bag factory. The boiler room for heating is 60 by 157 feet in dimensions; the boiler room for the 580 horse-power steam engine and engine room is 61 by 74 feet; the bleach room is 37 by 60 feet, and the office is 16 by 20 feet. The building is two stories in height, with a warehouse 60 by 164 feet. The plant is equipped with a capacity of eight tons of manufactured paper a day, which is made into paper bags, the product being sold direct to manufacturers of flour and cement. The company has drilled five productive gas wells, each 900 feet deep, and thus they get abundant heat, their power being obtained by a gas and a steam engine.

The quality and purity of the water used is a factor of importance in the manufacture of paper and this company has an artesian well, 390 feet in depth, which flows 400,000 gallons of water a day. It is of such purity that the paper manufactured with its use is many points stronger than paper made heretofore by the same formula, with ordinary water. The company has built five two-flat buildings just across the line, in Brecksville Township, for the housing of their employes. This is one of the most important business enterprises of this section, and its success must be attributed to the quiet, resourceful man who has studied the manufacture of paper in a practical way from boyhood.

Mr. Jaite married a daughter of R. L. Peebles, of Cuyahoga Falls, and they have had six children, namely: Grace May, Roy W., Giles, Edna E., Nettie and Fern J. Giles died at the age of three years. Mr. Jaite built a beautiful home in Boston Township in 1904, in which he has resided since the spring of 1905. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Cleveland, the Royal Arcanum in Cleveland, and of Criterion Lodge, K. of P. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH C. HILL, formerly county commissioner of Summit County, and a leading citizen of Akron, carries on a large contract-

ing business here, and has been a resident of the city since 1882. He is a prominent member of Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, having served as a soldier in the Union army during the entire period of the Civil War. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 9, 1844. When a youth of but seventeen years, in June, 1861, he voluntarily assumed the dangers and hardships that fell to the lot of those who took active part as soldiers in the great Civil War, which he faced with courage and endurance that would have been creditable in one much older and more seasoned.

As a member of Company E, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel F. H. Stambaugh, and under command of General Negley, he left Pittsburg on October 26, 1861, going directly to Kentucky. He served under some of the greatest commanders of the war—Generals Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans and Buell—and participated in some of the most memorable engagements, including those of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sherman's March to the Sea, through the Carolinas, and in the last struggle at Bentonville. He was honorably discharged and was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1865. During all this period of almost constant exposure to danger, Mr. Hill was wounded but once, and then slightly. He was captured once, at Chickamauga, but fortunately made his escape on the same day.

After the close of his very creditable military service, Mr. Hill returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1867 went West. There he soon found profitable employment in building, and his work was so approved that he became concerned in the building of all the bridges for the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, from Chetopa, Kansas, to Fort Gibson. He subsequently built the Plaza hotel at Santa Fe, New Mexico; the Palace hotel at Las Vegas, New Mexico; the Adelia Silver Mill, for the Adelia Mining Company, at Silver Cliff, Colorado. After completing the last

mentioned contract, in January, 1882, he returned east to Ohio and located permanently at Akron. Here Mr. Hill has had a good share of the general building and contracting work of the city, and has erected some of the finest residences here, including those of M. H. Crumrine, Charles Berry, on Portage Park; H. H. Bender, on Balch Street, and that of Dr. Rose, on Rhodes Avenue. He is a stockholder in the Dos-De-Atril Mining Company, of Chico, New Mexico.

In 1870 Mr. Hill was married at Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, to Belle Whittlesey, of that place. He and his wife have four sons and two daughters, namely: Clarence M., who is a conductor on the A. B. & C. Railroad; Charles R., who is connected with the firm of Yeager Company, as window dresser; William W., residing at home with his parents; Kathryn, who married Charles Ellet, residing at Akron; and Mabel, who is a graduate nurse, connected with the Akron City Hospital; and Frank, who is a stenographer in the offices of the Goodrich Rubber Company.

Formerly Mr. Hill was quite active in politics, and served very efficiently as a commissioner of Summit County, but latterly has given the larger part of his attention to business affairs.

A. POLSKY, one of Akron's enterprising men and successful merchants, dealing in dry goods, cloaks and millinery, and carrying the largest and most exclusive stock of its kind in this city, occupies a three-story and basement building, at Nos. 51-53 South Howard Street, where he has a floor space of 40 by 90 feet.

Mr. Polsky was born in 1848 in Polish Russia, where he remained until twenty years of age, when he emigrated to America. After landing in the United States he remained for six months in New York and then went on a tour through Iowa, Minnesota and other states in search of a desirable location, finally, in 1877, coming to Ohio and engaging in a general mercantile business at Orwell, Ash-tabula County. He entered into partnership

with Samuel Myers, under the firm name of Myers & Polsky, and they continued there for eight years. In 1885 they came to Akron and continued the business until 1893, when Mr. Polsky became sole proprietor, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Polsky has demonstrated his fine business qualities, and in the face of much competition, has attained a place in the front rank of local merchants. Good judgment in buying, honest methods in selling and courteous treatment to all have been the leading factors in his success.

In his native land Mr. Polsky was married to Molly Bloch, who died in 1893, leaving children as follows: Anna, who married C. R. Finn, a wholesale grocer of Cleveland; Eva, who married L. Sands, who is in the confectionery business at Cleveland; Rose, wife of Dr. Morgenrath, of Akron; Harry, who is manager of the cloak department of A. Polsky; and Bertram, who is also an assistant in his father's business. Mr. Polsky is a member of the Akron Hebrew Congregation. Fraternally, he is connected with Adoniram Masonic Lodge and Akron Lodge of Odd Fellows.

JAMES B. SENTER, one of the prominent citizens of Northfield Township, who is serving his second term as township trustee, was born November 14, 1850, in Northfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Jane (Boyle) Senter.

John Senter, who was a native of Ireland, came to America as a young man, and settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was offered two acres of land, on which the Case Block now stands, for one year's work. After a short time in Cleveland, Mr. Senter came to Northfield Township, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, to which he later added from time to time. Here he spent the rest of his life in dairy farming, his death occurring in his seventy-sixth year. He was married in Stow Township, Summit County, Ohio, to Jane Boyle, who was also a native of Ireland. They had ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity, namely: Sarah Jane, who married Simpson Hibbard; William,

who resides in Bedford Township; Edward, James B., Ellen, Robert, Della, who married Frank Southwick, of Twinsburg Township; Caroline, who married Charles Delong, and resides on the home farm; and three others, who died in infancy. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

James B. Senter was educated in Northfield Township, where for two years he carried on agricultural pursuits with his brother, Edward. In 1880, however, he sold his interests to his brother, and purchased his present farm of 100 acres on the road between Center and Macedonia, where he has been engaged in dairy and general farming to the present time. He raises hay, corn, wheat and oats, using everything for feed, except wheat, and keeps about forty head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He has shipped milk to Cleveland for thirty years. Mr. Senter was a member of the Northfield Grange until the disbandment of that organization, and he is now connected with Bedford Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. Senter is an independent Democrat, and he is now serving his second term as township trustee. For about eight years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Children's Home. Mr. Senter was married to Adda L. Sheppard, who is a daughter of Simeon Sheppard, of Solon, Ohio, and five children have been born to this union, of whom three survive, namely: May, who is the wife of Clarence Jones, of Macedonia; Clyde, who resides in Bedford, and who married Dortha Barns in September, 1907; and Opal.

FRED S. VIALL, president of the Akron Plumbing & Heating Company, of Akron, has been a resident of this city for the past seventeen years. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1873, and is a son of Sylvester Viall. The father of Mr. Viall was also born in Summit County, in 1844, and is a son of Sullivan Viall, who settled early in Summit County. Sylvester Viall resides on his farm in Boston Township and is one of the prominent citizens of the county.

Fred S. Viall was reared on his father's

farm and obtained his education in the country schools. He came to Akron when he was seventeen years old, and, deciding to learn the plumbing business, entered the employ of Kraus & Oberlin, with which firm he remained three years. For one year afterward he traveled through Vermont and Massachusetts, working at his trade, and then returning to Akron, and was connected with the firm of Kraus & Kirn for four years. About this time, in association with other practical men, he formed the Akron Plumbing & Heating Company, which was incorporated in the spring of 1907, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The officers are: Fred S. Viall, president; R. H. Viall, vice-president and manager; and F. S. Pryor, secretary and treasurer. The business of the company is general contracting and plumbing of the most approved style.

In 1897 Mr. Viall was married to Kate M. Watson, a daughter of Frank Watson, who came originally from Scotland. They have four children: Irene, Blanche, Mary Frances and Carl Sylvester. Mr. Viall has a fine business record and is numbered with the progressive business men of this city.

C. P. FRAIN, of the firm of Frain & Maubeeck, leading dealers at Akron in fine groceries, fruit and meats, with extensive quarters at Nos. 422-424 East Market Street, is a prominent man in the city's commercial life and a citizen of most reliable character. He was born at Middleburg, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and was reared and educated in his native place, where he lived to the age of twenty-one years. He then went to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where for five years he was engaged in a clerical capacity in a dry goods store. In 1879 he came to Akron, and for the five following years was with the firm of O'Neil & Dyas. Then, in partnership with Frank J. Mell, he established his present business at the same location. The firm name of Mell & Frain was continued until the spring of 1885. Mr. Mell then sold his interest to Harry J. Shreffler, and the business was conducted for two

467-468



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM COOPER

years under the name of Shreffler & Frain, when Mr. Shreffler sold out his interest to C. D. Manbeck. The business has been conducted under the present style since 1887. Mr. Frain has remained continuously a member of the firm and the business is one of the oldest in the city in its line.

In 1878 Mr. Frain was married to Margaret C. Brenneman. In 1892 Mr. Frain erected his handsome residence at 92 Forge Street, on which street he has resided since coming to Akron.

WILLIAM COOPER, for many years connected with the industrial interests of Akron as a manufacturer of brick, but now retired, was born in Staffordshire, England, March 19, 1845.

His knowledge of brick-making was acquired in his native land, where he served an early and thorough apprenticeship to the trade. Coming to this country in 1865, at the age of twenty, Mr. Cooper found employment in Akron in Brewster's coal mines, in which he worked for six years, gaining the reputation of being one of the most skillful coal miners in this section.

He then returned to England, where for the next seven years he was employed in the mines. At the end of that period he came again to the United States and took up his permanent residence in Akron, where he was employed by Dr. Jewett, on contract, to manufacture brick. In this line of industry he proved himself an expert, and probably no better brick was ever made here than that turned out by him.

About the same time two of Mr. Cooper's brothers, Samuel and Joseph, both practical brick-makers, were working at Akron, and the three brothers decided to embark in the manufacturing business for themselves. Though possessing but a small amount of capital, the most of which was absorbed in leasing their plant and buying a horse, they all had the requisite knowledge, industry and perseverance to make the business a success, and they were rewarded by early and long continued prosperity. Under the style of the

Cooper Brick Company they carried on the business for sixteen or seventeen years, at the end of which time Mr. William Cooper bought out his brothers' interests, afterwards conducting the business alone until 1905. He then sold the plant to George W. Crouse, Jr., and retired. He is now living in the enjoyment of the ease earned by his long years of honest labor, which is sanctified by the blessings which accrue to those who lead a sincere Christian life.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1864, near Portsmouth, England, to Elizabeth A. Baggett. He and his wife have been the parents of eleven children, of whom seven still survive, namely: Hattie, Emily J., Rose, Edwin T., Amanda, Charles Ford, and Eva Grace. Hattie, who is the wife of William Leoder, of Akron, has one child by a former marriage—Grace Mattocks. Emily J., wife of Charles Tewksberry, of Akron, by her first marriage to Charles Spellman, had four children—Clarissa, William, Eva, and Pearl—of whom Clarissa and William are deceased. Rose, who married Jesse Schofield, of Akron, has had five children, namely: Edith, Ellen, Ethel, Mabel, and Park, of whom Edith and Ethel are now deceased. Amanda, who is the wife of Eugene Spellman, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, has two children—Ruth and William. Edwin T., who is an engineer at the Weeks Pottery, Akron, is married and has one child—William. Charles Ford, an engineer, residing in Akron, has two children—Viola and Edwin. Eva Grace is the wife of Thomas Johnson, of Akron, and has one child—Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, whose portraits appear in this connection, are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Cooper has been a member of the order of Sons of St. George for a number of years. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and casts his vote in support of the Prohibition party.

GEORGE STARR, one of Copley Township's most highly respected residents, who owns 245 acres of well-improved land at Cep-

ley Center, was born on the farm and in the house which continues to be his home. November 1, 1846. His parents were Simon and Parnell (Oreutt) Starr.

Simon Starr was born in Connecticut, in August, 1800, and was twenty-six years of age when he came to Ohio. He remained for two years in Medina County and then pushed on into Summit County, where he bought Mr. Starr's present farm from the Perkins family. It was mainly covered with a timber growth at that time, and only a portion of the present residence had been built. Shortly after coming to this section Simon was married to Parnell Oreutt, who was born in New York, and had accompanied her father, Chester Oreutt, to Ohio. This remained the family home and here the father died in 1860 and the mother in February, 1880. They had eight children, namely: Mary, who married Samuel Moore; Lucius, who is deceased; Sarah, who is the widow of Henry Ingham; Simon, deceased; George, subject of this sketch; Martha, deceased, who married O. B. Hardy; Eddie, who died at the age of two years; and Charles.

George Starr obtained his education in the district schools. His home has ever been in Copley Township, and he has been mainly interested in farming, but as a matter of recreation, he has visited many parts of the country, including the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and California. While interested in the products and resources of those sections, he remains satisfied with Ohio and his own fine farm in Copley Township. He can recall how this land looked before it was improved by his father and himself, and knows the fertility of its soil. He is an enterprising agriculturist, as was his father, the latter having purchased the first reaper ever used in Copley Township. It was but the forerunner of other improved machinery.

Mr. Starr was married to Martha Seales, and they have two children, namely: Clark, engaged in farming near his father, who married Fannie Bender, and has one son, George Eber; and Mande, who married Guy Weeks, has one son, George Harrison, and

also lives in Copley Township. Mr. Starr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican and has served on the Township School Board.

A. C. ROHRBACHER, senior member of the leading hardware firm of Rohrbacher & Allen, has been identified with this line of trade for a quarter of a century, making him one of the oldest hardware men at Akron, in point of years of service. He was born in 1856, in Mississippi, but was reared at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rohrbacher was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and prior to coming to Akron, had been engaged in the drug business in Pittsburgh. In 1882 he bought a one-third interest in the hardware business at Akron, of Williams & Rohrbacher, he being the junior partner, and this firm continued for fourteen years, at its termination. Mr. Rohrbacher purchased Mr. Williams' interest. Subsequently, Mr. Rohrbacher took in I. F. Allen and the present firm style has since continued. The firm deals both by wholesale and retail. Their building at No. 66 South Howard Street is five stories high, with dimensions of 22 by 108 feet, and with a warehouse in the rear of 75 by 27 feet, and two stories high. The business is a leading one of the city and keeps two salesmen on the road, who cover a large amount of territory. Mr. Rohrbacher has other business interests and is concerned in the Jahant Heating Company. He is an enterprising citizen and ever ready to further public-spirited movements, but he cares little for political preferment. After serving one term in the City Council he declined to serve longer.

In 1877 Mr. Rohrbacher was married to Mary E. Lyon, of Conroland, Ohio, who died July 28, 1905. She left one son, Paul F., who creditably completed the Akron High School course and then entered Buchtel College. Mr. Rohrbacher is one of Akron's most prominent Masons. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, of which he was treasurer for a number of years, Chapter, Council and Command-

ery at Akron, Lake Erie Consistory and Alkoran Shrine, at Cleveland, and to the Masonic club. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows, and is treasurer of the organization known as the Builders' Exchange.

ASHER F. SIPPY, M. D., physician and surgeon at Akron, who is a valued member of the Sixth Councilor District, the Summit County, the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations, came to this city in May, 1894, a graduate of the Rush Medical College of Chicago.

Dr. Sippy was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, in 1861, where he secured his literary training and grew to sturdy manhood on the homestead farm. His inclinations, however, were in another direction and from farming and dairying he turned to professional work, and at the age of twenty-seven years entered the medical institution above named. There he was graduated in 1892, receiving the Benjamin Rush gold medal for the highest standing in examinations for the three years' course in his class of 163 members. For nineteen months following he had the advantage of serving as an interne in the Cook County Hospital, at Chicago, where probably every disease that afflicts the human body, and many of the most serious accidental injuries, came under his care and were objects of study. From there Dr. Sippy came to Akron, where he has built up a large and satisfying practice.

In 1884 Dr. Sippy was married to Nona Jaquish, who was born in Wisconsin, and they have two sons: Burne O. and H. Ivan. Dr. Sippy retains membership in his college society, the Alpha-Omega-Alpha fraternity. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees, the Summit County Medical club and the Celsus club.

C. D. LEVY, junior member of the wholesale and retail clothing house of Federman & Levy, at Akron, is one of the city's representative business men. He was born in 1868, in the city of London, England, and was

thirteen years of age when he came to America. Mr. Levy's first year in the United States was passed in Philadelphia, removal then being made to New York City, where he was practically educated. During his eighteen years' residence there he served a two-year apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade, and then traveled for three years for a New York confectionery company. He was afterward in the wholesale stationery and confectionery line for himself for eight years. He then located at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and opened a branch store at Youngstown, and later at Akron and at Lorain, in 1899 establishing the firm of Federman & Levy. The firm has disposed of its stores at Youngstown and McKeesport, but still retains the Lorain trade. Mr. Levy has made his home at Akron for the past seven years. The firm here has a very large store and does a wholesale and retail furnishings business, a retail clothing business, and make a specialty of hosiery and underwear, wholesale. During his period of residence in New York, Mr. Levy took considerable interest in public affairs, but since coming to Ohio has not been active in politics. He is recognized as a fine business man and stands very high commercially.

In 1884, in the city of New York, Mr. Levy was married to Sadie Federman, and they have a family consisting of seven children, namely: Bertha, who married Morris Grossman, a prominent business man of Akron; Rebecca; Sadie, who married Arthur Brownstein, of Newburg, New Jersey; Harry, who is associated with his father; Hannah, Hilda and Edgar. Mr. Levy is a member of the Akron Hebrew Congregation.

SYLVESTER G. VIALI, who is cultivating a finely improved farm of forty-three acres in Boston Township, was born March 13, 1844, in Northampton Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of Sullivan and Mary Ann (Freeby) Viall. He attended his first term of school in the old log schoolhouse with split log floors and seats, and after his father's death removed with his mother to Richfield Township, where Mrs. Viall pur-

chased a small farm. In 1864 Mrs. Viall sold this place and Sylvester G. started out in life for himself, his mother marrying Stephen Dales of Copley Township, where she died. In 1864 Mr. Viall worked in Bath Township, but soon thereafter married, and started house-keeping at Peninsula, where he was engaged in teaming for two years. He then removed to Copley Township and began farming a rented property, but in 1883 located on his present tract, which he had purchased some time previously. In this year he built his house, and in the following spring his barn. He now has growing fruits of all staple varieties and in addition raises wheat, corn and potatoes. He makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Poland China hogs.

Mr. Viall was married October 15, 1864, to Mary E. Ozmun, who is a daughter of Hector Ozmun of Boston Township. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children, namely: Florence, wife of F. C. Lee, a resident of Brunswick Township, Medina County, Ohio; Theda, who is the wife of David C. Harpham, of East Akron, Ohio; Ward, who died when twenty-two years of age; Fred, of The Akron Plumbing & Heating Company of Akron; Rutherford H., also a member of the same firm; Maud, the wife of James Crum, of Brunswick Township, Medina County, Ohio; and Mabel, a stenographer, who lives at home with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Viall are identified with the Congregational Church, of which the former has been a deacon for the past sixteen or seventeen years. They are also members of the Richfield Grange, No. 1260, of which Mr. Viall has been master, and he has also been overseer of Summit County Pomona Grange for six consecutive years. In political matters he is a Republican, and he was personal property appraiser for three years and real estate appraiser during the last appraisement, which occurred in 1900.

Nathaniel Viall, grandfather of Sylvester G., was born March 28, 1762. After his death his widow Betsey, who was born December 14, 1768, in Vermont, came to Northampton

Township with her son Sullivan, with whom she made her home until her death.

Sullivan Viall was born in Vermont March 3, 1811, and received his education in the common schools. He came to Middlebury, Ohio, which is now a part of Akron, and thence he went by team to Pittsburg, hauling flour there and returning with dry goods. In this business he was engaged for many years and accumulated in it about \$4,000, which he lost through the failure of a private bank. He then decided to engage in agricultural pursuits, and accordingly purchased a farm, on which the remainder of his life was spent. He met with a sudden and accidental death, being gored to death by a savage bull in 1851. He was one of the first Whigs in this county, and served as township trustee, and for nearly the full period of his residence in Northampton Township was a member of the School Board. Sullivan Viall was married August 28, 1836, to Mary Ann Freeby, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1813. Her father, George Freeby, was a shoemaker and farmer who came to America from Germany and died in Indiana about 1855. Mrs. Viall died March 21, 1890, having been the mother of three children, namely: Henrietta, who is the widow of Isaac Smith, of Portage Township; Sylvester G., whose name stands at the head of this article; and Damaris, who is the wife of Dr. F. N. Chamberlin, of Stow Township. Mr. and Mrs. Viall were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK J. CONVERSE, whose valuable farm of eighty acres is situated in one of the best portions of Copley Township, was born on the old Converse homestead in Portage County, Ohio, November 23, 1863, and is the youngest child born to Chauncey and Elizabeth (Stewart) Converse.

Chauncey Converse, the father, was born in New York and was brought to Ohio by his parents when he was a child five years old. The Converse family settled in Franklin Township, Portage County, the Franklin mills there giving the name to the place, which was later called Kent. Chauncey Con-

verse assisted his father to clear and cultivate the farm, and grew to manhood in the log cabin first erected on it. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Stewart, who was born in Portage County and spent the whole of her life there. Chauncey Converse owned a farm of 144 acres at the time of his death, which took place in 1878, when he was seventy-three years of age. His widow survived him some years. They had five children, namely: William J., residing in Sharon Township, Medina County; Emma A., deceased; Tillinghast, residing on the old home place; Edward S., deceased; and Frank Jefferson, residing in Copley Township.

It was upon the above mentioned farm that Frank J. Converse spent his boyhood and early manhood, attending the schools of Kent and assisting on the farm. After his marriage he lived for a year and a half longer in Portage County. In 1885 he moved to Summit County, renting a farm near Mont Rose, in which vicinity he remained for seven years. In 1892 he came to his present farm, which he purchased a few months later from the Joseph Decoy estate. Here Mr. Converse carries on general farming and dairying, and for eight years he ran a wagon to Akron. He is interested also in the Logan Clay Product Company, located at Logan, Ohio, where all kinds of clay products are manufactured.

Mr. Converse married Ella Moore, who is a daughter of O. C. and Mariam Moore, who came to this section as pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Converse have had five children, namely: Vera, who married F. C. Thompson, a resident of Cuyahoga Falls, Ruth, Bina, Pauline and Marcia. Mr. Converse is a member of the Church of Christ. He takes an interest in the public affairs of the township, and has served as a member of the Board of Education.

CHARLES R. MORGAN, president of the Pouchot-Hunsicker Company, prominent wholesale and retail general hardware house of long standing in this city, was born at London, England, in 1853. He was reared in England, and was in France at the time

Napoleon III. became a prisoner of war. He accompanied his parents to America when seventeen years of age. He had been well educated in schools on the other side of the Atlantic, and after his parents located at Ashland, Ohio, he attended an American school for one term and was then apprenticed to the Ashland Machine Company. He learned the pattern-maker's trade very thoroughly and remained with that firm for ten years. In 1880 he came to Akron and for ten years was connected with the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Company, working in the winters, and through the summers working with the Webster, Camp and Lane Company. Later he became connected with the firm of Jahant and Weber, which was the oldest stove house of Akron. On March 24, 1893, Mr. Morgan embarked in his present business on South Howard Street, under the style of Morgan & Pouchot, the partnership lasting three years, when Mr. Morgan sold his interest and went to Chicago as representative of Kernan Furnace Company, of Utica, New York, where he remained for two years, when he returned to Akron, buying back his interest in the firm, which then became Pouchot-Hunsicker & Company. In 1903 they bought the brick building at Nos. 200-202 South Main, its dimensions being 44 by 90, five stories high in the rear and three in front, where they are still situated. The company is an incorporated one, its capital stock being \$30,000, and the present officers are: Charles R. Morgan, president; H. D. Holland, vice-president; Horace Hunsicker, treasurer, and Irvin Barth, secretary. All are active members of the firm and are practical business men in this line. They occupy five floors of their building, do both wholesaling and retailing in stoves and general hardware, and also operate a tin shop, making a specialty of factory repair work. Mr. Morgan is interested also in Akron real estate.

In 1879, Mr. Morgan was married to Kate Stahlheber, of Ashland, Ohio. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and belongs to the church council. Fraternally Mr. Morgan is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias,

and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Encampment. He is connected also with the beneficiary order of Protected Home Circle.

E. S. UNDERWOOD, M. D., a representative member of his profession, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Akron, for the past sixteen years, was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1868, and is a son of Dr. Warren J. Underwood, formerly a well known physician of Summit County.

After completing the public school course at Akron, Edward S. Underwood, subject of this notice, entered Buchtel College, going thence to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and afterwards to Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1891. He immediately located in his native city, where he has been in active and successful practice since. He has served as health officer of Akron for four years, his intelligent inauguration and supervision of various sanitary reforms in this connection resulting in a greatly lessened death rate. Dr. Underwood is a man of public spirit, and during two terms when he served in the city council, he advocated many public improvements. He is visiting physician to the Akron City Hospital and is a member of the Summit County, the Ohio State, and the Northeastern Ohio Medical Societies. He is also surgeon for the Akron fire department. In 1899, Dr. Underwood was married to Sarah J. Kile, who is a daughter of Salem Kile. The doctor belongs to the Elks and also to the Elks Club.

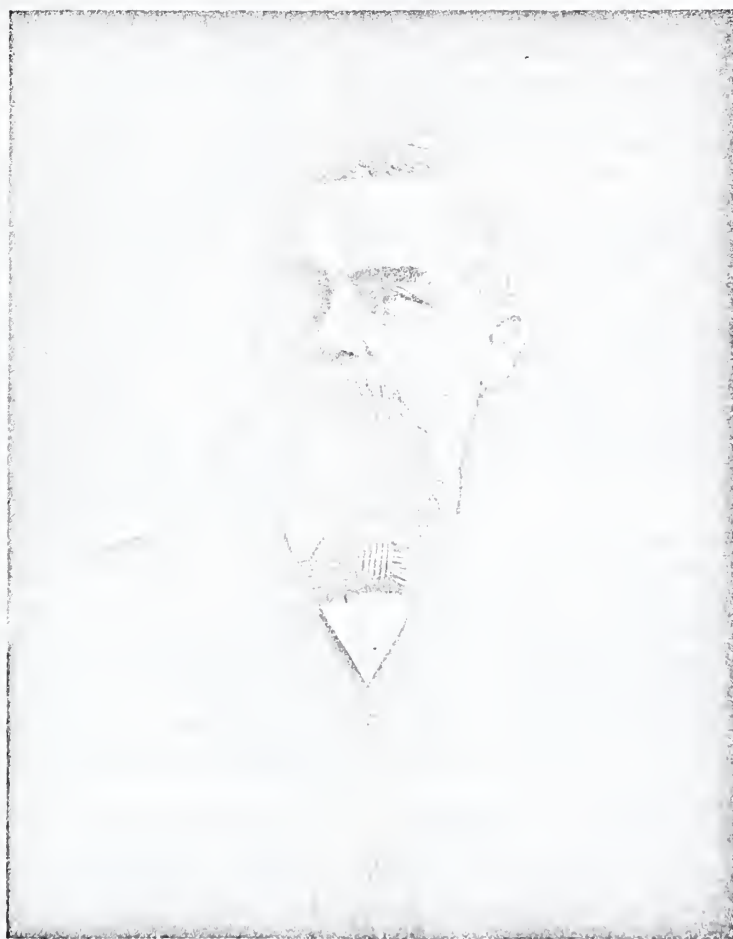
WILLIAM H. BOWER, farmer and dairyman, residing on his valuable farm of ninety-four acres, which is situated in Green Township, was born on his father's farm in Stark County, Ohio, October 12, 1840, and is a son of David and Mary (Bullinger) Bower.

The grandparents of Mr. Bower came to Ohio when their son David was not more than eighteen months old and settled on a farm in Stark County, where they were pioneers. There David was reared and assisted his father to clear the land. The latter had

secured it from the Government, and it was still in its wild state when the Bowers located in Nimishillen Township. David Bowers was a man of an adventurous spirit and was so fond of traveling that he frequently made long journeys. He was a good tanner and had a business which kept a number of men employed, but when he felt the desire to travel he left everything and started out. He was a man of pleasant, genial manner and could always interest people telling them of his experiences. He spent nineteen years in California, in early days, during which period he was his own housekeeper. When he was about fifty-four years of age, he moved with his wife and family to Kansas, where his wife died. She was a native of Pennsylvania and had accompanied her parents to Stark County when about fourteen years old. David Bower died while traveling in Oregon. Of their fourteen children, but four survive, these being: William Henry, subject of this article; James residing in Michigan; Adeline, now Mrs. Studebaker; and David, who is a resident of Kansas. While living in Stark County, David Bower owned and operated a farm together with his tannery.

William Henry Bower remained on his father's farm in Stark County until 1861, when he enlisted as a private to serve three months, in Company A, 19th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment formed a part of the force that drove the Confederates out of their strongholds in West Virginia and saved that State to the Union. After the close of his first service, he returned to his home, thinking, like many others, that the war was practically over, but when President Lincoln issued his call for 600,000 men, he re-enlisted, entering Company H, 107th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of third sergeant, and during his faithful subsequent service of thirty-five months, he rose step by step until the close of the war found him wearing a lieutenant's uniform. He participated in many of the most telling battles of the war, notably those of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, and Gettysburg.

475-476



F. WILLIAM FUCHS

July 1-3, 1863. On the first day at Gettysburg, he was struck in the breast by a bullet, but his life was saved by a buckle on his uniform.

In 1865 Mr. Bower came to Summit County and found employment with John Chisnell, grinding potters' clay, at which work he continued for three years. He was faithful and industrious, and proved that he could do his duty in peace as well as war. On March 5, 1868, he was married to Lydia Winkleman, who is a daughter of Christian and Susan (Witnayer) Winkleman. The Winklemans came from Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Bower was born, and settled on the present farm, which was then wild land. For two years after marriage, Mr. Bower farmed for his father-in-law, and then rented a farm in Northampton Township for three years. It contained 229 acres and belonged to George McMillen. After the expiration of his contract there, he rented his present farm for one year, and then removed to the old Gougler farm in Green Township, which he operated for two years. Afterwards he farmed the Aaron Swartz farm for three years. In 1878 he purchased the present farm, the old Winkleman property, from the heirs, moving here in 1879. He has put this property into fine condition, expending a large amount in repairs and improvements. He carries on general farming and makes a specialty of dairying, his products finding a good market in Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. Bower have had five children, namely: Cora, who married William A. Sutton, residing near Barberton, and has four children—Clarence, Lillian, Anna and Nellie; Mary Ellen, who died aged eighteen years; Anna, wife of D. Buckmaster, who farms for Mr. Bower, has two sons—Isaac and Charles William; two other children died in infancy.

F. WILLIAM FUCHS, secretary and manager of the Akron Brewery Company, who is interested also in other important business enterprises in this city, was born in Akron, in 1858. He is a son of Nicholas Fuchs, a na-

tive of Germany, who came to Akron in 1849, and embarked here in a grocery business, later keeping a hotel. He continued in active business life here for many years. His death took place in 1890.

F. William Fuchs, after leaving school, worked five years for a railroad company, afterwards operating a summer resort at Cuyahoga Falls. In January, 1886, he engaged in a wholesale beer business, and, since 1903, he has been largely interested in the Akron Brewery Company, which concern was organized in that year and incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. The company has erected a fine plant at No. 851 South High Street, which has an annual capacity of 60,000 barrels. Mr. Fuchs has been manager and secretary since the enterprise was launched. He is also proprietor of the Buckeye Supply House, located at 66 North Howard Street, wholesale dealers in glassware, hotel and bar supplies of all kinds. He is one of the directors of the Dime Savings Bank and is connected with other successful business houses.

In 1886 Mr. Fuchs was married to Anna Wilhelma, and they have two children—Mina and Frederick W. The former is a student at Oberlin College, and the latter a recent graduate of the Akron public schools. Mr. Fuchs is a man of genial disposition, and is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the German Club.

WARREN J. UNDERWOOD, M. D. For twenty-three years the late Dr. Warren J. Underwood was a prominent physician and leading citizen of Akron. He was a Pennsylvanian, born in York County, March 20, 1840, and belonging to one of the old representative families of that section. He died at Akron, Ohio, June 9, 1890.

Dr. Underwood obtained his education in the district schools, where he prepared himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed thereafter until 1860. He then began the study of medicine, and in 1864 was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. In the meantime he had served

as assistant surgeon, attached to the Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, later becoming surgeon of the 151st Regiment. In the spring of 1864, after receiving his degree, he came to Ohio, finding a useful field of practice at Canal Fulton, where he remained for three years. He came to Akron in August, 1867, and this city remained the scene of his professional labors for the remainder of his useful life. He identified himself with the various medical organizations of the State and belonged to the American Medical Association, in all of which his high professional ability was recognized. In 1873 he was appointed examining pension surgeon, and continued as such until the organization of the board in 1889, of which he was unanimously elected president. He was a man of enlightened views and public spirit and was a valuable member of the City Council for several years.

Dr. Underwood was first married in 1864, to Harriet Shoemaker, who died December 9, 1873. One of their three children survives—Dr. Edward S. Underwood, of Akron. Dr. Underwood married, second, Mrs. Frances C. Pizzala, of Brooklyn, New York.

JOHN H. WEBER, M. D., a specialist in surgery, to which he limits his practice, is one of the skilled professional men of Akron, whose ability is recognized and whose services are in demand all over and even beyond Summit County. He was born at Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1877, and is a son of the late Christian Weber.

He acquired his elementary education in the schools of his native place, and then entered Adelbert College, where he was graduated in 1899, with the degree of Ph. B. He immediately entered the medical department of the same institution, from which he was graduated with his degree of M. D. in 1902. Having a strong predilection for surgery, Dr. Weber decided to make that branch his specialty, and has directed the larger part of his study to that end. He spent two and a half years in the Charity Hospital, at Cleveland, where he had an opportunity to study almost

every kind of surgical case, after which he spent six months in St. Ann's Maternity Hospital in the same city. Before settling in Akron he still further increased his knowledge by visiting as a student, the clinics of Philadelphia and Baltimore, witnessing and taking part in some wonderful surgical operations. He is surgeon of the Summit County Medical Society, and he belongs to the Summit County Sixth Councilor District, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. On January 3, 1906, Dr. Weber was married to Norma Smith, of Willoughby, Ohio.

WARREN MILLER, who is well known throughout Summit County as a former successful buyer and seller of stock, to which business he devoted many years, now carries on general farming on his valuable tract of sixty-four acres, situated in Copley Township, ten miles west of Akron, on the township road of Bath and Copley, and the county road of Summit and Medina Counties. He was born in Bath Township, Summit County, Ohio, August 18, 1840, and is a son of William and Electa (Crosby) Miller.

William Miller, his father, was born in 1817, in the State of New York, a son of Morris and Hettie (Lucas) Miller, who came to Ohio in 1818. For a short time they lived with the Turner family on the very farm that Warren Miller now owns, and then moved to Bath Township, locating west of Ghent, where Morris Miller cleared up a farm. He died in Bath Township, after which his widow returned to Copley Township and died at the home of a daughter. They had the following children: John, William, Aaron and Morris, all deceased; Harriet, now deceased, who was the wife of N. Hubbard; Charlotte, who is the widow of B. Lee; and Laura, who married George McMillan, and, with her husband, is now deceased.

William Miller attended school for a short time at Lamb's Corners, not far from his son's present farm, but the greater part of his boyhood was passed in Bath Township. He married Electa Crosby, whose parents came to

Summit County at an early day, from New York, settling in Granger Township. Afterward, he and wife lived for a short time on Liberty Hill, Granger Township, and then settled in Bath Township, remaining there until 1858, when they moved to Copley Township, living here for a number of years. Later, William Miller bought the Harris mill in Bath Township, but subsequently returned to Copley Township. Afterwards he built a fine residence at Akron, where he died in 1893. His widow married a Mr. Findlay, who died in 1904, she surviving him up to the present time. There were two children born to William Miller and wife: Ralsamond and Warren, the former being now deceased.

Warren Miller spent his boyhood on the farm, and obtained his education in the schools at Stony Hill and Sharon Center. For a number of years and until quite recently, he devoted the larger part of his time to dealing in stock. In 1870 he purchased his present farm from the Turner heirs—Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Sackett. The present residence was then standing, but he built the substantial barn in 1880.

Mr. Miller was married (first) in November, 1863, to Eliza Hawkins, who died in 1870, leaving one son, Forrest C. The latter married Effie Hoeglan, and they have one child, Florence. Forrest C. Miller is engaged in farming in Copley township. Mr. Miller was married (second) in June, 1877, to Emily Huntley, who is a daughter of Seymour and Eveline (Miller) Huntley. One son, William H., has been born of this union. Mr. Miller is one of the solid, substantial men of his community and has the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

O. G. LYON, proprietor of the Lyon Rubber Co., Akron, came to Akron in 1893. He was born at Mt. Rose, Summit County, Ohio, in 1859, son of Morris Lyon. His father, a native of Connecticut and one of the early settlers in the county, died in 1883. The present Mr. Lyon resided in Mt. Rose until reaching the age of twenty-four, completing his literary education in the Copley high

school. He then went to Medina County, where he was engaged in farming until 1893. In that year he came to Akron and engaged in the real estate business, with which he was connected for some six years. His connection with the rubber manufacturing industry dates from 1899, in which year he became connected with the Faultless Rubber Co., in whose employ he remained for two years. He then established the Lyon Rubber Co., of which he is still the proprietor and which is doing a successful business in the manufacture of rubber cements and other similar products. In establishing this industry Mr. Lyon has placed himself in line with the many other enterprising business men who have helped to spread the fame and build up the fortunes of this wide-awake, bustling city.

Mr. Lyon was married in 1882 to Miss Miranda F. Adams of Munroe Falls, Ohio. He has one son, who is associated with him in business. Religiously Mr. Lyon and his family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

M. D. KUHLMKE, junior member of the firm of Jones and Kuhlke, machinists, with plant located at No. 14 East Exchange street, Akron, was born in 1872, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Diedrich Kuhlke, who is connected with the American Cereal Company of this city. He was four years old when his parents came to Akron, and he has been identified with the interests of this place ever since, gaining his education here and his training as a machinist. He worked for the first three years of his industrial life in a pottery plant and then went into the shops of Webster, Camp & Lane, where he learned his trade, and where he continued for seven years, after which he worked in various shops throughout the city up to 1900, when he went into business for himself. In partnership with B. E. Jones, he established the Jones & Kuhlke Machine shops, the firm fitting up their plant with all kinds of improved machinery, and making it the best equipped in the city. On

account of ill health, Mr. Jones has been forced to take up his residence in Arizona, which causes Mr. Kuhlke to have sole charge of the shops. Work is furnished for eleven skilled employes and the capacity of the plant is taxed to its fullest extent.

In 1897 Mr. Kuhlke was married to Augusta Zintel, who was born at Akron and is a daughter of Casper Zintel, of this city. They have one child, Barbara Eleanor. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlke are members of the German Reformed Church. The former belongs to Granite Lodge of Odd Fellows.

MARK A. REPLOGLE, secretary of the Lombard and Replogle Engineering Company, of Akron, an hydraulic engineer of wide reputation, has been a resident of this city since 1895. He was born in Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1861. When a child he accompanied his parents to Mifflin County, that state, where he was reared, attending the district schools until nineteen years of age. He then went to Franklin County, Iowa, where he worked one year on a farm. The following year was spent in an agricultural machine shop, after which he made a short sojourn in Hardin County, Iowa, in a second country shop. His next move was to Fayette County, where he found employment in running a saw-mill and was also otherwise occupied. Then returning to Franklin, he devoted another year to agriculture. Although married and with a family to support, he resolved to complete his education and accordingly went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he became a student at the Iowa State Normal School, taking a special Normal course of three years. During summer vacations he worked in the harvest field for Aultman, Miller & Co. While at this place he became interested in electrical water-wheel governors, built by H. E. Olbrich and H. H. Clay. After completing his college course he taught school for two terms at Mt. Pleasant and Mattawana, Pennsylvania. Then returning to Cedar Falls, he engaged in the manufacture and sale of water-wheel governors, and was so occupied until

1895, when the manufacturing rights were bought by the Selle Gear Company of Akron, with whom Mr. Replogle then became associated. He continued with them until 1899, when he became hydraulic engineer for the Webster, Camp & Lane Company, and was with them for nearly four years. He then turned his attention once more to the water-wheel governor manufacture, organizing the Lombard and Replogle Engineering Company, under which style he has since continued in the manufacture of water-wheel governors and automobile transmissions. While he was with the Webster, Camp & Lane Company, they constructed the equipment for the largest water-power plant (in the number of turbines used) ever erected in America—at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, the work being under his supervision. He also has the credit of inventing a method and governing the first water-power plant driving an electrical railway by water power that was automatically governed, in America. He also turned on the water and started the first turbines in the plant of the Niagara Falls Paper Company, and furnished the governors. These were the first turbines to develop power from the great tunnel tail race. The United States Patent Office and foreign office records show that Mr. Replogle has been active as an inventor, not only in his chosen line of turbine governors, but in kindred lines. He is inventor of many devices in other fields that have been found useful in this Electric Age. As an author it can be said that the first book ever published treating on "Electricity and Water-Power," bears his name. Also, at the request of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, he prepared a paper on "Speed Regulation in Water-Power Plants," that has been the foundation of American literature on that subject. A number of mechanical essays and engineering papers have appeared from time to time in our own country as well as articles for European and Japanese publications.

Mr. Replogle is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York. He also belongs to the Masonic Or-

481-482



JOHN MOTZ

der, being a member of the local Blue Lodge and Chapter, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Iowa, and to the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the German Baptist church, with which he became affiliated when a young man.

JOHN MOTZ, an esteemed citizen of Akron, who has been a resident of this city for the past thirty-nine years, was born in 1846, in Pennsylvania, and was reared and educated in his native state.

Coming to Akron in 1868, Mr. Motz conducted a restaurant here for some years, and then embarked in a real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Motz & Brother, which in 1883 became Motz & Myers. This firm is one of the oldest real estate and insurance firms in the city. It represents such companies as the following: the Phoenix, of England; Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia; Union, of Philadelphia; Richland Mutual; Western Mutual, Ohio Mutual, and Lloyds' Plate Glass. Mr. Motz has numerous other business interests, being a stockholder in the Indiana Rubber Company; vice-president of the Akron Provision Company; and a director in the Peoples' Savings Bank, and in the Masonic Temple Company. He is a man of forceful business qualities, but, while careful of his own interests, scrupulously upright in his dealings with others. He is interested in the general development of the city, and has done his full share in promoting it through his business enterprise and public spirit.

Politically a Democrat, he was his party's candidate for city treasurer in the fall of 1907, and was elected by a handsome majority. For three years he was assessor for the Third Ward, and for one term was councilman for the First Ward; and in all the conventions of his party he is a prominent factor, usually attending as a delegate.

Fraternally Mr. Motz is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, at Akron, and to Alkoran Shrine at Cleveland. For twelve years he has been treasurer of the Akron Commandery,

and has frequently served as an official in the lower divisions of the order. For the past twenty-nine years Mr. Motz has been a member of the board of deacons and treasurer of Trinity Lutheran Church, and for twelve years he has been treasurer of the East Ohio Synod. At the meeting of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States, held at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, to which he was a delegate, a movement of the lay members to raise the synodical funds by lay instead of ministerial effort, was started, and a committee of five was appointed, of which Mr. Motz was a member, to lay out a feasible plan for this purpose. The members of this committee are: J. L. Clark, of Ashland, Ohio, chairman; Hon. J. L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, Ohio; attorney, George E. Neff, of York, Pennsylvania; Mr. Jesse Schwartz, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Mr. John Motz.

In 1868 Mr. Motz was married to Martha Dotts, who died in 1885. There are three surviving children of this union, namely: John A., who resides in Akron; Harley J., who is connected with the Diamond Rubber Company, of Akron; and Ruth, who is the wife of Harry Kirwin, of Akron. Mr. Motz was married, second, in 1886, to Emma K. Hillish, who died in 1899, having borne her husband three children: Guy W., a law student in the Western Reserve University; Paul, who is a student in the Akron High School, and Helen Leotta, who is attending school in Akron.

HOMER G. LONG, M. D., the only representative of the medical profession at Copley Center, Copley Township, is one of the leading men of this township, having served as clerk since 1901 and having been prominent in almost all public matters. Dr. Long was born November 29, 1871, in Wayne Township, Noble County, Ohio, and is a son of John T. and Amanda E. (Stoneburner) Long. He grew up on his father's farm in Noble County, where he attended the district schools until sixteen years of age. He then entered the High School at Quaker City, from which he was subsequently graduated.

He afterwards taught school for two years in Noble County, and in 1893 entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of M. D. He immediately settled for practice in Portage County, Ohio, where he remained for one winter. He then came to Copley, remaining here for over a year, and subsequently removing to Piedmont, Harrison County, Ohio. In 1901 he returned to Copley Center, where he has since been located. His present residence was purchased in 1899 from Dr. George Huntly.

On August 31, 1899, Dr. Long was married to Bessie Hammond, who is a daughter of James and Celia (Heustis) Hammond, of Summit County, Ohio. Of this union there have been born two children—Lucille and Stanley. Dr. Long is a member of the National Protective Legion.

CHARLES T. INMAN, business man and capitalist of Akron, has been a resident of this city since 1870, coming here at the age of eleven years. Born in Trumbull County, Ohio, he was educated in the district schools of Cuyahoga County, subsequently entering the Akron High School, where he was graduated in 1877. Deciding to make the drug business his main sphere of activity, he entered the Cleveland College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1880. His experience as a druggist covered a period of thirty five years. He did not confine himself entirely to this line of trade, however, as his store included four departments—drugs, groceries, hardware and pottery supplies, being located in fine business blocks on East Market Street, which he had erected. For a number of years he was counted among the leading men of Akron engaged in active business life. About three years ago, however, Mr. Inman, feeling the need of rest, retired from the active conduct of his business, closing out his large interests in the store, though retaining his ownership of the building. Mr. Inman is president of the Harmony Coal Company, of Harmony, Utah; director of the Lake Erie Terminal and Southern Rail-

way, and a stockholder in many other concerns, both in Akron and elsewhere. He also owns a large amount of Akron and Summit County real estate. He was formerly president for a number of years of the Akron school board. He is a member of Akron Lodge, F. & A. M., also of the Masonic Club and the German Club. Mr. Inman is a member of the Christian church, and was for many years a member of the official board of the Disciples' church in Akron.

Mr. Inman was married in 1881 to Miss Lillian Jewett, a daughter of the late Dr. Jewett, who was one of Akron's most prominent physicians. Into their household were born four children, namely: Hilda, who is now the wife of Dr. J. H. Hulse, a leading medical man of Akron; Hesper, who has been a student at Lake Erie College; Eleanor, who is attending the public schools, and Richard Mendal, who is the youngest member of the family.

URIAH A. MILLER, a prosperous agriculturist of Copley Township, where he is cultivating a fine farm of fifty-two acres, was born on his grandfather's farm in Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of Jonas Franklin and Marietta (Slaughback) Miller.

John Miller, his grandfather, was the first of the family to come to Ohio, making the trip from Pennsylvania in wagons, with about sixty other pioneers, and settling on the partly cleared lands of Norton Township. His home was one of the first frame houses in that section, and he became the owner of two farms, of eighty and 175 acres respectively, which are still in the family name. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Seiberling. John Miller and his wife had a family of eleven children, eight daughters and three sons, of whom three survive: Catherine, who married J. F. Seiberling; Pollie, who is the widow of John Laht; and S. H. Miller, of Doylestown.

Jonas Franklin Miller was a boy of eight or ten years when he made the trip from Pennsylvania with his parents, and he was

reared on his father's farm, experiencing all the hardships of pioneer life. Throughout his entire active period, Mr. Miller was a hard-working, industrious citizen, and at the time of his death had accumulated a fortune estimated at \$20,000, most of which was invested in land in Norton Township, Barberton and Loyal Oak. His death occurred at Loyal Oak, Ohio, February 1, 1907. Mr. Miller married Marietta Slauchback, who was born at Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and who still survives, her home being at Loyal Oak. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: Uriah Augustus; Alice, who became the wife of H. F. Myres; Milton H.; Ida, who is deceased; Harry E.; John G.; Ella, who married James Harter; Ellsworth, deceased; and Elizabeth, who married Charles Gable.

Uriah Augustus Miller, the direct subject of this sketch, lived on his grandfather's farm in Norton Township until he was eight years old, at which time the family removed to his grandfather's 170-acre property in the same township, where he resided until attaining his majority. He then spent seventeen years and a half on his father's property. On February 14, 1894, he purchased his present farm from Frank Seiberling and Frank Wilcox of Akron, it being known as the California property, Mr. California having been the original owner. The farm has been improved to a high state of cultivation, and under Mr. Miller's able management yields large crops.

In June, 1877, Mr. Miller was married to Adaline Amelia Koplin, who was born in Wadsworth Township, Medina County, Ohio, a daughter of David and Mary A. (Moser) Koplin. Her parents were natives of Summit County, to which Mrs. Miller's grandfather, Christian Koplin, came from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. He died in Wadsworth Township when his son David was a child of four years. Mrs. Miller died April 23, 1891, aged thirty-three years, having been the mother of four children, namely: Morris E., who died in infancy; Lucz, who lives in Akron; Nellie, who resides at home;

and Raymond, who is an employe of the Barberton Rubber Company, at Barberton, Ohio.

On February 22, 1899, Mr. Miller married for a second wife, Sarah Jane Stoeker, who was born in Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Phillip and Mary (Acre) Stoeker, both of whom are living. Phillip Stoeker came from Pennsylvania, and was married to Mary Ann Acre, who had come to Summit County at the age of fourteen years with her parents, who were pioneers of Summit and Medina Counties.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, to which party his father also belonged, his grandfather having been a staunch Whig. He served his township as ditch commissioner the only year that the office was in existence. With his wife he attends the Lutheran Church of Loyal Oak.

STACY G. CARKHUFF, secretary of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, has been identified with large and successful houses in different cities ever since he completed his education. He was born January 12, 1872, on a farm east of Jerseyville, Jersey County, Illinois.

Mr. Carkhuff was ten years old when his parents left the farm and moved to Roodhouse, Greene County, Illinois, where he attended school until he completed the course. He then went to Chicago for the completion of his education, after which he entered the publishing house of Rand, McNally Company, from which he went to the Washburn-Crosby Company, where he remained for eight years, a part of the time having charge of their branch agency at Peoria, Illinois. May 1st, 1901, Mr. Carkhuff came to Akron and associated himself with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, less than one year after its organization, when the industry was still in its infancy; he has contributed of his energy and ability, with others, until this concern has become the largest exclusive tire manufacturing one in the United States, while its goods are sold all over the civilized world.

December 16, 1896, Mr. Carkhuff was married to Jessie L. Johnson, of New Castle, Indiana. Their one child, a daughter, is deceased. Mr. Carkhuff is a member of the Congregational Church, and his social connection is with the Portage Country Club.

W. WALLACE WARNER is the sixth son and eighth child of John Warner, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1798, and of Marietta (Woodard) Warner, born in Glenmore, New York, in 1805. His parents moved to the "New Connecticut" in 1834.

Mr. Warner was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, February 28, 1848. When he was four years old his parents moved to Cuyahoga Falls, where he received the most of his schooling, finishing at the Quaker City Business College of Philadelphia in 1866. He was married in Philadelphia to Annie E. Yeamans, daughter of Robert and Mary (Greer) Yeamans in 1869. By this union two children were born, January 14, 1870. Arthur Lee, who died in 1881, and Harry Albert, who married Miss Josie James. His wife died in 1871. He was again married to Miss Alice Grace, daughter of George and Susanna (Dodson) Littleton, October 25, 1877. By this union three children were born—George Littleton Warner, now married to Miss Martha Burton of Oklahoma; Wallace Vincent, who died April 23, 1907; and Mabel Marietta. There are two grandsons, Irvin Shelley, aged nine, son of Harry A. and Josie; and George Burton, one year old, son of George L. and Martha.

Mr. Warner's business life has been mostly spent in Akron, in the real estate business. He is known as the pioneer abstract man. Commencing in 1870, when abstracts were comparatively unknown in business transactions, he compiled the first abstract books of the county, and established the business now conducted by The Bruner Goodhue Cooke Company, with whom he is now associated. He has made several maps of the city, county and other places. His most notable work in this connection is an atlas, known as "Illus-

trated Summit County, Ohio," published in 1891-2, and, which, though out of date, is a standard authority in its line. His business life of forty years has been an active one; interspersed with its pleasures, anxieties and disappointments. He is hale and hearty and at sixty is actively engaged in abstract work.

He became deputy recorder in 1868, and does not believe that anyone then a county officer is now living, and but four attorneys, only one of whom is practicing. He does not recall a business house or factory now doing business in the same name. Two hundred thousand real estate papers have been recorded. Barberton, South Akron and nearly all the present industries have come into activity since that time.

ERNEST A. PFLUEGER, president of The E. A. Pflueger Company, manufacturers of all kinds of fishing tackle, is one of Akron's busy men and prominent citizens. He was born in 1866 at Erie, Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of this city since he was four years old.

Mr. Pflueger was reared and educated at Akron and started to work in boyhood in the factory of his father, E. F. Pflueger, who founded the Enterprise Works, for the manufacture of fishing tackle. After learning the necessary details of this business, Mr. Pflueger became secretary and treasurer of The Enterprise Company, with which he continued for almost twenty-five years, resigning this position in September, 1906, and establishing The E. A. Pflueger Company. This company carries on the manufacture of every kind of fishing appliance and also manufactures a large line of saddlery specialties. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with E. A. Pflueger as president; George D. Bates as vice-president; C. I. Bruner as treasurer and L. W. Griffiths as secretary. Mr. Pflueger retains his interest in the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1886, and is also a stockholder in other concerns of this section.

In 1896 Mr. Pflueger was married to Ruth

Seiberling, who is the youngest daughter of J. F. Seiberling, and they have four children; John S., Theodore S., William S. and Robert S. Mr. Pflueger and family belong to the Lutheran Church. Only as a good citizen, anxious to promote the general welfare, is Mr. Pflueger interested in politics. He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the Thirty-second Degree, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of Akron, and Alkoran Shrine and Lake Erie Consistory, of Cleveland.

PHILIP STOCKER, who is one of the best-known and most highly esteemed among the older residents of Norton Township, resides on his valuable farm, five acres of which lies in Copley Township and seventy-three and one-half acres in Norton Township. This property is beautifully situated on what is known as the East and West road, about eight and one-half miles west of Akron. Mr. Stocker was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1829, and is a son of Jonathan and Christina (Stecker) Stocker. His father worked as a carpenter in early manhood but later became a farmer.

Philip Stocker assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Summit County, and worked for Peter Lerch for one year. He then went with his brother Eli Stocker, who rented a farm for three years. The brother then bought a farm in Norton Township and he remained with him for one year and afterwards worked for other farmers. In 1864 he bought his present farm, settling on it in March of that year, and he has made all the improvements, which consist of a fine residence and substantial barns and other buildings. It is not too much to assert that Mr. Stocker has one of the best improved farms in Norton Township, and its condition has been brought about by his own industry and good management. He no longer undertakes the active operation of the farm, delegating this work to a son-in-law, who is a practical and successful farmer.

On October 21, 1855, Mr. Stocker was mar-

ried to Mary Acker, who is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hartman) Acker. Mrs. Stocker was born in Pennsylvania, her father being a weaver in Union County, from which place he moved to Sharon, Medina County, Ohio, when she was sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker have had four children, the three now living being, William, residing at Akron, who has two children, Harry and Grace; Sarah Jane, who married U. Miller, and resides in Copley Township; and Viola, who married F. O. Moser, who farms for Mr. Stocker and who has one child—Hilda Belle.

For fifty-one years Mr. and Mrs. Stocker have been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Loyal Oak—the oldest members in continued attendance. Mr. Stocker is a trustee of this church and he and his estimable wife have been active in promoting its good influence for a half century. Their lives have been quiet, temperate and useful and they have journeyed through life and reached old age together, surrounded by comforts of their own securing. They take great pleasure in their three bright grandchildren.

CHARLES W. SEIBERLING, treasurer of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, at Akron, and a business man who is largely interested in many successful manufacturing enterprises of this city and vicinity, was born in Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, not far from Western Star, January 26, 1861, and is a son of John F. and Catherine L. (Miller) Seiberling.

John F. Seiberling was born at Norton, Ohio, March 19, 1834. In the spring of 1861 he moved with his family to Doylestown and thence in 1865 to Akron, with the business interests of which city he was prominently identified until the close of his long and fruitful life. From operating a sawmill at Norton, where he pursued the studies and experiments which resulted in the invention of the agricultural machinery with which his name is still connected, he removed to Doylestown, where better conditions prevailed for

the erection of works and manufacture of the inventions which had sprung from his fertile brain. Later for like business reasons, he came to Akron, soon after calling his eldest son, Frank A., who is now president and general manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, from college to assist in further developing his plans. In 1871 he organized the Akron Strawboard Company, in 1883 he founded the Seiberling Milling Company and in 1889 he gained a controlling interest in the Akron Electric Street Railway. His death took place at Akron, September 3, 1903.

In 1878 Charles W. Seiberling, the second son of the late John F. Seiberling, completed the public school course at Akron, and then entered Oberlin College. At that institution he pursued a two-year eclectic course, and then returned to Akron in order to assume the duties of foreman of his father's extensive works where the *Empire* Reaper and Mowers were manufactured. On the incorporation of the J. F. Seiberling Company, in 1884, Charles W. was elected a director and subsequently became superintendent of the works. In 1896, in association with his father, Mr. Seiberling became interested in the organization of the India Rubber Company, of which his father was elected president, and he became its secretary. He continued with this company for two years in this capacity, and then resigned in order to accept a similar position with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. This company, with which Mr. Seiberling has been identified since 1898, was organized in that year. It is engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods, especially solid and pneumatic carriage and automobile tires, bicycle tires, rubber horseshoes, rubber tiling, golf balls, moulded rubber and rubber specialties. The officers of the company are as follows: F. A. Seiberling, president and general manager; L. C. Miles, vice-president; G. M. Stadlerman, secretary; C. W. Seiberling, treasurer; and P. W. Litchfield, superintendent. The goods of this company find a market all over the world. Mr. Seiberling has not confined his attentions to the enter-

prise mention, but has also invested in and promoted other prosperous concerns.

In 1895 Mr. Seiberling was married to Blanche C. Carnahan, and they have four children: Charles W., Jr., T. Carnahan, Lucius Miles and Catherine. They reside at No. 76 Fay street, Akron.

J. V. SWARTZ, who is engaged in a wholesale confectionery business at Akron and is located at No. 69 East Mill street, was born in Coventry township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1870, and is a son of the late Alfred Swartz.

When a hamlet, village or town bears the name of a family it is pretty good evidence that this family is one held in general esteem and the Swartz family in Coventry township, gave its name to Swartz Corners, a pleasant little place of residence and quite an active business center. John Swartz, the grandfather of J. V. Swartz, came to Summit County as an early settler and became a prominent man in the organization of the various civilizing agencies. His son, the late Alfred Swartz, was born in Coventry Township, in 1844, and died at Akron, in 1899.

J. V. Swartz was reared in Coventry Township and there attended school through the primary grades. He then passed through the Akron schools into Buchtel College. His first business experience was as traveling salesman for S. B. Lafferty, confectioner at Akron, and he continued in this capacity for nine years, when he embarked in the wholesale confectionery business for himself. In 1905 he built a three-story brick building at No. 69 East Mill street, with dimensions of 20 by 80 feet, occupying the basement, and the first and third floors, in his business, and having the second floor comfortably arranged as a residence. Mr. Swartz takes a practical part in his business himself and has two other traveling representatives, covering a radius of twenty-five miles around Akron. His trade name is a guarantee of the excellence and purity of the goods.

In 1902 Mr. Swartz was married to Caroline Kolp, a daughter of John Kolp; she was

489-490



M. W. HOYE

born and reared at Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Swartz have one son, Forest Swartz. Fraternally, Mr. Swartz is a member of the Masonic order and belongs also to the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

MICHAEL W. HOYE, one of Akron's best known citizens, who is interested in a number of her business enterprises, has been one of the city's faithful and efficient public servants since 1887, when he was appointed sanitary policeman, with quarters at the City Hall. He is also a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Hoyer was born at Castle Dermott, County Kildare, Ireland, April 22, 1844, and accompanied his parents to America in 1847, when they settled at Akron.

Mr. Hoyer attended the public schools of Akron, and made himself useful to his father until he was seventeen years of age. He then enlisted, August 28, 1861, in Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, when the regiment veteranized, and Mr. Hoyer re-enlisted in the same company. His command was attached to the Army of the Ohio and Cumberland, taking part in every battle that the army engaged in. It was finally mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, October, 24, 1865. Mr. Hoyer reached Akron November 28, 1865, making a period of service of four years and three months.

He shortly afterward entered the employ of Abbey & Johnson, manufacturers of stone-ware, with whom he remained for six years. On April 1, 1872, he accepted the foremanship of the extensive coopering establishment of C. B. Maurer, and continued at the head of these shops until January 1, 1885. He then became traveling salesman for the Franklin Milling Company, but returned to Akron in the following year to accept the appointment of sanitary policeman and milk inspector of the city. In this position Mr. Hoyer has since rendered efficient service to the decided benefit of the public and satisfaction of the citizens generally. He has taken an active part in political campaigns on various occasions, and has been one of the

local leaders of his party. He is interested in the National City Bank, and is treasurer of the Akron *Times-Democrat* Company.

On October 3, 1867, Mr. Hoyer was married to Isabella Mulligan, who died May 16, 1872, leaving two children—William J. and A. P. On October 14, 1872, he married for his second wife, Mary Cummins, who has borne him five children—Mary, Isabella, Robert, Grace and Julia. Since Mr. Hoyer's second marriage he and his wife have adopted twelve children, making nineteen in all, whom they have reared and educated.

J. T. ENRIGHT, of the firm of Enright & Hummel, funeral directors and embalmers, at Akron, came to this city in 1894, where he has resided up to the present time. He was born at Urbana, Ohio, December 4, 1868, and was there reared and educated.

After leaving school, Mr. Enright went to Chicago and became connected with the undertaking firm of Lawrence Foley & Sons. He remained with that concern for three years, learning all the details of the business. The holding of the World's Fair offered many business opportunities to young men in Chicago, and during the period of its existence, Mr. Enright filled a lucrative position in the Custom House department. In 1894 he came to Akron and went into the undertaking business for himself, continuing alone until January 1, 1907, when J. B. Hummel became his partner, and since then the firm style has been Enright & Hummel. Mr. Hummel was born in Akron, October 15, 1878, and is a son of Valentine Hummel. The latter was born in Bavaria, Germany, and has been a resident of Akron for over forty years. He was one of the first German teachers in this city. For the past thirty-eight years he has been organist at St. Bernard's Catholic Church. In 1902 Mr. Hummel married Barbara Willenbacher, and they have two children: John H. and Laurence V.

On May 8, 1899, Mr. Enright was married to Catherine H. Doran, who was born in Akron, Ohio. They have three children—James, Francis and Mary. Mr. Enright is a

member of St. Vincent de Paul's Church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, the Catholic Knights of Ohio, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Hummel is a member of St. Bernard's Church organization. He belongs to Commandery No. 6, Knights of St. John, and to the Bavarian Society of Akron. Mr. Enright and Mr. Hummel have well arranged and convenient quarters at No. 159 South High street. They are equipped to handle funerals in every detail.

LUTE H. MILLER, gardener and dairyman, residing on his well-cultivated farm of eighty-six acres, situated in Copley Township, was born on this farm, March 1, 1871, and is a son of Charles C. and Mary Ann (Philbrick) Miller.

Charles C. Miller, father of Lute H., was born at Akron, December 11, 1832. His father, Ansel Miller, came from Vermont to Ohio, in 1819, locating at Akron, which was then a settlement consisting of a few houses. The outlook apparently did not please Ansel Miller, as he went back to the East, and did not return until he could find work in the building of the canal, during which period he bought the farm in Copley Township. In November, 1860, after the marriage of his son, Charles C., he came to live on the farm, where he died in 1879, aged eighty years. He was married at Akron to Lucy Hawkins, who came to Ohio with her parents, from Vermont. She died in 1838, leaving two sons: Charles Carroll and James Nelson, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Charles Carroll Miller grew up in the village of Akron, and attended the sessions of school held in the old stone building known to all the older residents of the city. His literary education was completed in Cleveland. He then became bookkeeper in a store in Akron, on the canal, but being of an enterprising nature and wishing to see something of the world, he shipped, in 1848, on a whaling vessel, with the expectation of going around Cape Horn to California and visiting

the gold fields; but after two years of seafaring life he gave up the idea and returned to Akron, bringing with him some souvenirs, such as whale's teeth, which his son still preserves. He then went to Michigan to assist his uncle in clearing a farm. While there he was married and at once came back to Summit County, and settled on the farm his father had purchased, where he died in September, 1897.

On August 7, 1860, Charles C. Miller married Mary Ann Philbrick, who was born in the State of New York and who, when nine years of age, accompanied her parents to Ionia County, Michigan. The long journey was made by wagon to Buffalo, by water to Detroit, and by ox-team to the pioneer farm on which settlement was made. There, on that farm, the parents, Daniel and Mary (Gould) Philbrick died. Mrs. Miller still survives. Charles C. Miller and wife had the following children: Frank E., who died in infancy; Lottie A., who married M. Weager; Ansel P., Lute H. and Carl E.

Lute H. Miller was educated in the district schools of Copley Township, and the High School at Copley Center, and later taught school for two years in Northampton Township. In 1892, with his brother Ansel, he began operating the home farm, and they continued together until 1901, when Mr. Miller purchased his farm from the other heirs. He runs a dairy with fourteen cows, but his main industry is gardening, his success which is shown by the long list of premiums that he has received for some years past for his choice vegetables, which he raises under glass. He has recently built a brick and cement-lined silo—the first of its kind in this section. His early lettuce and rhubarb, grown under glass, sell at fancy prices. He also makes a specialty of raising poultry. He began to exhibit the products of his farm in 1899, when he was awarded four premiums at the county fair, and he has exhibited each year since that time, and his premiums have amounted to a considerable sum. In 1900, he received twenty-seven premiums, amounting to \$14.55; in 1901, 180 premiums, amount-

ing to \$64.00; in 1902, forty-eight premiums, amounting to \$38.00; in 1903, sixty-two premiums, amounting to \$47.40; in 1904, seventy-seven premiums, amounting to \$59.90; in 1905, eighty-six premiums, amounting to \$59.05; and in 1906, seventy-seven premiums, amounting to \$61.40.

On August 11, 1897, Mr. Miller was married to Amy B. Arnold, who is a daughter of Charles F. and Rosina (Burr) Arnold, and they have had three children, namely: an infant, now deceased, Ross O. and Gayl R. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican and he has served as township trustee, being elected on that ticket. He belongs to the National Protective Legion. Mr. Miller is one of the progressive men of his community. He has made a scientific study of everything relating to the industries in which he is engaged, and he keeps well informed in regard to modern methods and new discoveries. In large part this explains his remarkable success.

JOSEPH YEAGER, vice-president and treasurer of the C. H. Yeager Company, at Akron, one of the leading dry goods enterprises of this city, the phenomenal growth of which has been a noted commercial achievement here, is an old and experienced merchant who has associated his sons with him for some years. Mr. Yeager was born at Newton Falls, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1847.

Mr. Yeager was reared in his native place, and was engaged in a mercantile business there for a number of years. He then removed to Conneaut, Ohio, where he did an extensive business and operated a department store for seven years. Seeking a wider field, as his sons had reached maturity, Mr. Yeager selected Akron, coming to this city July 1, 1906. Here he bought out the old firm of Dague Brothers, which was one of the oldest in Akron. The Yeagers have made the acquisition one of the largest, neatest, best stocked and most modern stores of this section. They are centrally located at No. 82 Main Street, where they occupy over

50,000 square feet of floor space. The public has been quick to recognize the opportunities they offer, and the success of this venture has been already assured.

On April 25, 1872, Mr. Yeager was married to Eliza Jane Goldner, of North Jackson, Mahoning County. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: R. G., who is manager of the C. H. Yeager Company at Akron; John L., who is manager of the suit department of the C. H. Yeager Company; and Chloe Estelle, who resides with her parents. C. H. Yeager is president of the C. H. Yeager Company and he has a department store at Sharon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Joseph Yeager is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Eastern Star, the Elks and the Maccabees. He belongs to the Congregational Church. Both sons belong also to the Elks, and R. G. Yeager is also a Mason.

JAY HORACE HAWKINS, one of Copley Township's substantial citizens, residing on his well-improved farm of sixty-two acres, is a leading farmer of this section, and a member of the Summit County Agricultural Society. He was born on his father's farm in Portage Township, Summit County, Ohio, November 29, 1866, and is a son of Nelson and Esther (Sherbondy) Hawkins.

The Hawkins family is of Vermont stock, Mr. Hawkins' grandfather, John Hawkins, coming to Ohio from that state and settling in Summit County when it was still a wilderness. His family consisted of six daughters and three sons, Nelson being the youngest son. Nelson Hawkins' life was passed near his birthplace, in Portage Township, where he was engaged in carpenter work and contracting, and also in farming. He married Esther Sherbondy, whose father, Peter Sherbondy, was one of the first settlers in Summit County. Mr. Hawkins died on his farm in Portage Township at the age of sixty-six years. His widow survived to the age of seventy-six. They had four children: A. Wesley, who is engaged in a lumber business at Akron; Walter N.; Ella B., who married M. B. Shoemaker; and Jay Horace.

Jay Horace Hawkins is known as one of Copley Township's progressive and successful farmers. He had good educational advantages in his youth, attending first the country schools, then the public schools of Akron, and later a business college in that city. For eight years he was clerk in a clothing and shoe store. After his marriage, in 1891, he spent one more year at Akron and then moved to the old home place, which he farmed until 1904, when he purchased his present farm from his father-in-law, John Moore. He owns a portable sawmill and for the past ten years has given a large part of his attention to the lumber business, employing twelve men.

On December 9, 1891, Mr. Hawkins was married to Jennie G. Moore, who is a daughter of John and Nellie (Chamberlain) Moore. He has two children—Howard Paul and May Gracia.

Politically Mr. Hawkins is a Republican. He is a man of sterling qualities, and is recognized by his neighbors as a representative citizen. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the Fair Board of the County Agricultural Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Moore.

HENRY B. SPERRY, manager of the fire brick department of the Robinson Clay Product Company, of Akron, Ohio, having also a leading interest in several other prominent business enterprises of this city, was born at Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio, November 1, 1863. His parents were Ira P. and Clarissa (Carlton) Sperry. The father, the Hon. Ira P. Sperry, was born in Watertown, Conn., November 24, 1817, and came to Tallmadge with his parents when an infant one year old, they being among the first settlers of that place. He received a common school education, and from the age of fourteen to that of seventeen was employed as a blacksmith's apprentice. From seventeen to twenty he served an apprenticeship to the carriage-ironer's trade. He then spent a year in school at Cuyahoga Falls. He then worked two years for William C. Oviatt as carriage ironer, at the end of which time he purchased an in-

terest in the concern, which, under different partnership relations, he successfully carried on for nearly a third of a century. In 1870, with his brother, Dr. Willis Sperry and Mr. Samuel J. Richie, he established extensive sewer-pipe works, which, in connection with his son, George P. Sperry, he successfully conducted for a number of years. An early anti-slavery man, Mr. Sperry, in 1858, was elected on the Republican ticket as Summit County's representative to the State Legislature, ably serving two years. On September 27, 1841, he was married to Miss Clarissa Carlton, of Portage County. Of this union were born six children—Willis C., Charles O., Mary A., George P., Francis L., and Henry B.

Henry B. Sperry acquired his education in the schools of Tallmadge, including the high school, and at the Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, Ohio. When a young man he became associated with his father in the sewer-pipe business, in 1884 being sent to Chicago as assistant to William M. Dec, the manufacturing agent of the company in that city. He then spent two years traveling in the interest of the Union Sewer Pipe Company, after which he spent five years in the sewer-pipe business at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sperry then purchased the silica brick plant of J. Park Alexander, which he operated for about thirteen years thereafter, or until 1904. In that year he formed his present connection as manager of the fire brick department of the Robinson Clay Product Company. The silica plant of The Robinson Clay Product Company was designed and constructed under the supervision of Mr. Sperry, who is also the inventor of a machine for stripping the mold from the silica brick. Mr. Sperry's other business interests include the presidency of the Baker McMillan Company, of Akron, enamellers and wood-turners, and proprietors of the Akron Spirit Level Works. Mr. Sperry is a 32d degree Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Cuyahoga Falls, the Chapter and Commandery at Akron, and Lake Erie Consistory of Cleveland; also to the Masonic Club.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Helen B.

Alexander, a daughter of J. Parl Alexander, one of Akron's prominent citizens. Of this union there were four children—George Alexander, John Alexander, Robert Alexander, and Helen Alexander.

ALFRED AKERS, president of "The Akron Brick & Tile Company" and of "The Akron Vitrified Clay Manufacturing Company," besides holding a large interest in the firms of "Akron Supply Company" and "Akers & Harpham," has been a prominent representative of business interests in this city for many years.

Alfred Akers was born in England in 1849, and at an early age served his apprenticeship to the tinsmith's trade in that country, and at the age of eighteen years came to America and settled in Akron in 1869.

Mr. Akers was married at Tallmadge, Ohio, to Zettie Cowley, and they have five children—Addie May, Walter Thomas, Alice, Charles B., and Grace—all of whom are living, and now married, with the exception of the latter, who resides at home.

After following his trade for two years, employed by "Jahant Brothers" and "Cramer & May," he started into business for himself, which he conducted alone until 1881. The partnership of "Akers & Harpham" was then formed, and is continued to-day, having been developed into the city's largest and oldest sheet metal and roofing establishment.

In 1890 Mr. Akers bought the controlling interests of the "Akron Brick & Tile Company," which he still retains, and which is one of the leading shale brick factories of Akron. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the "Akron Supply Company," which has built up a large business in the wholesale and retail trade in builders' supplies. In 1904 he was one of the organizers of "The Akron Vitrified Clay Manufacturing Company," which has a large clay plant at Tallmadge, Ohio, for the manufacture of sewer pipe and drain tile and fireproofing, the product of which plant is handled by representatives in the large eastern cities, i. e., Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc.

Mr. Akers is still actively engaged in business and with his sons, Walter T. and Charles B., and F. M. Harpham, son of his deceased partner, is joint owner of the above companies, the business of which they conduct together.

COL. ARTHUR LATHAM CONGER, formerly president of the Whitman and Barnes Manufacturing Company; president of the Akron Steam Forge Company, of Akron; and also president of the Diamond Plate Glass Company, of Kokomo and Elwood, Indiana; president of the Hartford City, Indiana, Glass Company; and for years closely identified with the American Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, Indiana, was one of the shrewdest financiers and remarkably successful business men that ever engaged in great industrial enterprises, in this part of Ohio. He was much more than a business man, however, having distinguished himself in the Civil War, and having been a leading factor in the political life of his state.

Arthur Latham Conger was born at Boston, Ohio, February, 19, 1838, and up to date of his enlistment in the Union Army, in 1862, he had remained a resident of Summit County, working on his father's farm and in his brick-yard, then turning his attention to boating on the canal, and just as easily, two years later, becoming a school teacher. In whatever direction he turned his attention he met with corresponding success. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected second lieutenant, and before the expiration of his three years of service he had been successively promoted to the ranks of first lieutenant, captain and then assistant adjutant general and provost-marshal, at Covington, Kentucky, a member of court martial, assistant inspector of railroad defenses, and was recommended by General Thomas as captain and commissary of subsistence.

After the war had closed and there was no longer need for his services in defense of his country, Colonel Conger returned to Summit County and resumed farming. In the mean-

while he became interested in politics, and in 1866 he was elected treasurer of Summit County, and served in that office for four years, officiating also as treasurer of Portage Township and of the city of Akron. He subsequently served as a member of the County, State and National Executive Committees of his party, was twice chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and once chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and for eight years was an active and able member of the Republican National Committee. In 1870 he first became connected with the Whitman and Miles Manufacturing Company, as a stockholder and director, and six years later became president of that company. Identification with other important industries followed, and he crowned his business career by becoming the president of the American Tin Plate Company, which was organized at Elwood, Indiana, in 1891, with a capital of \$300,000.

On November 1, 1864, Colonel Conger was married to Emily Bronson, who is a daughter of the late Hiram Volney and Ruth L. (Ranney) Bronson. Mrs. Conger survives her distinguished husband and resides at Irving Lawn. They had four children, namely: Kenyon Bronson, Arthur Latham, Latham Hubbard and Erastus Irving. Colonel Conger died in Des Moines, Iowa, February 25, 1899.

Colonel Conger always took a deep interest in the Grand Army work and in military affairs; in 1884 he was made commander of the Akron Post, and from July, 1881, until July, 1888, he served as colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. He also served on the staff of Gen. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio. He was a man who won admiration for his business genius and personal affection for the loyal, generous, considerate way in which he treated both friend and foe.

In Boston Township stands a beautiful monument which was uncovered on July 4, 1889, which will ever serve to keep green the memory of Colonel Conger and that of his beloved wife. It is of Westerly granite, the base stone weighing over five tons, which is

surmounted by two small base stones, on the upper end of which stands the three-foot square pedestal. On the front is this inscription: "Presented to Boston Township, by Arthur Latham and Emily Bronson Conger, to commemorate the bravery and patriotism of the soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion—1861-65, erected July 4, 1889." The names of the 141 soldiers of Boston Township who served are then inscribed, and four of the greatest battles in which they participated are given, namely: Nashville, Five Forks, Cedar Creek and Appomattox. On the sur-base stands a tapering square shaft of nearly 26 feet, surmounted by a beautifully carved capital, with a Grand Army badge executed on the side, the whole being surmounted by the finely-proportioned figure of a soldier, six feet and six inches in height, in fatigue uniform, standing at parade rest. The entire structure is a work of art and it reflects not only the taste but the patriotism and liberality of its donors and is above money value to the citizens of Boston Township. Its cost was more than \$3,000. The presentation speech was made by Kenyon B. Conger, the unveiling by the second son, Arthur L., while the third son, in the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic, acted as orderly of the dedication procession.

Colonel Conger, wife and sons were all members of St. Paul's Protestant Church at Akron, Ohio.

DANIEL TAYLOR, a representative citizen and agriculturist of Copley Township, where he owns 125 acres of valuable farming land, was born on his father's farm in Copley Township, Summit County, Ohio, December 4, 1831, and is a son of Theodore and Matilda (Hoyt) Taylor.

Theodore Taylor was born in Connecticut in 1801, and in 1818 accompanied his parents, Wade and Diana Taylor to Ohio, after which they lived for two years in a log cabin in Norton Township, near the Copley line, on the Chauncy Beckwith farm. Then Theodore and his brother, David, took up 160 acres of land, on which the father and mother

497-498



FRED M. HARPHAM

both died, the father's burial being the first to take place in the early graveyard of the township.

For some ten years the Taylor brothers lived together on the farm, and then Theodore acquired eighty acres for himself, paying for it \$2.50 per acre. To this he later added thirty-five acres which cost him \$5.00 an acre, and for which he made part payment with one yoke of oxen and three head of cows. His wife, Matilda, whose family name was Hoyt, was born in New York, and was ten years old when her parents brought her to New Portage, where Barberton now stands, the long journey being made with ox teams. For eight years after their marriage, Theodore Taylor and his wife lived on the Charles Hemple farm, and then moved to the farm on which Daniel Taylor was subsequently born. There both parents died, the father aged sixty-one years and the mother at the age of seventy-one. Of their thirteen children all died young except five, namely: Orson, now deceased; Daniel; Charles; Correl, who died while in service in the Civil War; and Orphelia, who married F. Arnold.

Daniel Taylor assisted his father to clear the homestead farm and was reared to habits of industry and honesty. On November 4, 1858, he married Louisa Foster, who is a daughter of Alanson and Elvira (Harvey) Foster. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor conducted the tavern at Copley for four years. He then sold it and bought his present farm from the Bruno Brothers. Two years later the husband and wife started a dairy, and for seventeen years they made cheese which found a ready sale at Akron, their son in the meanwhile operating a milk route. For a number of years Mr. Taylor raised fine cattle, in addition to farming. He has made many improvements on his place and has built his present house and a new barn, the old one having been destroyed by lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have five children, namely: Harrison, who married Martha Bramley; Martha, who married Charles Crum, and has two children—Pearl and Arlis, the

former of whom married W. Smith; Carl, who married Ida Edgar, and has three children—Ethel, Glen and Earl; Bert, who married Amanda Squires, and has two children—Lewis and Gladys; and Frederick, who married Etta Riley, and has one child—Frances. Politically Mr. Taylor is a Republican and served four years as township constable. He voted twice for Abraham Lincoln. He has seen this section of country develop from a wild region to its present cultivated state and he can remember when his father caught deer and bear on this farm and sold their skins at Canton.

FRED M. HARPAM, one of Akron's enterprising young business men, junior member of the firm of Akers & Harpham, the leading roofing and cornice manufacturing house of this city, was born at Akron in 1875, and is a son of the late William Harpham.

William Harpham was born in England and in 1870 came to Akron, where he engaged in the roofing and cornice business, brick manufacturing and dealing in builders' supplies. He was one of the representative business men of the city and was honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens. At the time of his death he was president of the City Council.

Following his graduation from the Akron High School, Fred M. Harpham was employed for a time in the Akron Savings Bank, but on the death of his father he assumed the latter's interest in the firm of Akers & Harpham. He is also a stockholder and a director in the Akron Brick & Tile Company, and is a director and treasurer of the Akron Vitri-fied Clay Manufacturing Company.

In 1904 Mr. Harpham was married to Cecil A. Johnson, who is a daughter of Judge A. B. Johnson, of Kenton, Ohio. They have one child, Louise Murett. Mr. Harpham for some time represented the Sixth Ward on the Board of Education, and during this period he started a new era of school building. It was while he was the chairman of the building committee that the Miller school building was built, which was considered by experts one of the model school buildings of the

country. This type of building was immediately followed by the construction of the Lane, Fraunfelter, Findley and Portage Path Schools, which are of a similar type.

JOSEPH A. P. WHITNEY, who has been connected with the Diamond Rubber Company, at Akron, since 1897, is a well-known and respected citizen, and is a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Whitney belongs to a prominent old New England family, and he was born in 1842, at Boston, Massachusetts.

He was reared and educated in his native city, and was in his eighteenth year when he entered Company D, 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, as a private, which regiment responded to the first call of President Lincoln for troops. It became famed for its practical work, being called the "Working Eighth," an honorable appellation which it deserved, being made up of expert mechanics. Mr. Whitney was its youngest member, but he did his part in the building of bridges and the construction of roads in the vicinity of Annapolis and Washington City. This regiment formed part of the command under General B. F. Butler, and having served out its first enlistment of three months, immediately re-enlisted for nine months, and again for 100 days, the last service being mainly in Virginia. At the end of his period of service, Mr. Whitney was honorably discharged, with the rank of sergeant, and returned to his home in Boston. He has been an interested and honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, ever since its organization.

Mr. Whitney went into the rubber business in 1859, and prior to starting out as a commercial traveler in this line, was taught how to sell rubber goods by Robert D. Evans, who started in the rubber business at \$3.00 per week and rose to be president of the American Rubber Trust Company. He continued to sell rubber goods for some years and then embarked in the hardware business, which he conducted for twenty-five years. In 1897 he came to Akron, and has since been associated with this city's largest rubber industry.

At Roxbury, Massachusetts, which is now a

part of the city of Boston, Mr. Whitney was married, in 1862, to Emma D. Bills, who is a daughter of Mark Bills, who founded the omnibus line that was formerly run between Cambridge and Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have two children: Florence Bills, who married A. H. Marks, superintendent of the Diamond Rubber Company at Akron; and Lynwood Gore, who is engaged in business in New York City.

Mr. Whitney has been a Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is identified with the leading fraternities, having been a Mason for thirty-five years, an Odd Fellow for thirty years, a Knight of Pythias for the same length of time, and a member of the Royal Arcanum since it was organized. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM F. BRUNSWICK, junior member of the firm of Dietrich & Brunswick, proprietors of the pattern works operated under the above name, is one of Akron's progressive young business men. He was born in Germany in 1878 and is a son of John Brunswick who brought his family to Akron and established a home on Arlington Street, where he still resides.

William F. Brunswick, after acquiring his education in this city, went to work for the American Cereal Company, and was later with the Buckeye Mower & Reaper Company, where he remained six years. He then entered the employ of the Akron Pattern Works, and still later, for over four years, was connected with the Taplin-Rice pattern shops. Subsequently, in partnership with A. J. Dietrich, he established the Dietrich & Brunswick Pattern Works, which is now a thriving industry.

On June 3, 1898, Mr. Brunswick enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, entering the Third U. S. Artillery, which he accompanied to Tampa, Florida. He was sent several weeks later to Santiago, and subsequently was detailed with his comrades to participate in the expedition to Porto Rico, under General Miles. Mr. Brunswick was in

the West India Islands for six months, and after his return was mustered out at Fort Riley, Kansas, February 23, 1899.

In 1900, Mr. Brunswick was married to Hattie Cutting, who was born and reared in Kansas, but who later resided in Akron. They have two sons: Wilbur F. and Dewitt John, sturdy little Americans, but showing a trace of their German ancestry. Mr. Brunswick belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and to other beneficial societies.

ANDREW T. BROOKS, general merchant at Macedonia and manager of the Brooks Creamery Company at this point, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 2, 1859, and is a son of John H. and Catherine (Plunkett) Brooks.

The father of Mr. Brooks was born in Holland, in 1831, and was brought to America when he was fourteen years of age. He learned the trade of shoemaking at Cleveland, where he followed it for a number of years, and in 1866 moved to Brecksville, where he was engaged in business for himself until 1894, when he retired. He served during the last three months of the Civil War. He is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Brecksville.

Andrew T. Brooks attended school at Brecksville through boyhood up to the age of fifteen years. He learned cheese-making and followed this industry until 1890, during the last seven years being in partnership with J. E. Wyatt, under the firm name of Wyatt & Brooks. After selling his interests in the cheese business to his partner, Mr. Brooks became associated with Jesse J. Barnes, under the firm name of Barnes & Brooks, and together they purchased the general mercantile business of T. T. Richie & Co., at Macedonia. Mr. Brooks continued to increase his business interests and in 1900, when the Macedonia Implement Company was organized, he became its president, with J. L. Ranney as manager. The company handles agricultural implements and make a specialty of manufacturing a can washer, for the use of dairymen. In 1896 the Brooks Creamery Company was in-

corporated, Mr. Brooks being manager and main stockholder, and he is also president of the Northern Ohio Dairy Company of Cleveland.

By marriage, Mr. Brooks is connected with a well-known family of Macedonia, his wife being a daughter of Abram C. Munn. They have two children—Norma L. and Neva L. Politically Mr. Brooks is strongly Republican in his sentiments. He was appointed postmaster by the late President McKinley. He served as a justice of the peace for six months, resigning the office, and is a member of the Macedonia village council. His fraternal relations are with Summit Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M., of Twinsburg; the Odd Fellows of Brecksville, and the Maceabees, of Macedonia.

O. W. BAUM, of the firm of McIntosh & Baum, leaders in the insurance line at Akron, dealing extensively also in loans, investments and real estate, occupies a prominent position in the business circles of this city and is identified with numerous important concerns. He was born at New Berlin, Stark County, Ohio, in 1862, and has been a resident of Akron for fifteen years.

Mr. Baum completed his education in the High School at Canal Fulton, and then taught school for about three years in Stark County. He then became connected with the retail department of the George Worthington Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, with which he remained associated for three years. For the following three years Mr. Baum was interested in a hardware business at Greenstown, Ohio, and later became traveling salesman for the Standard Hardware Company, of Akron, representing it for four or five years. He then turned his attention to fire insurance, and with a Mr. Graham, bought out the insurance business of App & Carr, later purchasing Mr. Graham's interest. In 1900 he was elected secretary of the Summit County Building & Savings Company, which in 1903, was consolidated with the German-American Building & Loan Association, assuming the name of the latter, of which Mr. Baum has

been secretary ever since. In 1905 Mr. McIntosh purchased an interest in the business and the firm of McIntosh and Baum was established. This firm does an immense business and stands deservedly high among similar concerns in Summit County. Mr. Baum is also secretary of the Summit Real Estate Company, and is a stockholder and director in the Dollar Savings Bank Company.

In 1887, Mr. Baum was married to Jennie C. Spangler, of Manchester, Summit County, Ohio. Their only child, Lucile, is now deceased. Mr. Baum is identified with a number of fraternal organizations. He is a member of Neino Lodge, of Odd Fellows; Akron Tent, No. 126, Maccabees, and of the Uniform Rank of that order; the Protected Home Circle; the Independent Order of Heptasophs; and the Junior Order of American United Mechanics. He takes a deep interest in and is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He belongs to Grace Reformed Church.

HIRAM W. LIMBERT, vice-president and manager of the Limbert-Smith Plumbing Company, is one of Akron's representative business men. He was born in Tallmadge Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1875, and is a son of the late John Limbert.

The Limbert family was established in Summit County by the grandfather of the subject of this sketch in pioneer days. John Limbert was born in Summit County and during his active life took a deep interest in everything concerning the welfare of this section. He was for some time engaged in the pottery business in Tallmadge Township.

H. W. Limbert was reared and educated in Tallmadge Township. When sixteen years old he came to Akron and went to work for the Baker-McMillen Company. Later he was connected with other shops in the plumbing business, was with J. A. Smith for two and one-half years, then was with Whyler & Smith for two years, with Englehart & Eckert one year, with the Akron Plumbing & Heating Company for two years, and in 1903 he became connected with the firm of Slater &

Smith, the firm name then becoming Slater, Limbert & Smith Company. The business was incorporated in 1904 as the Limbert-Smith Plumbing Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, its officers being: J. D. Slater, president; H. W. Limbert, vice-president and manager; and B. G. Smith, secretary and treasurer. All these officers are men of practical experience and their business concern is a leading one of the city.

Mr. Limbert was married May 29, 1895, to Nellie Hall, who is a daughter of J. L. Hall, of Akron. They have three sons: Donald Arthur, Garland Ardell, and Wayne. Mr. Limbert is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

ALEXANDER NESBIT, general farmer and a well and favorably known citizen, of Northfield Township, was born on the farm on which he now lives, on March 10, 1843, and is a son of William and Lucinda (Hungerford) Nesbit. William Nesbit was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and came to Northfield Township as an early settler. He cleared a farm and acquired 100 acres of valuable land. He was a son of William Nesbit, who was born in Scotland, who settled first in Westmoreland County and came to Northfield Township in 1834, where he died. William and Lucinda Nesbit had four children, namely: David G., of Cleveland; Emily Lucinda, who married Samuel Gallie, of Northfield; Caroline Esther, who married William Deisman, of Bedford, Ohio; and Alexander, of Northfield.

Alexander Nesbit was reared on the home farm, which he now owns, a valuable tract of land, consisting of sixty-two and one-half acres, of which he has fifty under cultivation. He raises corn, oats, wheat and hay, keeps four head of cows, and raises calves for the market.

Mr. Nesbit married Josephine Fillius, who is a daughter of Philip Fillius, of Hudson, and they have one daughter, Grace E., who is residing at home with her parents. Mr. Nesbit and his family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. During its existence,

503-504



MR. AND MRS. A. PETERSEN

he belonged to the old Northfield Grange. Although his father was a Jacksonian Democrat, Mr. Nesbit is identified with the Republican Party.

A. PETERSON, proprietor of the A. Peterson Company, located at No. 482 South High Street, Akron, is one of the city's enterprising and successful business men. Mr. Peterson was born in Denmark, in 1869, where also he was reared and educated. Denmark has contributed a large number of valued citizens to the United States, many of them having come as emigrants, and others, like Mr. Peterson, with lives of useful effort and a measure of social prestige back of them. Mr. Peterson owes to his interest in public movements his present establishment in one of the most prosperous cities in the State of Ohio. He was sent from Europe to the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, as a representative of the *Social Democrat Press*, and came with the expectation of returning to Denmark. Finding better opportunities for business in New York than he had anticipated, he entered Wrigley's box factory, in that city, and learned the business, remaining there until 1901, when he came to Akron. By this time Mr. Peterson was prepared to embark in business for himself, and although confronted with competition, he started a factory with eight employes. He has since achieved a remarkable success. Where at first his few men scarcely had enough to keep them busy, he now finds fifty-four none too many. His plant is fitted with all kinds of modern box-making machinery, and its finished product is sold all over the country. In 1893 Mr. Peterson was married to Dagmar Henriette Jensen, who was born in Denmark, and they have two children: Magda Marie and Reinholdt. The A. Peterson Company is made up of Mr. Peterson and his wife, the latter being a capable business woman.

M. M. NEUMAN, secretary and treasurer of the Stein Double Cushion Tire Company, of Akron, was born in Hungary in 1859, and was there reared and educated. At the age

of twenty-one he came to America and first found employment for about three months as a traveling agent. This was followed by two years' office work as bookkeeper, after which Mr. Neuman was engaged for three years in the grocery business in Zanesville, Ohio. In 1885 he went to Cleveland and entered into the cigar business, in which he was engaged until 1902. In September, 1902, the Stein Double Cushion Tire Company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with Mr. C. K. Sunshian of Cleveland, president; J. Neuman of Cleveland, vice-president; and M. M. Neuman, secretary and treasurer. In the following year the firm began business as manufacturers of a double cushion tire, in which they have been very successful, they having now about sixty employees.

Mr. Neuman was married in 1888 to Miss Hattie Stein, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. He and his wife are the parents of two children—Miriam J. Neuman and Beatrice S. Neuman. Mr. Neuman is a member of the Hebrew congregation of Akron. He is one of the substantial business men of the city.

A. C. BACHTEL, manager of the Bachtel Paper Company, at Akron, has been prominently identified with important business interests in this city for many years. He was born May 4, 1855, near Huntington, Indiana, from which point his parents moved to Canton, Ohio, in his childhood, and there he was reared and educated. One of his favorite teachers was Miss Anna McKinley, a sister of the late President William McKinley.

Early in his business career, Mr. Bachtel came to Akron and engaged in the manufacture of brooms, under the firm name of Bachtel & Pontious. The firm became one of consequence, and continued in business for nearly a quarter of a century, their trade relations extending over Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. They continued a jobbing business until 1898, when the Bachtel Paper Company succeeded the firm of Bachtel & Pontious. This firm does a jobbing business in all kinds of wrapping paper, paper bags, stationery and

wrapping twine, giving employment to a large force and keeping one man on the road.

In 1873, Mr. Bahtel was married to Amelia T. Pontius, who is a daughter of Nicholas Pontius, of a prominent Ohio family. They have two children, Edwin S. and Ella, the latter residing at home. Edwin S. Bahtel is connected with the Carter Rice Paper Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Bahtel is one of the leading Odd Fellows of Ohio, belonging to all divisions of the order and having been a delegate to the Grand Lodge on two occasions. He was responsible for the motion that started the agitation which resulted in the building of the beautiful fraternity temple, at Akron, and served several years as its president. In political sentiment, Mr. Bahtel is a staunch Democrat and has served his party and city in a number of important positions. During his term of five years as park commissioner, Mr. Bahtel devoted himself so closely to the extension and improvement of the park system of the city and with such great results, that he justly considers it a satisfactory and productive period of his public life, one that shows him possessed of enterprise, sound judgment and civic pride.

DAVID HANKEY, a representative agriculturist of Copley Township, as well as one of its best-known citizens, having served as a justice of the peace and in other offices, resides on his farm of sixty acres of valuable land. He was born on his father's farm in this township, October 8, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Maria (Witmer) Hankey. Lewis Hankey, his grandfather, came to America from Germany. In earlier years he followed the trade of shoemaker, but in later life was a farmer and also a preacher. He died in Copley Township, aged eighty-eight years. His children were: Lewis, John, Jacob, Samuel, Sarah, Catherine and Susan, all of whom have passed away.

Samuel Hankey, father of David, was a young man when he came to Wayne County, Ohio, where he married Maria Witmer, a na-

tive of Pennsylvania. He then bought a farm near the reservoir, in Copley Township, from which he subsequently moved, purchasing land where South Akron now stands, which place he farmed for five years. After that he moved to the farm now owned by his son David, on which he lived many years, moving thence to a farm where White Elephant has been built, and there both he and wife died. They had five children: David, whose name begins this sketch; Mary Ellen, who married P. S. Prentiss; Catherine (deceased), who married Charles Travor; John Frederick, who owns a farm in Copley Township; and Elizabeth, who married J. D. Arnold.

David Hankey attended the district schools of the localities in which his parents lived, but as he was the eldest of the family, more responsibility fell upon him than upon the others. He has been accustomed to farm work almost from childhood, and has made farming his main occupation in life. He purchased his present farm from his father, clearing a part of the land and putting up substantial buildings.

Mr. Hankey was married (first) in November, 1872, to Amy First, who left at death one child—Forest, who lived but three years. Mr. Hankey married (second), in June, 1881, Agnes DeLong, a daughter of Jonathan DeLong. Of this union there is a daughter, Maude Ethel, who is now an educated and accomplished young lady, a graduate of the Copley High School. It was a pleasant incident that at the time of her graduation her father was president of the School Board and had the agreeable duty of presenting her with her diploma. She subsequently married Wallace Gingery, and they reside in Akron. Politically, Mr. Hankey is a Republican. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a member also of the official board.

C. I. BRUNER, vice-president of the Second National Bank at Akron, president of the Akron Building and Loan Association and president of the Bruner-Goodhue-Cook Company, all of Akron, is also identified with

other large business interests here, either as principal, director or stockholder. Mr. Bruner was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1856. When he was ten years of age, his parents removed from Ohio to Wabash, Indiana, where he was educated, and where during his earlier business years, he was associated with his father in a grain and later in a hardware business. Subsequently he established himself in the hardware business at Kokomo, Indiana, afterwards taking charge of a wood-working plant there. Seven years later this manufacturing plant was consolidated with a similar one at Ludington, Michigan, and a central agency was established at Akron, of which Mr. Bruner had charge for three years. After disposing of his interest in that concern, he went into the real estate business and was engaged in it to a large extent for some years. He then became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, and in 1903, at the time of its consolidation with the Second National Bank, he became its vice-president. He is a director in the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Werner Company, treasurer of the E. A. Pflueger Company, a director in the People's Savings Bank, and for four years has been president of the board of trustees of the city sinking fund. The quiet efficiency with which he discharges the duties of all these responsible offices, marks him as a man possessed of great natural ability, sound judgment, and a clear business foresight that results in successful achievement.

In 1883, Mr. Bruner was married to Nellie Pettit, of Wabash, Indiana, and they have two daughters, viz.: Marion, who is a graduate of Wellesley College; and Julia. Mr. Bruner and family belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at Akron, which he is serving as a member of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and socially with the Portage Country Club.

LEWIS A. MILLER, one of Akron's capitalists and men of large business interests, whose investments and dealings in real estate

in city and vicinity include the handling of some of the most valuable property in this section, is also interested in the manufacture of electric automobiles, and he is vice-president and a director of the Byrider Auto Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Miller was born at Canton, Ohio, in October, 1863, and is a son of Lewis Miller. His parents moved from Canton to Akron when he was six months old. Lewis Miller, the father, was the inventor of the Buckeye mower, reaper and binder, and he was also the founder of the great Chautauqua movement, in 1874.

Lewis A. Miller was reared at Akron, where he attended the public schools and for a time was a student at Mt. Union College. He then made a tour of Europe, afterwards returning to Akron. For the fifteen years following, Mr. Miller was connected with the firm of Aultman and Miller, as a department manager and as a member of the board of directors. He also acted as assistant secretary to his brother. For the past six years he has given his main attention to investments of a really character, as mentioned above. Mr. Miller is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Akron, and belongs to its official board. He still retains his membership and interest in his Greek fraternity at Mt. Union College.

LORAN LUMAN OVIATT, formerly one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Northfield Township, who was largely interested in the cattle business for many years and was identified with many schemes of public improvement in his immediate community, was born in the southwest corner of Twinsburg township, Summit County, Ohio, February 19, 1844. His parents were Luman and Lucinda (Cregg) Oviatt. He was reared on his father's farm, and early became interested in the cattle business, which was his father's principal occupation. He attended the district schools, but gained rather through practical experience the knowledge which made him one of the best-informed men of his section. He carried on general farming on his

farm of 238 acres, eighty-four acres of which had been originally purchased by his father, and the balance was added by himself. Cultivating about sixty-five acres, he used all his produce for feed, except his wheat. From the beginning of his business career he dealt largely in cattle, and he probably was one of the best judges of cattle in the county. For one year he owned a meat market at Cuyahoga Falls, butchering his own cattle and supplying the Macedonia market with dressed meat. This business he sold to Roethig Brothers. Buying cattle took him all over the country, and wherever he did business he made friends. He was honest in business and a man of strong family affection—without, it is said, an enemy in the world. For two years he was township trustee, and for twenty-one years was a member of the School Board, spending a considerable part of that time in supervising the erection of school buildings. His death, which took place June 6, 1907, removed from the community one of its most useful members.

Loran L. Oviatt was married, first, March 17, 1864, to Lura, daughter of Elisha Templeton. She died March 18, 1873, leaving two children—Edward Luman, now a resident of New York; and Frank Loran, who resides on his farm adjoining the homestead farm at Little Fork. Mr. Oviatt was married, second, to Elva Adell Eggleston, who is a daughter of Milton Eggleston. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Vinna P., Hazel L., and Lynn E., all of whom are residing with their mother.

Captain Joseph Eggleston, the grandfather of Mrs. Oviatt, was born July 6, 1779. In 1807 he came from Massachusetts and settled at Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer, erecting his log cabin among the first in the place. He married Parlia Leonard, and by her reared six children. She was born in Massachusetts and died in 1842. He married for his second wife, Anna Mack, a daughter of Colonel Mack. Of this latter union there were no children. Milton Eggleston, father of Mrs. Oviatt, was born June 29, 1814, and died November 9, 1898. He en-

gaged in farming and cattle-raising, and became a man of considerable substance. He married Emeranca Loveland, who was born at Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, and who died August 17, 1860. The two children born to Milton Eggleston and wife were: Frances, now deceased, who married Gustavus G. Cass, who is also deceased; and Elva A. (Mrs. Oviatt), who was born at Aurora, January 22, 1855. The members of Mrs. Oviatt's family were all Congregationalists, and during her residence at Aurora, she was identified with that church. She takes an active interest in promoting various charitable projects.

FRANK NOLTE, vice-president of the Akron Foundry Company, has been a resident of this city since he was seven years of age, but was born in Hanover, Germany, August 14, 1865. In 1867, his father, the late John Nolte, brought his family to America and settled in Akron. After leaving school, Frank Nolte entered the employ of May & Fieberger, with which firm he continued for twelve years. In 1900 he entered the shops of the Akron Foundry Company, of which he is now the vice-president. Step by step he advanced through the different departments to his present responsible position, which he gained through his own energy, enterprise and industry. He has also other business interests and is secretary of the Prudential Heating Company. On June 21, 1893, Mr. Nolte was married to Margaret Kauth, who was born at Akron, and they have one child, Florence L. Mr. Nolte is a member of the order of Maccabees.

FRED W. TWEED, who is superintendent of Factory No. 2, of The Robinson Clay Product Company, has been a resident of this city for the past thirty-nine years. He was born in 1862, in the Dominion of Canada, where his parents, George William and Ann (Clark) Tweed then resided. His father died when he was six years old and his widowed mother came with her children to Summit County, where she rounded out her useful existence, dying in 1902.

Fred W. Tweed attended the public schools of Summit County until old enough to enter the employ of the Diamond Match Company, where he remained for three years. He then became employed in the pottery of Richardson, Cook & Butler, and later went to the Akron Sewer Pipe Company. He next worked for the firm of Cook & Weeks, and afterwards for the Robinson Clay Product Company, which was then known as the E. H. Merrill Company. A period of twenty-four years has passed since then and Mr. Tweed has never severed his connection, gradually winning promotion, and for the past seven years he has been superintendent of Factory No. 2, an office which requires many special qualifications.

On July 19, 1882, Mr. Tweed was married to Louisa Remmy, who was born at Akron and is a daughter of Charles Remmy. They have two sons—Charles W., who is a draughtsman for the Diamond Match Company, and Frederick G., who is a student at Akron. Mr. Tweed is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HOUSTON KEPLER, residing on East Robinson Avenue, just outside of the corporation lines of the village of Barberton, formerly owned the 300 acres adjoining the plant of the Diamond Match Company, as well as other valuable farming land. Mr. Kepler was born on the farm on which he lives, August 25, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Susan (Marsh) Kepler.

Mr. Kepler comes from German and English ancestry. His father, Jacob Kepler, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John Kepler, who came to Summit County from Pennsylvania, settling in Green Township, when Jacob was a boy of eight years. Both grandparents died on their farm in Green Township. Jacob Kepler was reared and married in that township. The mother of Houston Kepler was born in Pennsylvania and came with her parents to Franklin Township, Summit County, when she was 10 years of age. She was a daughter of Adam Marsh, who purchased a farm. After mar-

riage, Jacob Kepler and wife came to the farm on which Houston Kepler has lived all his life. Jacob Kepler first purchased 128 acres of land which he subsequently increased to 882 acres, all but 329 acres of which were situated in Coventry Township, the latter being in Franklin Township. There were thirteen children born to Jacob Kepler and wife, seven of whom reached maturity. Until recently five were living, namely: Mrs. Lavina Reninger, who was the widow of Solomon Reninger and resided in Akron, died October 30, 1907; Samuel, residing in Akron; Houston, whose name begins this sketch; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Henry Wise, residing in Barberton; and Amanda, who married Andrew Oberlin, and resides at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio. Both parents died in this township.

Houston Kepler attended the district schools of Coventry Township. He has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he was married to Catherine Foust, who was born in Pennsylvania and is a daughter of Abraham Foust. She was reared in Green Township, Summit County, her parents having come here in her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kepler have four children, namely: Clara A., married Andrew Kreighbaum, and has three children—Houston, Marjorie and Florence; Laura J., who married W. D. Foust, has one son, Forest; Maggie E., married William G. Steadman, and resides in Cleveland, where her husband is engaged in the drug business; and Nelson E., who lives at home with his parents.

At one time Mr. Kepler owned a large amount of land, but has disposed of a great deal of it. After selling the 300 acres to O. C. Barber, for manufacturing purposes, he bought 127 acres in Copley Township. He owns also a store building and a brick building in Barberton, which is utilized as a livery stable. Mr. Kepler is one of the capitalists of Coventry Township. He is a stockholder in the Dime Savings Bank, and in the Barberton Savings Bank Company, and is a director in the former. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

In politics Mr. Kepler is a Democrat and has been honored by being elected as justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty-four years. He was township clerk seven years and was township treasurer one year, and coroner of the county two years.

HON. JAMES McNAMARA, mayor of Barberton, is one of the best known and most popular citizens of Summit County. He was born at New Portage, Summit County, Ohio, December 4, 1866, and is a son of John McNamara, also a well known and popular citizen.

Mayor McNamara spent his boyhood days at New Portage, which is now a part of Barberton, and, with the exception of two or three years' residence in Akron, has spent his life in this town. During his youth, while attending school, he assisted his father in the latter's store, at New Portage, and later was connected with the Barberton Sewer Pipe Company. He served under Mayor E. M. Buel for two years as clerk, and was assistant postmaster during the nineteen years that his father held the government office, from July, 1893, until February, 1898. Later he was associated with his father in the real estate business, the firm being large dealers in realty in this vicinity for many years. When his father was made mayor, in 1900, the present mayor served as his clerk, and in the fall of 1905 he was elected to the same high office on the Democratic ticket. He was re-elected in the fall of 1907, which is the first time in the history of Barberton that any mayor has succeeded himself. His whole life has been passed, more or less, in the public eye, and whatever important position he has filled, his integrity has never been questioned. He possesses in large degree those qualities which arouse warm friendship, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party lines.

Mayor McNamara was married (first) to Minnie McMullin, who died August 2, 1901, leaving one child, Velva. He was married (second) January 9, 1907, to Mary McMahon. In church relationship Mayor Mc-

Namara is member, councilman and secretary of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church at Barberton. He belongs to the Elks and holds membership with Lodge No. 982, Barberton.

HORACE B. CAMP, one of Akron's most stirring and successful business men, came to Middlebury, now East Akron, in 1854. He was born in Ohio, November 9, 1838. When he was a child his parents settled in Cleveland, where he resided until he was fifteen years of age. During the family's sojourn there he attended the public schools, his literary education, however, being completed at East Akron. After leaving school he engaged in farming in Northampton Township, and was so occupied until 1865, in which year he engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe at Cuyahoga Falls in the firm of Lewis & Camp. In this business he continued until 1893, at which time the style of the firm was Camp & Thompson, they having plants also at Greentown. In 1893 there was a division of the firm and Mr. Camp took the plants at Greentown, which he operated subsequently until 1901, when he sold out to the National Fireproofing Company. Mr. Camp has various other important business interests, being president of the Faultless Rubber Company of Ashland, Ohio; president of the Camp Conduit Co.; president of the Akron Clutch Company; president of the Colonial Sign and Insulator Company; president of the Indiana Run Mining Company; president of the Akron Fireproof Construction Company; a director in the Hamilton Building Company, and is also president, or a leading official, in several other companies. He is fraternally affiliated with the Free Masons.

Mr. Camp was married, in 1874, to Amelia M. Babb. Their household has been graced by four children, as follows: Grace E., who is now the wife of R. E. Armstrong; Henry H., now a prominent young business man of this county; Louis, who is residing at home with his parents; and Laura M., who is the wife of Professor William E. Mosier, of Oberlin College.

511-512



CHARLES HENRY

LEROY HENRY

CHARLES HENRY, architect, of the well known firm of Charles Henry & Son, of Akron, has been a resident of this city for more than a quarter of a century, and is one of the experienced men in his profession. Mr. Henry was born in Vernon, Trumbull County, Ohio, on May 24, 1847, and belongs to one of the old families of that section.

He received his first education in the common schools near his home, afterwards attending the High School at Palmyra in Portage County, and later taking a scientific course in Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan. This was followed some years later by a full business course in the Bryant & Stratton College at Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Henry commenced the study of architecture early in life, and for ten years (1870-1880) was engaged in contracting and building in northwestern Wisconsin. He first came to Akron in 1881 and engaged with Mr. Jacob Snyder as a draughtsman in his office, remaining in his employ until Mr. Snyder's death, when he became his successor. In 1896 Mr. Henry admitted his son, Leroy W. Henry, into partnership, adopting the firm name of Charles Henry & Son, architects, which has not since been changed.

The younger member of the firm received his primary education in Wisconsin, afterward finishing in the High School at Akron. Since completing his education he has devoted all of his time to the study and practice of architecture.

The firm of Charles Henry & Son do a general architectural business, including nearly all classes of buildings, but make a specialty of church architecture, and more than two hundred beautiful church edifices, scattered through eighteen different states, have been erected from drawings made by them. Their work is of a high class character, and in walk the streets of Akron their many buildings may almost be recognized for the qualities which mark their work. Akron has been very appreciative and thus has added greatly to her reputation as a city of beautiful structures, graceful in outlines, substantial in construction and entirely adequate for the purpose for

which they were built. This firm has a well grounded reputation.

In 1869 Mr. Henry, Sr., was married to Charlotte Anna Bartlett, of Ravenna, Ohio, and they have two children, viz.; Leroy W., who was married in 1895 to Myrtle Royer, of Uniontown, this county, and has one child; and Julia A., who is the wife of John E. McCanna, of Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Congregational Church of Akron, and he is one of the deacons. For many years he has been an active member of the Odd Fellows in all of its branches. In the Masonic bodies he is a member of Akron Lodge, No. 83, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 25; Akron Commandery, No. 25; Akron Council, No. 80, and Lake Erie Consistory, of Cleveland, Ohio, 32d degree. He belongs also to the Protected Home Circle of Akron. Mr. Henry's portrait, also that of his son Leroy, may be found on an adjoining page.

WILLIAM WAGGONER, a representative citizen and leading agriculturist of Copley Township, resides upon his well-improved farm of ninety-six acres, and has been a resident of Ohio since his childhood. He was born on his father's farm in the state of New York, November 13, 1829, and is a son of William and Catherine (Spohn) Waggoner.

The coming of the Waggoner family to Summit County from the old home in New York was a wonderful event for many of its members, and was probably full of interest to little William. The long journey was made in a prairie schooner and reached Copley Township in the fall of the year. The country was unsettled and no house was to be secured, but the Waggoners were people full of resources, and before long some timber was secured from an old sawmill, and what was known as an "Irish shanty," in those parts, was erected. The present young generation of the family would consider it impossible to pass a long and stormy winter, in a strange neighborhood, in such a structure, but their sturdy ancestors made light of hardship. In the spring, removal was made to a log house

near William Waggoner's present farm, in which the family lived until the younger William was twelve years old. His father bought forty acres in the heart of the woods and was occupied through all his active life in improving this farm, on which he died. His widow died at the home of her son William.

William Waggoner, direct subject of this sketch, had scarcely any educational advantages. There was always plenty of work to do in clearing and cultivating the farm and while he gained little book learning in his boyhood, he was trained to be obedient, industrious, and self-reliant. In 1850 he went to Akron, where he learned the brick-laying trade, which he followed until 1857. He then married and with his wife removed to Iowa, where he remained six years.

In the fall of 1863 he returned to Copley Township and here his wife died. She was, in maidenhood, Betsey A. Stearns, and was born in Copley, a daughter of John C. and Orpha A. (Clark) Stearns. Mr. Stearns was living at that time on Mr. Waggoner's farm. Mrs. Waggoner left no children. After the death of his wife, Mr. Waggoner enlisted in the Union army, in the fall of 1863, entering the Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, and remaining in the service until the close of the war. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and was with the force that pursued General Hood.

When the war closed Mr. Waggoner returned to Akron and worked at his trade for four years. In 1869 he returned to Copley Township, in the spring of that year being married to his second wife, Lydia Ann Randolph, a daughter of Bayliss Randolph. She died April 7, 1896. After his second marriage, Mr. Waggoner bought his present farm from Samuel Long, and has been engaged in a general line of agriculture for many years. He has now, however, given over the management to his nephew, Harry Weeks, who makes his home with his uncle. Mr. Weeks married Nellie Prentice, and they have three children: Arthur, Myron and an infant.

Although, in boyhood, as mentioned, Mr. Waggoner was deprived of school advantages,

that did not prevent him studying on his own account. He thus prepared for teaching, and when he was twenty years old began to teach the winter schools in an adjoining district, and so acceptably, that he taught in various districts through nine winters. There are many residents of Copley Township who remember him as a schoolmaster. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and has frequently served in offices of responsibility. For two and one-half terms he was township trustee, for two terms was a justice of the peace, and for ten years was a member of the Board of Education. For the past thirty years he has belonged to the Grange, and he is proud to belong also to the Grand Army of the Republic.

SOLOMON M. GOLDSMITH, secretary and treasurer of the J. Koch Company, Akron's largest clothing store, was born in 1873, at Rochester, New York, where he was reared and educated.

Mr. Goldsmith has been associated with the clothing business throughout his whole business career. He began in boyhood in a humble capacity in the line of work he had chosen and learned its details from the bottom up, gradually rising until he became a member of the clothing manufacturing firm of Goldsmith & Son. When the firm of J. Koch Company was incorporated in February, 1907, he came to Akron and accepted his present position with this house, his thorough training and long experience making him a most desirable acquisition to the house.

In 1904 Mr. Goldsmith was married to Cecilia Moss, who is a daughter of H. W. Moss, one of Akron's pioneer merchants and a member of the old firm of Koch & Moss, for years Akron's leading clothiers. Mr. Goldsmith is a Free Mason. He is a member of the Akron Hebrew Congregation. He is a young man of pleasant address and undoubted business capacity.

W. T. TOBIN, secretary of The M. O'Neil & Company, Akron's leading department store, has been identified with this business since

he was a youth of fifteen years, and has grown up with the house as it were. He was born at Akron in 1864, and is a son of the late Martin Tobin, formerly a well known citizen. Martin Tobin was born in Ireland and settled in Akron in 1863, where he became connected with the Hills Sewer Pipe Company, the Akron Iron Company and the Whitman-Barnes Company. He married Honora Brazell, who was also born in Ireland.

W. T. Tobin was reared in his native city and up to the age of twelve years attended the parochial schools attached to the Catholic Church in the parish of St. Vincent. Until he was fifteen years old he worked in the shops of the Diamond Match Company and the McNeil Boiler Company, and then entered the store of O'Neil & Dyas as cash boy. His industry and capacity brought him quickly to the attention of his employers and he rapidly rose to be cashier, and later book-keeper.

The mammoth enterprise with which Mr. Tobin has been connected so long, was started in 1877 and was incorporated in 1892, when Mr. Tobin became secretary of the company, the other officers being: M. O'Neil, president and general manager; J. J. Feudner, vice-president; F. B. Goodman, assistant manager. The company has a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$275,000. Its location is at 38-48 South Main Street and 41-49 South Howard Street. It occupies five floors and a basement, and 300 persons are given employment. In addition to performing the duties of secretary, Mr. Tobin is buyer and manager of the Leader Ready-to-Wear Garments and Millinery and Manufacturing departments.

He served for twelve years as a trustee of the Akron Public Library, and is now a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. He is also a director in, and actively connected with, the Akron Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In September, 1892, Mr. Tobin was married to Anna G. Walsh, of Cleveland, and they have had eight children, those now living being Dorothy, Honora, Mary, Catherine, Paul and Richard. The family belong to St.

Vincent Catholic Church. Mr. Tobin is a member of the Knights of St. John, and has filled the office of district deputy of the organization.

CALVIN GOUGLER, a highly esteemed citizen and substantial agriculturist, who operates a well-improved tract of land consisting of eighty-seven acres in the north central part of Green Township, was born in this township August 20, 1870, and is a son of Daniel and Phoebe (Arnold) Gougler.

Daniel Gougler was born in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Tilton Gougler, a life-long agriculturist of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the Mexican War. In his younger days Daniel was a blacksmith, but subsequently engaged in farming, and in 1870 with his family came to Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, and settled on a rented farm near the Inland cemetery, where he resided for one year. He then removed to the present farm of Ami Gougler, on the Akron Road, in Green Township, but in the following year located on the farm now owned by Calvin Gougler, which Mr. Gougler purchased from the Chisenell heirs in association with his uncle, John Gougler. This tract originally consisted of 153 acres, but on its division Daniel secured the south part of the property. Here Mr. Gougler died in 1887, aged fifty-nine years, four months. He was married in Pennsylvania to Phoebe Arnold, who was also born in Snyder County, and who still survives and makes her home with her son, Calvin. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gougler, namely: Savoris, who lives in Coventry Township; Irving, who died, aged two years; Lonisa, who married Frank Miller, of Green Township; Jacob, who lives in Springfield Township; Jackson, who resides at Kent, Ohio; Maria, who is the wife of J. Gearhart, of Tallmadge Township; and Calvin.

Calvin Gougler attended the old district school house in Green Township, and has resided in this section all of his life. He bought an undivided interest in his present farm from his father's heirs, and has brought the

property to a high state of cultivation, using the latest methods and most improved machinery. On March 16, 1902, he was united in marriage with Alice Hershey, who was born at New Berlin, Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Ada (Hole) Hershey. Mr. and Mrs. Hershey, the former of whom died in Stark County, had four children: Alice, the wife of Mr. Gougler; Maude, who married C. White; and Anna and George, who are single. Mrs. Hershey was married a second time to Samuel Stover and resides in Stark County. To Mr. and Mrs. Gougler have been born two children—Ray A. and Opal. Mr. Gougler is a staunch Democrat in politics, and served as township supervisor for two years. He belongs to the Grange. With his family he attends the United Evangelical Church.

ALEXANDER H. COMMINS, formerly the senior member of the prominent business firm of Commins & Allen, at Akron, was born June 1, 1815, at Lima, Livingston County, New York, and died at Akron, August 17, 1880, aged sixty-five years. He was the eldest son of Dr. Jedediah D. Commins. His parents located at Akron in 1832. After a short period spent as clerk in his father's drug store, Mr. Commins became interested with a number of Akron capitalists in the manufacture of woolen cloth, satinetts, etc., becoming a member of the Perkins Company. The business was carried on in the old brick building on Canal Street, which is now known as the Allen mill. In 1867 Mr. Commins, with Albert Allen, purchased the old stone mill and the firm of Commins and Allen continued to do a very large and successful business for many years. This business was subsequently merged into The American Cereal Company, now The Quaker Oats Company.

Mr. Commins was married October 8, 1860, to Addie H. Starks, who was born at Buffalo, New York. They had nine children, six of whom still survive, Cora, Katherine B., Adelaide H., Daisy, Alexander H. and Augustus J. Alexander H. Commins, of this family, is an attorney and director in the Cen-

tral Savings and Trust Company, with office at No. 12 East Market Street, and residence at No. 135 Fir Street. The death of Mr. Commins was a distinct loss to Akron, where as business man and citizen he had so long been held in esteem. His widow survived him less than four years, dying June 29, 1884.

J. J. FEUDNER, who has been identified with the business interests of Akron ever since he was twenty-one years of age, and is now vice-president of The M. O'Neil & Company, the largest dry goods store of this whole section, is a man whose capacity is universally recognized, and whose good citizenship makes him a representative man in the broadest application of the term.

Mr. Feudner was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1857, and he was reared and educated in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1878 he came to Akron and was employed by the old dry goods firm of Hall Brothers, for eighteen months, later working for Brouse & Wall on Howard Street. In 1881 he entered the employ of O'Neil & Dyas, and continued with that firm until The M. O'Neil & Company was organized and incorporated; when he became vice-president and has since devoted his exclusive attention to that concern.

In 1882 Mr. Feudner was married to Kathryn Brumbaugh, who is a daughter of Conrad Brumbaugh, of Stark County, and they have three children: Grace, Harry and Lloyd. Ever since coming to Akron Mr. Feudner has been connected with Trinity Lutheran Church, and he is now a member of its official board. For fully thirty years he has been affiliated with the Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Grand.

GEORGE A. SWIGART, a representative citizen of Copley Township, Summit County, Ohio, who is carrying on agricultural operations on his fine farm of sixty-eight and one-half acres, was born July 7, 1842, in Franklin Township, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Daily) Swigart.

George Swigart, grandfather of George A., was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

from whence he came to Ohio in a prairie schooner and located in a cabin in the Wilderness of Stark County. He married Elizabeth Peifer, who survived him many years, and they had the following children: John, George, Joseph, Jacob, Peggy, who married Joseph Rex; Catherine, who married H. Sours; and Caroline, who married a Mr. Asper.

George Swigart, father of George A., was also born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was just a lad when he made the journey to Ohio with his parents. After his marriage he purchased a farm in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, and there he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Swigart married (first) Mary Daily, who died without issue some years later, and he married (second) her sister, Elizabeth Daily, by whom he had the following children: Margaret, who married D. Waggoner; John; Susan, who married Samuel Kepler; Joseph; Mary Ann, who married J. Vocht; Sarah; Jacob; Catherine, who married Daniel Grill; Elizabeth, who married Phillip Serfass; Caroline, who married J. Cornany; Henry; David; George Adam; Daniel; and Hiram.

George Adam Swigart was reared on the home farm, and, after obtaining a good common school education, began teaching school, an occupation which he continued to follow until his marriage, after which he rented a farm in Norton Township for three years and then purchased his present farm, on which he built all of the buildings. Mr. Swigart is a Democrat in politics, and has served on the school board. With his wife he attends the Reformed Church.

On September 28, 1871, Mr. Swigart was married to Eliza J. Harter, who is a daughter of Daniel Harter, who now lives with Mr. and Mrs. Swigart and is eighty-eight years old. One child has been born to this union: Homer A.

Homer Alden Swigart was born August 9, 1875, on his father's farm in Copley Township, attended school at Montrose, the Copley High School, the Ohio University at Ada and the Mount Union College at Alliance. In

1892 he began teaching school and continued in that profession for thirteen years in Copley and Coventry Townships. After giving up teaching he engaged in a creamery business at Cleveland for five months, but returned to Copley Township and engaged in business with his father-in-law, Eugene A. Hawkins, with whom he is still in partnership. They are dealers in coal, fertilizer, lime, cement, plaster, farm implements, buggies, wagons, etc., and do a large business throughout the surrounding country. He is also considering a proposition to become ticket freight agent for the N. O. Railroad. Mr. Swigart purchased his present large dwelling in 1904. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been active in the ranks of his party in Copley Township, serving for four years in the capacity of township clerk, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

During the year of the Buffalo Exposition Mr. Swigart was married to Mabelle A. Hawkins, who is a daughter of Eugene A. and Laura (Colson) Hawkins, and two children have been born to this union: Alverda M. and Alice V.

JOHN LIMRIC, now living retired at Akron, enjoying the comforts of a beautiful home at No. 556 East Buchtel Avenue, was one of the leading business men of this city for many years, and he is also an honored veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Limric was born in Germany, May 14, 1836, and was a babe in his mother's arms, when his parents—Baltis and Ursilla Limric—came to America.

The parents of Mr. Limric settled first at Liverpool, Ohio, but came to Akron in 1839, and in this city he was reared and educated. In boyhood he served three years as a clerk in a grocery store and when seventeen years of age learned the carpenter's trade. On October 9, 1861, he entered the Union army, enlisting in the Sixth Ohio Independent Light Battery. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth and the battles of Stephenson and Iuka, and accompanied his command to Nashville, and afterwards to Louisville, where he was confined in a hos-

pital for three weeks, suffering from the effects of a wound received at Shiloh. He was later sent to a hospital at Camp Dennison, where he remained three months, receiving his honorable discharge December 20, 1862, on account of this disability. During his service of fifteen months, until incapacitated, he performed every duty of a true patriot and faithful soldier.

Within three weeks after returning home and receiving the care and attention he needed, he went to work at his trade with the late George Thomas, a large contractor and builder of that day, and after his death he continued with his son and successor, D. W. Thomas, remaining with father and son for a period altogether of forty years. He was made superintendent of many of their largest contracts and worked at Cleveland, Baltimore and in other cities, including Akron.

February 21, 1858, Mr. Limrie was married to Anna L. Williams, who was born at Harpersfield, Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1841. Her parents were Lemuel and Lucinda Highby Williams, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in Connecticut. They were early settlers at Akron and Mrs. Limrie easily recalls the little log cabin home, to the door of which Indians would frequently come. Mr. and Mrs. Limrie have four children, namely: Arthur Eugene, who was one of the first mail carriers in Akron, which position he still holds; Rev. Harry George, who is rector of an Episcopal Church at Abilene, Texas; Lulu May, wife of J. C. Leolmer, of New Castle, Pennsylvania; and Curtis Clifton, who is employed in the office of the Diamond Rubber Works at Akron.

Mr. Limrie is a member of Buckley Post, No. 12, G. A. R. Since 1864 he has been identified with the Odd Fellows as a member of Lodge No. 50 and of Encampment No. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Limrie are both members of Colfax Lodge, No. 23, Daughters of Rebekah, Mrs. Limrie being one of the charter members.

H. H. CAMP, whose business interests at Akron cover many of the leading enterprises

of the city and neighborhood, is treasurer and manager of the Camp Conduit Company. He was born at Cuyahoga Falls, in October, 1876, and is a son of the venerable H. B. Camp, who was prominently identified for many years with the manufacture of clay products.

Mr. Camp was educated in the schools of Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson and Akron, and first entered into business as assistant to his father. Later he went to New York city to take charge of a large contract his father was filling. He remained there three years, at the end of which time he returned to his father's office and continued with him until the Camp factory was bought by The National Tinproofing Company. He remained with that corporation as manager for three years, when the organization of The Camp Conduit Company called him to accept official position with this organization. The plant of this company is situated at Independence, in Cuyahoga County. Other enterprises in which Mr. Camp is interested are the Central Savings and Trust Company, of which he is a director and stockholder; the Akron Fireproof Construction Company, of Akron, Ohio, and the Akron Coal Company, in both of which he is also stockholder and director. Other less important concerns also claim his attention. On September 10, 1902, Mr. Camp was married to Anna Christy Metlin, who was born and reared at Akron. Mr. Camp is a member of the Akron club.

J. H. ANDREWS, superintendent of the Quaker Oats Company's Akron mills, is an experienced man in his line, having been identified with the grain business almost all his mature life, and since 1881 has been particularly occupied in milling. He was born in 1856, at Cincinnati, and was reared and educated in his native city, where he was engaged for three years in a wholesale grocery business. In 1881 he embarked in a milling business at Ravenna, in connection with which he operated an elevator. He continued there until 1891, when he came to Akron, since which time he has been superintendent



REV. JOHN B. BROUN, D. D.

of the mills of the Quaker Oats Company, one of Akron's most important industries, where from 700 to 1,000 people find employment.

In 1887 Mr. Andrews was married to Laura L. Day, of Kent, Ohio, and they have three children: Laura, Helen and Edward. With his family, Mr. Andrews belongs to St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Fraternally, Mr. Andrews is a Mason and has long been prominent in the Portage Country club, of which he is vice-president, and is at present acting president.

REV. JOHN B. BROUN, D. D., pastor of St. Bernard's Church at Akron, and the oldest Catholic priest in the city, was born at Renning, France, March 2, 1834, and accompanied his parents to America and to Monroe, Michigan, in 1847. In his boyhood he attended the parochial schools, and at the age of 20 years became a pupil in Assumption College, at Sandwich, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, where he remained three years. He then entered St. Thomas's College, near Beardstown, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1860, and after one year in St. Mary's College, Cleveland, returned to Assumption College, where he studied theology for three years. In 1863 he was ordained a priest by Bishop Baraga, of Michigan, and located at Eagle Harbor, in that state. The three years which Father Broun spent in this mission were memorable ones. His territory covered fifty-five miles in extent, and pastoral visits to some of the 1,000 families included under his charge could be made only on foot, often through dense forests. Nevertheless, twice each month, the faithful priest was on hand at churches or missions scattered far apart, to greet his people and comfort them by his ministrations. Since 1866 Father Broun has been identified with pastoral work at Akron, his only respite from continuous duty having been obtained during two brief visits to Europe.

St. Bernard's Church, of which Father Broun has been pastor for forty-one years, has an interesting history. Originally all the people of various nationalities subscribing to

the Roman Catholic faith, at Akron, were identified with the parish of St. Vincent de Paul. As the German element increased, an amicable separation was effected in 1861, twenty-three German families of the latter nationality forming a new society which was named for St. Bernard. In 1862 a church edifice was commenced and when Rev. Mr. Broun took charge, as the third regular pastor, St. Bernard's had become the church home of the German Catholic element in Akron. Father Broun's work has not only been directed for the spiritual welfare of his constantly increasing congregation, but he has worked almost as persistently and successfully for their material benefit. Through many changes St. Bernard's has become one of the most substantial congregations in the city, and the church, which was completed in 1905, is one of the finest religious edifices in Akron. The corner stone of the new church was laid with impressive ceremonies, June 23, 1902, and was dedicated October 14, 1905. Father Broun is one of the most beloved among the Catholic clergy, and is held in the high esteem also, both in his own and other churches, for his business ability, his scholarly attainments, and his other admirable personal qualities.

ALFRED CAPRON, who has been a lifelong resident of Copley Township, Summit County, Ohio, was born in the log cabin erected by his father on the pioneer family farm, May 8, 1832, and is a son of Ara and Eliza (Sweet) Capron.

The Caprons and the Sweets both belonged to Pennsylvania. Orren Capron, the grandfather of Alfred, was the leader of the family party that came to Ohio. He took up 160 acres of land on the Smith road on the Bath-Copley Township line, in Summit County, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty-four years. He had four sons and one daughter, and he assisted all of his children to procure farms. Ara Capron, the youngest son, had accompanied his father with his newly-made wife, and he took up land in Copley Township.

which he subsequently cleared, and built the log house in which his children were born. There were five of these, as follows: Laban, who died in 1907, aged eighty-three years; Elias, who died, aged fifty-three years; Adeline, who married Abel Allen, deceased; Albert, deceased; and Alfred, residing in Copley Township.

When Alfred Capron was two years old he lost his father by death, and, although he remained on the old farm with his mother, he was obliged to look after himself from the age of ten years. He attended the district school for a short time, but his educational advantages were few. Different farmers in the neighborhood employed him at a salary of three dollars a month, which was increased as he grew older, and he continued to work by the month until he was thirty years of age. On April 10, 1862, he was married to Emily Moore, who is a daughter of William and Mary (Baer) Moore, who came from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Summit County and settled on this farm in 1833. Mrs. Capron was born near this place. Her father died at the age of forty-five years and her mother, in 1872, at the age of fifty-nine years. There were six children in the Moore family, namely: Oliver and John R., both deceased; Perry, Emily and Amanda and McCurdy, both deceased. All of Mrs. Capron's brothers, except the youngest, served in the Civil War, and all the brothers of Mr. Capron also were soldiers, these families being very patriotic. Mr. Capron preserves the splintered gun which his brother-in-law, John R. Moore, carried. Elias Capron served in the Mexican War and later participated in the Indian troubles in the West. Albert Capron also served in the Civil War, enlisting in 1862 in the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was a courageous soldier, who faced the dangers of war for four years, but fortunately escaped injury.

Shortly after his marriage, Alfred Capron enlisted, in August, 1862, and served six months as a teamster. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted as a private in Company I, 188th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under

Captain Smith and served until the close of the war. When Mr. Capron returned from his military service he began farming for himself, buying from E. Randall one-half of his present farm, to which he moved, and here he has continued ever since. He has 143 acres of valuable land, which he devotes to general farming. Mr. Capron made the greater number of the improvements on the place, erecting the substantial buildings, setting out the hedge fence, which is very ornamental, and has made a comfortable and attractive home, both without and within. Among the interesting articles of furniture that he displays with pardonable pride, is his grandfather's old clock, which is made of wood and stands eight feet high. Its pendulum still swings true, although it must have marked the flight of time for the past hundred years. In addition to looking after his farm, Mr. Capron is interested as a stockholder in the Logan Clay Product Company, at Logan, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Capron have two children, Ara and Bessie. The former married Florence Vallen and they live on a part of Mr. Capron's farm. Politically, Mr. Capron is a Republican, and he belongs to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and wife are valued members of the United Brethren Church. His life of seventy-five years has covered an important part of his country's history, and he has been a witness of many beneficial changes in his own community.

WILL CHRISTY, one of Akron's most prominent business men and influential citizens, who is president of the Central Savings and Trust Company, vice-president of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, president of the Akron People's Telephone Company and president of the Hamilton Building Company, has also other extensive interests in Akron and the vicinity. He was born in Akron, in 1859, was reared in this city and was educated in its public schools.

In early manhood, Mr. Christy became interested in the tanning and leather business.

with his father, and remained connected with that industry for ten years, after which his attention was attracted to the promotion and construction of electric railways. It was Mr. Christy who organized the Cleveland Construction Company, which has built many thousands of miles of electric railroads through Ohio and in Canada, at present having 170 miles of road in course of construction. His business interests have gradually broadened until he has become associated, either as the head or as a director or stockholder, in a large number of the leading business concerns of this section. In the prime of life, he has hardly yet reached the full measure of his usefulness.

In 1890 Mr. Christy was married to Rose Day, who is a daughter of E. S. Day, vice-president of the National City Bank, of Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Christy belong to St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is identified with a number of social organizations, including the Portage Country club and the Union, Euclid and Country clubs, of Cleveland.

DR. ARTHUR M. COLE, banker and manufacturer, and one of the busiest men in Akron, is a native of Summit County, having been born near Everett. His education, begun in the district schools of Boston Township, was continued later in Cleveland, Ohio. He then spent several years as clerk in his father's store at Peninsula, Ohio. Toward the end of this period he had leanings toward a professional career, and so we find him beginning the study of medicine, which he pursued first in New York city, graduating from the New York Medical College, and afterwards in the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. For two or three years subsequently he practiced his profession in Cleveland. Then, returning to his native county, he practiced for about a year at Peninsula.

The death of his father, which occurred about this time, changed the whole current of his life, and directed it into those channels of trade and finance in which it has

since flowed with such momentous volume. He purchased his father's business and conducted it very successfully until his election in 1883 as treasurer of Summit County. His election to this responsible office shows that he had by this time become generally recognized throughout the county as a man of financial ability and trustworthy character, and the record he made while in the office justified the people's confidence, and resulted in his re-election for a second term, the period of his incumbency thus covering four consecutive years. During the same period he served as city treasurer of Akron. He had now entered fully into the business life of the city; his ability was recognized and his opinion sought in regard to matters of trade and finance by the leading business men here, and led naturally to his connection with some of Akron's representative concerns. He was for some time president of the City National Bank; was one of the organizers of the Akron Twine and Cordage Works, and was its secretary, treasurer and manager until its merger with the National Cordage Company in January, 1891; he was president also of the J. C. McNeil Boiler Company. He has since continued his successful business career, being, or having been, president of a number of other flourishing enterprises in Akron and in other cities. He organized the Western Linoleum Company and was its president for years; it is now the Standard Oil Cloth Company, in which he is largely interested, and of which industry he may be called the pioneer in the West. He has also been and is still closely connected with the match manufacturing industry, is president of the Reliable Match Company at Ashland, Ohio, and is also concerned in the manufacture of drilling machines, for ten years having been president of the Star Drilling Machine Company. He was one of the organizers of the Home Building & Loan Company, and was its vice-president until his resignation. He is also an active and influential member of the Akron Board of Trade, of which he was one of the organizers, and president for some time. He is also at the head of the firm of A.

M. Cole & Company, bankers. In short, Dr. Colo may be described as a man of wide and useful activities, in close touch with everything connected with the growth and material advancement of the thriving city in which he has made his home.

In his fraternal and religious affiliations also he is not lacking. In the Masonic Order he has advanced as far as the Commandery, and both the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows claim him as a brother. An Episcopalian in religion, he is a member of the Church of Our Saviour at Akron, which he consistently helps to support, his benefactions flowing also at times, as he sees cause, in additional channels.

Dr. Cole was married, January 20, 1876, to Mrs. Lucy J. Truscott, of Cleveland, who, besides the two children she brought to him, Harry and Jessie Truscott, has borne him two sons—Samuel Jackson, born May 30, 1879; and Edmund Herbert, born November 25, 1882. Of the two latter, Samuel J. Cole is now cashier for the United States Express Company, while Edmund H. Cole is his father's associate in business. Mrs. Cole is a sister of the Hon. A. L. Conger. The family home is at No. 18 Bowery Street.

PERRY GIBSON EWART was born August 28, 1847, in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Ewart.

The Ewart family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, the great-grandfather, in company with several of his brothers, coming to America at a very early day and settling in Pennsylvania, where he died. His son Joseph Ewart, the grandfather of Perry G., in company with his family and James Caruthers and family, came to Ohio, in 1811, and both settled at Tallmadge, where the Caruthers family remained, but Grandfather Ewart pushed farther into the country and in 1812 settled in Springfield Township, on the farm now occupied by C. C. Ewart. He lived on that farm until his death in 1852, at the age of eighty-eight years. This land he purchased for eight

dollars an acre. It had formerly been tenanted and an old blacksmith shop stood on the place. His wife died aged eighty-seven years. They were perfect types of the early pioneers and faced the certain dangers and hardships with cheerful hearts and brave demeanor. Their children were: James, Josiah, Campbell, John, Robert Lee, Polly and Martha.

John Ewart, father of Perry G. Ewart, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and came to Ohio in the arms of his mother, in 1811, who rode on horseback the whole distance. He was educated in the early district schools and followed farming all his life. He married Elizabeth Harris, who was left an orphan when young. They had the following children: Joseph, who died when five years old; Perry G.; Charles Calvin; Belle, who married John L. Sheppard, residing in Lake County, Ohio; and Ada, who married Hubert J. Wright, residing in Lake County. John Ewart died in 1901, aged ninety years, having lived on the same farm continuously for eighty-eight years.

Perry G. Ewart was educated in the common schools of his township and later became a student in the Akron High School, when Professor Hole was superintendent, and subsequently was graduated from a military academy at Cleveland, in 1867. He then took a business course in the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, following which he accepted a position as bookkeeper in Cleveland. After he returned to Summit County, he took charge of the books for the Brewster Brothers Coal Company, at Akron, and for six years was bookkeeper with the Thomas Phillips Co.'s Paper Mill. For the past twenty-five years he has been residing on his present farm.

Mr. Ewart was married to Jennie Shaffer, who is a daughter of Samuel and Katherine (Kepler) Shaffer. The remote ancestors of Mrs. Ewart were natives of Pennsylvania, but her parents came to Summit from Stark County, Ohio, about 1824, and both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ewart have had two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living:



SAMUEL COOPER

Harry, who operates the home farm, married Laura Brumbaugh and they have one son, Donald Brumbaugh; Jessie, who married Dr. Floyd J. Metzger, residing in New York, have one daughter, Elizabeth; and Claude, who was born in 1886, graduated from the Akron High School and has taken two years of the four-year course at Buchtel College. One daughter, Mabel, died in November, 1895, aged eighteen years.

Politically Mr. Ewart is a Democratic leader in this section. For twelve years he served as a justice of the peace and has been elected to various township offices, and in 1893, he was chosen by his party as their candidate for the Legislature. Although conditions were such that no Democrat could have been elected, he cut the majority very materially. Later he was selected as candidate for auditor of Summit County. He has been identified with insurance affairs for many years and has been a director in the *Farmers' Lake Township Mutual Company* for twenty-four years. In 1907 Mr. Ewart was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He is a member of the local Grange, having always taken an interest in this movement.

SAMUEL COOPER, brick manufacturer, a member of the firm of Cooper Brothers, came to Akron May 15, 1883, from Staffordshire, England, where he was born July 27, 1853. In his native land, Mr. Cooper learned the brick business, to which he has devoted his attention almost all of his business life. For a short time after reaching Akron, he worked in the brick manufacturing plant of Byron Allison, and later for eighteen months was in a brick business with John Dehaven and Dr. Jewett. Subsequently he went into partnership with his brothers, Joseph and William Cooper, in a brick manufacturing business which has been continued with great success until the present time. The firm of Cooper Brothers manufacture at their plant at No. 573 Spicer Street, all kinds of building and sewer brick, and their product has entered into the construction of many of the substantial buildings of Akron.

November 18, 1872, Mr. Cooper married Ann Edge and of this union have been born four children, namely: Ann Elizabeth, who married Timothy Emery, a missionary, residing at Liverpool, England; Samuel, Jr., and John William, both of whom are connected with the firm of Cooper Brothers; and Sarah Jane, who married William Johnson, a student at the Bible School at Alliance, Ohio.

Mr. Cooper is identified politically with the Republican party. He belongs to the order of Foresters and to the Sons of St. George. He is one of the attendants of the Gospel Mission Church on East South Street, Akron, of which his family are members.

CHARLES A. HARING, who owns seventy-nine acres of fine land, was born on his present farm in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, April 3, 1869, and is a son of Daniel and Mary E. (Ludwick) Haring.

Charles Haring, the grandfather of Charles A., was born in Green Township, Summit County, Ohio, to which place his parents had come in early days. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Franklin Township, and here he and wife spent the remainder of their lives. Charles Haring was married to a Miss Willtrent, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Franklin Township when quite young. They had a family of eight children: Joel, Daniel, Allen, Hiram, Mrs. Whitmire, Mrs. Dailey, Mrs. Swigart and Mrs. Marsh, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Mrs. Swigart. Allen Haring was a school teacher and was credited with teaching more terms than any other native teacher of the township.

Daniel Haring, father of Charles A., was reared on his father's farm in Franklin Township, which he helped to clear, and after his marriage he removed to the present farm of Charles A. Haring, which he purchased from a Mr. Kaler. There the rest of his life was spent, his death taking place in 1886, at the age of fifty-six years. He married Mary E. Ludwick, who died in 1891, aged fifty-three years. She was a daughter of Samuel Ludwick. Three children were born to this union:

Elmina, who died at the age of ten years; Charles Alvin; and Della M., the latter of whom died aged eighteen years.

Charles A. Haring was educated in the district schools and was reared to agricultural pursuits. For two years he was in partnership with E. O. Cox and Warren Miller in a threshing business, but for the past five years he has carried on this line of work by himself, owning a complete threshing outfit and portable saw mill.

On September 5, 1895, Mrs. Haring was married to Carrie M. Young, and to this union there have been born two children: Russell and Ophir. With his family he attends the Reformed Church at Barberton, Ohio. He is a Democrat.

FREDERICK G. SHERBONDY, secretary of the Biggs Boiler Works Company, of Akron, was born in this city, in 1884, and is a son of Joseph P. Sherbondy, a business man residing on Sherbondy Hill, at Akron. The grandfather, Levi Sherbondy, came to Ohio in 1814, traveling by wagon from Pennsylvania. He was an extensive farmer and large land-owner and a prominent man in Summit County for many years. He died at Akron in 1898, aged eighty-six years.

Frederick G. Sherbondy was reared and educated at Akron, and immediately after leaving school, entered the Biggs Boiler Works Company's employ as bookkeeper. In February, 1907, he became secretary of the company. He is recognized as one of the capable and progressive young business men of Akron who hold the future prosperity of the city in their hands. On November 22, 1906, Mr. Sherbondy was married to Pearl M. Winkler, who is a daughter of Frank B. Winkler, of Akron. Mr. Sherbondy is a member of the Disciples Church.

JACOB FINLEY JAMES RICHEY, who, for the past seven years has been a trustee of Northfield Township, is one of the progressive and successful general farmers of this section, and resides on the homestead farm of 231

acres, of which he owns 116, his mother retaining the balance. He was born September 20, 1859, and is a son of Andrew K. and Elizabeth (Bain) Richey.

Thomas Richey, the paternal grandfather, came to America when twenty-one years of age and first worked in fisheries near Philadelphia. During the War of 1812 he was employed in the Du Pont Powder Works at Wilmington, Delaware, and then came to Ohio, pre-empting land in Chippewa Township, Wayne County. He continued to work in the powder works until he had made two payments on his land, and after making his third payment he settled on it, and lived there until 1852, when he sold that property and bought 211 acres in Northfield Township. He carried on large agricultural operations, engaging in farming and dairying in the old way, when butter and cheesemaking were important household industries. On April 3, 1826, Thomas Richey was married to Margaret Koplin, who came from Pennsylvania to Wayne County. She died June 22, 1879, having passed her eightieth birthday. Thomas Richey died August 27, 1867, seventy-seven years. All of their children are now deceased, namely: Andrew K., Matthias, Jane, Margaret, George, Catherine, Thomas, and Mary Ann.

Andrew K. Richey was born in Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio, January 31, 1828. He obtained his education in the old Tallmadge school, which, like others of that period, made the study of the classics a leading feature of the curriculum. He was a fine Latin student and at the age of eighteen years began to teach school, and he taught one year also after his marriage. He subsequently purchased the present homestead farm, starting with 114 acres and adding to it gradually until he owned 231 acres. He erected buildings here and made improvements which have been still further added to by his son, one of these being the enlarging of the barn until now it is a handsome, substantial structure with dimensions of 105 by 40 feet, with basement and 24-foot posts. During the Civil War, Andrew K. Richey served as a lieutenant.

ant in the militia. He was a man every one trusted, one who met every obligation, treated all men fairly and displayed in full the manly qualities which brought him universal esteem. He served as a justice of the peace, and as township assessor and township trustee.

On November 6, 1856, he married Elizabeth Bain, a daughter of Jacob Bain, who was born in Washington County, New York, April 30, 1807, and who died May 5, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Richey had six children, namely: Margaret Zephina, who married John L. Ritchie; J. F. J., of Northfield Township; Thomas Tell, residing at Cleveland; Andrew Fenn, residing at Northfield; Emmaer Ross, now deceased; and Elizabeth Catherine, residing with her mother. Mrs. Richey was born September 19, 1836. She is a member of the old Associated Presbyterian Church in which Mr. Richey was a deacon and trustee. He died July 7, 1900.

The paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Richey was James Bain, who was born at Argyle, New York, where he married, and where his nine children were born. Jacob Bain came to Ohio in 1855, and reaching Macedonia in July, and in the following December he settled on the farm on which he subsequently resided until his death. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and assisted to build the first museum ever erected in the city of Albany, New York. In 1832 he married Catherine McNaughton, a former neighbor of his, who was born April 14, 1806. They had five children: Finley, deceased; Mrs. Richey; Mary Etta, who married Joseph C. Finney, residing near Mansfield, Ohio; Catherine M., who married Dickson T. Harbison, residing at Robinson, Illinois; and James M., residing at New York city. The Bain family was affiliated with the Associated Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Finley James Richey has spent his life on the homestead farm. He tills about 160 acres, his main crops being corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. He raises horses and keeps thirty head of young cattle. Mr. Richey believes in scientific farming to a large degree, and makes use of modern machinery.

following the latest improved methods. The fine condition of his farm testifies both to his industry and to his thorough knowledge of his chosen calling.

Mr. Richey was married to Mary Alice Martin, who is a daughter of Henry Martin, of Northfield Township, and they have four children—Clarence La Mar, Laura Alice, Willis Paul and Ada Blanche.

WILLIAM H. WAGONER, the owner of seventy-six acres of excellent farm land which is situated in Coventry Township, about five miles south of Akron, is a well-known citizen. He was born in Coventry Township, Summit County, Ohio, not far from his present farm, March 4, 1857, and is a son of David and Margaret (Swigart) Wagoner.

The grandfather of Mr. Wagoner was George Wagoner, who was born in Pennsylvania and after coming to Summit County, located on land near Manchester, which he cleared and developed into a good farm. He was married (first) to a Miss Roades and (second) to Catherine Souers. Both grandparents died on that farm, when about eighty-three years old, the second wife surviving her husband for thirteen years. There were four children born to the first marriage and ten to the second, six of the children still surviving, as follows: Philip, who is an ex-county commissioner of Summit County; Henry; John; Aaron; Harriet, who is the widow of John Harpster; and Mrs. Amanda Spangler, who is also a widow.

David Wagoner, father of William H., had a twin brother, who died in childhood. They were born near Manchester and were children of the first marriage. David became a farmer and also a carpenter working at his trade to some extent all his life. He bought twenty-six acres of the farm now owned by his son, from Emanuel Sholley, and resided on it until his death in his fifty-seventh year. He married Margaret Swigart, who survived him for nine years. She was born on an adjoining farm, near Manchester, and was a daughter of George Swigart, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. He had fifteen children and

the mother of William H. Wagoner was one of the first to die. David Wagoner and wife had six children, namely: Oliver, who was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company H, 104th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died while at home on a furlough; Mary, who died aged three years; Alberta, who died aged one year; John, who is deceased; William Henry; and Sarah, who is the widow of Adam Carmany.

William Henry Wagoner was nine years of age when his parents moved on the present farm and he has lived here ever since. From boyhood he has been accustomed to farm work and from the age of twenty years, when his father died, he has had charge of this property. The original farm of twenty-six acres was divided among three children, each one receiving a small amount after the debts of the estate were paid. Mr. Wagoner cleared off the above claims, and by hard and honest effort acquired land for himself, adding until he became possessed of his present farm. He owns also a one-half interest in thirty-one acres of timber land in Green township. He greatly improved his property by building a comfortable home in 1889, having erected the barn in 1883.

On November 26, 1886, Mr. Wagoner was married to Clara E. Shook, who is a daughter of George A. and Elizabeth (Mutchler) Shook. They were born near New Berlin, Stark County, Ohio, where they lived until 1881, when they bought and moved on the farm adjoining that of Mr. Wagoner, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Shook had four children, namely: Clara; Henry; Irwin and Anna, the latter of whom was born in Summit County, and married Edward Eippert. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner have had four children, namely: Edward Samuel, Elsie May, Floyd H. and William Ray. Edward Samuel died in infancy.

Mr. Wagoner is a Republican and he has been elected by that party to a number of important offices. For nine years he served as township trustee and then resigned in order to assume the duties of infirmary director, to which office he had been elected, in a normal

Democratic township, by an overwhelming majority. For a number of years he has served as school director and at the present time is a valued member of the School Board. With his family he belongs to the Lutheran Church at Akron, having assisted to build this church edifice. He was one of the building committee and a trustee and gave his time and services as well as financial assistance. Mr. Wagoner has given his children excellent educational advantages and Elsie May and Floyd H., both graduated from the Kenmore High School in 1907, receiving diplomas and teacher's certificates. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Wagoner was a teacher as were her brothers and sisters.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, who stands deservedly high as a business citizen at Barberton, where he is the leading dealer in hardware, is president of the Ohio Hardware Association and is known all over the State as a man of thorough knowledge along hardware lines. He was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1867, and is a son of George R. and Florence Estella Johnson.

The father of Mr. Johnson was an oil well engineer and was also employed in the oil fields as a well shooter. For about ten years he followed farming, but during his later years he was in business with his son Charles S., at Barberton. As his business demanded, he moved to different sections of the country, in 1873, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he remained for three years, in the fall of 1876, to Philadelphia, and from there to a farm near West Liberty, Iowa. For several years he was also engaged in a hotel business.

It was during the residence of the family in Iowa, that Charles S. Johnson took a commercial course at Drake University, at Des Moines, where he was graduated with the highest honors in a class of twenty-two students, and carried off the coveted prize of being chosen valedictorian. Mr. Johnson then went to Pittsburg, and for a number of years he was employed there in the auditor's office, but, desiring a more active life, he accepted a position at Salem, Ohio, with Bakewell

& Mullins. About one year later, he took charge of a general store at Burkettstown, Pennsylvania, for six months, and then returned to Salem, where, in 1886, he became bookkeeper and collector for the firm of McLern & Crumrine, hardware merchants. In 1891 Mr. Johnson retired from this connection and embarked in business for himself at Barberton, locating first in a frame building situated just across the street from his present spacious quarters. In 1892 he purchased this property and in the following year he added a second story in order to facilitate increasing demands of business, and in 1902 he was obliged to still further add to his premises by building a third story. His line of goods comprises everything denominated hardware and his trade covers a large territory. Mr. Johnson's thorough knowledge of this line of goods, as well as his well established reputation for business ability and commercial integrity, caused his election to the office of vice-president of the Ohio Hardware Association for two successive terms and later to the presidency of the organization. He is connected with other successful business interests of Barberton, and is a member of the board of directors of the Barberton Savings Bank and also of the Deming Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Johnson owns real estate of considerable value in this city, including a pleasant home. He married Laura Hartong. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Fraternally Mr. Johnson is connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Maccabees.

PETER LEPPER, whose farm of 255 acres is situated in Springfield Township, is a prominent and substantial citizen of this section. He was born October 7, 1826, at Milton, Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of John A. and Magdalena (Stine) Lepper.

The Lepper family belonged originally to Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. There the grandfather of Peter Lepper, John A. Lepper, followed his trade of milling and lived and died. He had a family of eleven children and three of his sons, Johan A., Anthony and John A., served in the Germany army,

all members of the same regiment. John A., father of Peter, served ten years and survived all dangers, but his two brothers were killed on the field of battle. The Stine family also belonged to Hesse Darmstadt and Grandfather Henry Stine was reputed a prominent and wealthy man at one time. He married Louisa Ritthousen and they had four children, Mrs. John A. Lepper being the eldest. John A. Lepper was born in June, 1779, and in 1803 he was married in Germany to Magdalena Stine. She was born in April, 1780, and died December 11, 1871, surviving her husband exactly three years. They both were faithful members of the Lutheran Church and through a long life which brought them many undeserved misfortunes, they preserved their old faith intact.

To John A. Lepper and wife were born the following children: Elizabeth; an infant that died on the ocean while the family was coming to America; Adain, who died at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio; Philip, who was killed in 1864, while serving as a soldier in the Civil War, was born in Germany in 1813, owned a farm in Missouri; Gerhardt, who died January 11, 1865, aged fifty-two years, ten months and twenty-one days; Catherine, deceased, who married Joseph Crase; Louisa, who never came to America, died in Germany, in 1893, and was the wife of Philip Hommel; and Peter, who is the only survivor and the only one of the family who was born in America.

Early in the year 1849, John A. Lepper began to make preparations to emigrate with his family to America, and finally reached the docks at Bremen ready to take passage in one of the old sailing vessels of that time. It was a great undertaking for these quiet, home-loving people to break all old ties and start for a strange new country, but possessed of such courage and determination were the early pioneers whose efforts have made the United States the great grand land that it is. It was no easy matter to accumulate at one time the required passage money, a sum of some \$510, but it was finally obtained, the amount was paid and the eager emigrants

were gathered awaiting the last arrangements before they went on the ship which they confidently believed was to take them to a land flowing with the proverbial milk and honey. Just then happened one of those unforeseen accidents, brought about innocently but of vast importance to the Lepper family. One of the waiting emigrants picked up a bullet, about the size of a small nut, and instead of throwing it away, unfortunately gave it to one of the restless Lepper lads, who, boy-like, immediately saw in it a plaything with which to while away the weary hours of waiting. He attached it to a string and found amusement in swinging it in a circle, until suddenly the string broke and the piece of lead flew off at a tangent, crashing into the front of a business house on the street and breaking a show window valued by the irate proprietor at \$400. The passage money of the Lepper family was immediately attached, and for a time it seemed as if they would have to return to their old home instead of sailing across the Atlantic. The glass broken was a fine one and among the passengers the broken bits were purchased to take with them to their new homes as relics, and to assist the unfortunate family; but although they paid good prices, there still remained \$200 to be paid. In this serious dilemma, the captain of the vessel came to the aid of the Leppers with the suggestion of a custom then in force, that of giving free passage to the port of Baltimore to those members of the family who could not pay, if such members would consent to be auctioned off as servants, to work until the amount was settled, or, if children, until the age of majority. This was a hard proposition for the honest old German father, but he saw no other way and finally signed the necessary papers.

After ninety-one days on the water, during forty-one of which the passengers never saw daylight on account of the tempestuous seas, the little vessel reported at the Baltimore docks and the news was spread through the city streets that a family would be sold to pay passage money. It was not quite so dreadful a thing then as it would be now, for it was the

custom, and in that way many large land-owners in the vicinity secured their necessary help. It was decided that little Catherine, then a maid of fourteen years, should be the one offered to float the family out of its difficulties, and she was sold for enough to cover the shortage, and went with the strange family who had bought her, to remain until she was twenty-one years of age. However, her sturdy father had no intention of permitting her to remain and fill out the conditions. With the rest of the family he went on as far as Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he soon secured employment at his trade, that of miller, and as soon as the kind-hearted people among whom he had settled learned of little Catherine's fate, they raised by subscription enough money to release her, and a messenger was sent to Baltimore for this purpose. He proved unreliable and never returned. A second subscription was then taken up and a reputable citizen took the matter in hand and went to Baltimore and returned the daughter to her afflicted family. This incident is presented as recalling a historic custom and also as a bit of family history.

The family had landed at Baltimore in June, 1819, and Mr. Lepper continued to work at milling in Northumberland County, for three years and then they moved to Ohio, where he followed milling at New Lisbon for three years at Milton, Mahoning County, for one year, and at Tompkins Creek, for one year, and in the following year removed to Akron, which was then known as Middlebury. After working for two years at a mill in East Akron, he came to Springfield Township, and after working one year at his trade at Millheim, he bought twenty-six acres of land and took charge, at the same time, of the Randolph flouring mill, this being in Randolph Township. This land subsequently passed into the hands of his son Peter, who took it upon himself to pay all incumbrances on it and to take care of his parents as long as they lived.

Peter Lepper was three years old when his parents moved to the farm in Suffield Town-

ship, Portage County, which was then all dense forest. When twelve years of age he began to make his way independently, finding plenty of employment in his own neighborhood, assisting in clearing up the wild farms and chopping wood. He worked for three seasons as a driver on the canal, and in 1840, made a trip as cabin boy on the Mississippi River. In the fall following the above trip, he attended school for three months, in Suffield Township, and in the spring of 1841, resumed work on the canal, as bowman, under Captain Woodward, working satisfactorily all through that summer, although only a boy in years. He at last accumulated enough capital to enable him to buy an ax and saw, with which implements he made a good living for the next two years, going from house to house at Akron, chopping and sawing wood. Thus he earned enough to buy a two-horse wagon and team and for the next two years he did general hauling. In 1845 he sold his team, and during the next two years he was employed peddling groceries and cigars. About this time, his older sister, who also possessed an independent spirit and good business capacity, started a little grocery store in Suffield Township and induced her brother Peter to enter into partnership with her, he to do the purchasing in connection with his peddling, while she managed the business at home. They were entirely successful in carrying out their plans.

In 1847 Mr. Lepper bought forty-seven acres in Suffield Township, lying adjacent to the twenty-six acres owned by his parents, and then followed the agreement formerly noted, and as long as the aged parents lived they had a comfortable and happy home with this devoted son. Mr. Lepper followed farming and stockraising in Suffield Township until 1852, and also, for fourteen years operated a threshing machine and for thirty years was more or less engaged in selling farm machinery and agricultural implements. After a residence of nearly forty years in Suffield Township, Mr. Lepper moved to Springfield Township and purchased his present valuable farm of 255 acres. It is situated conveniently near

to Akron and was formerly known as the Philip Kramer farm. It is acknowledged to be one of the finest farms in Summit County and Mr. Lepper still carries on general farming and sheep raising, formerly being one of the largest shippers in the county. He has made many improvements on his property, erecting his fine home in 1878 and subsequently his substantial barns and other buildings. There is an air of solidity about this farm and its surroundings that give on a fair indication of the character of its owner.

On May 20, 1848, Mr. Lepper was married, at Hartsville, Stark County, to Catherine Sausaman. This estimable lady was born September 25, 1818, and died on this farm July 9, 1896. Her death was a great affliction to her sorrowing family, for she had been a loving, faithful wife and kind mother. Her parents were Isaac and Catherine (Jarrett) Sausaman. Her father was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, in 1842 moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he followed his trade of saddler for many years and then bought twelve acres of land in Suffield Township, Portage County. He had nine children, two of whom survive.

Peter Lepper and wife had seven children born to them, as follows: John H., residing at Brittain, Summit County, where he conducts a large grocery, married Anna Kling, who is a daughter of George Kling and they have these children: George, Winnifred Margaret, Benjamin Franklin, Kittie Lillie and Daisey Ruth; Louisa, who is her father's housekeeper and devoted attendant; Benjamin Franklin residing on his large sheep ranch in Montana, has made a great success of sheep-raising and has resided in the West for twenty-five years; Margaret A., residing on a farm in Portage County, married Henry Swartz and they have had six children: Lillian, deceased, Sylvia, Lois, Ruth, Louise and Frank; Mary Elizabeth and Jefferson, twins, the latter of whom was married (first) to Ottie Smith, daughter of Orrin Smith, who died January 1, 1890, leaving one son, Howard, and (second) to Maria Adams, daughter of Horace Adams. They have one daughter Editu, and

they reside near New Springfield; and Catherine, who married Frederick Hawk, residing in Portage County, and they have seven children: Frederick, Helen P., John, Earl P., Clair, Irene, and Eva.

During fourteen years in Springfield Township, Mr. Lepper was a valued member of the Summit County Agricultural Society, of which he was president for two years, vice-president for two years and for eight years was superintendent of the horse department. During the time he was president he spent the available funds in such a way as to meet with the approbation of all concerned. With K. J. Ellet, he set out the fine poplar trees which give such needed shades on the fair ground, without any compensation. For several years he took a great interest in Fountain Park and has always been willing to contribute liberally to various public improvements. Politically, he is a Democrat and has been elected to almost all the local offices, although never seeking them, and has served as township trustee and assessor. In 1890 he was elected appraiser of real estate in Springfield Township and served as township trustee, supervisor and as a member of the School Board for many years, in fact until he refused to serve longer. On one occasion he was selected as his party's candidate for Representative to the General Assembly and although he was not elected, his personal popularity reduced the normal Republican majority from 1,500 to 350 votes. He has been prominent in political life for a long period and his judgment is often consulted by the party leaders in his locality.

Mr. Lepper is a member of Akron Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 83, and of Akron Commandery, K. T., No. 25. He is one of the oldest members of that lodge, having entered the fraternity at Kent, Ohio, in 1861. He is a charter member of both the Pomona and the Tallmadge Grange. In his religious life Mr. Lepper belongs to the Reformed Church and formerly was a deacon in that body. He is a man of kind heart and generous impulses and in his treatment of others, on his journey through life, has never forgotten the time

when he was a poor boy with no future to look forward to except one made by himself. His generosity and sympathy have cost him many thousands of dollars, but he still has faith in human nature and still plays the part of a philanthropist on many occasions. Few residents of Springfield Township are more generally esteemed.

WILLIAM P. BARKER, senior member of the firm of W. P. Barker and Son, at Cuyahoga Falls, engaged in heavy blacksmith work for the big machine shops, and subcontracting work for the United States Government, came to this city in 1845, and it has been his real home ever since. Mr. Barker has been a great traveler through the United States, but in all his wanderings has not found a section more to his liking than the one to which he was brought by his English father, sixty-two years ago. Mr. Barker was born in Yorkshire, England, on August 3, 1841, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary Barker.

Mr. Barker's mother died when he was a child, he being the youngest of her sixteen children. The father, a weaver by trade, decided to come to America to better his business prospects, and brought with him his surviving children, namely: Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Anna, deceased, who married George Irvington; Sarah, who married J. C. Daly, residing at Medina; and William P. Jonathan Barker worked for a time in the fork factory at Cuyahoga Falls, after which he bought a horse and wagon and for many years traveled through the country as a tin peddler, retiring several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1877, when he was aged seventy-seven years.

Under the above circumstances it can be seen that William P. Barker had fewer opportunities of obtaining an education than is the case with children of the present day; in fact, he went to school regularly for but one year. When he was fourteen years of age he went to Windsor, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, where he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, George Irvington, and learned



GEORGE H. STROBEL



WILLIAM F. STROBEL

the horseshoer's trade. He continued to work there for two years, when he came back to Cuyahoga Falls and worked for one year at blacksmithing for John and Robert Allen. In 1863 he accompanied John Allen to Redwood, California, where Mr. Allen opened a blacksmith shop. After working in this shop for about a year, Mr. Barker joined a party of three and went with them to Arizona, and thence to Montana. He walked 1,800 miles that winter, going from Montana to Los Angeles, back to Arizona, around by Salt Lake City, and then back to Montana. Mr. Barker worked at his trade during favorable seasons and prospected during the rest of the time. He reached Cuyahoga Falls about two years after the close of the war, and then embarked in his present business, in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. C. Daly. A few months later he bought Mr. Daly's interest and continued to work alone for about a year, when he was again seized with a desire to travel.

On this occasion, Mr. Barker went to Minnesota, where he remained for a year engaged in lumbering and trapping. Then returning to his old home, he reopened his shop and continued in business until 1896. He then took a gold prospecting trip to Alaska, but was forced to return home on account of illness, after an absence of sixteen months, during which time he experienced hardships which almost terminated his life. He soon recuperated, however, under home care, and resumed business at his present place, which he had built before starting for the far Northwest. His shop is a one-story brick building 107 feet long and 50 feet wide in the north end and 36 feet in the south end. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged as above indicated, and fully one-half of the work of the plant goes to Alliance. Since 1895 his son, William H., has been his partner.

Mr. Barker was married to Charlotte Lyons, who was born probably in New Jersey, and is a daughter of John Lyons. They have had ten children, all of whom are still living as follows: Mary, Amelia, Sarah, William H.,

George, John, Samuel and Susan, twins, Harry and Fred.

Mr. Barker is a good citizen in all that pertains to keeping the laws and exerting an influence in the direction of morality and business integrity, but he has united with neither of the great political parties, casting his vote independently.

GEORGE STROBEL AND WILLIAM STROBEL, owners of 125 acres of valuable farming land, which is favorably situated in the southwest corner of Coventry Township, are the sons of William and Lovina (Cormany) Strobel.

Their grandfather, Lorenzo Strobel, was a native of Germany, from which country he came to America in about 1840, in a sailing vessel, the journey consuming six weeks. Continuing his journey to Summit County, Ohio, he settled on Sherbondy Hill, near Akron, which was at that time a mere village. For a few years he lived in the woods, following weaving, an occupation which he had learned in Germany, and then removed to a farm in Coventry Township, that is now owned by his grandsons. There he died in 1900, aged eighty-eight years, his wife having passed away when 75 years old. To Lorenzo Strobel and his wife Margaret there were born six children, namely: Elizabeth, who married George Miller; William; Sophia, who married John Filler; John; Hannah, who married George Haas; and Lawrence, who died in childhood.

William Strobel grew up on his father's farm, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. When a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade with a Mr. Hoskins, but did not follow it to any great extent, giving more of his attention to farming. About 1867 he purchased the farm of his father, which was mostly cleared by this time, and here he met his death, being killed by a runaway team December 23, 1874. He was married to Lovina Cormany, a daughter of George Cormany, who came to Manchester, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, and here became a prominent agriculturist and large landowner.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Strobel, namely: George, the subject, with his brother, William, of this article; John, who married Nellie Hardin, and resides at Akron; Anna, wife of Ellsworth Hall, and a resident of Norton Township; William, mentioned above; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of eight years.

George and William Strobel are now engaged in general farming, although for two years they carried on poultry raising, and for a like period George and his brother John conducted a confectionery store at Barberton. They reside on the old homestead, where George was born August 25, 1866, and William April 23, 1871. Both are good, practical agriculturists, public-spirited citizens, and staunch Democrats in politics, William having served on the school board, and as township supervisor in 1904-5-6. For some time both brothers were connected with the Goodrich Rubber Company at Akron, and William spent one year on the Akron street car lines, while George was for a year with the Webster, Camp and Lane Machine Company. They were reared in the Lutheran and Reformed faiths. William Strobel is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, No. 356, Court Pride, in which he has passed the chairs, and of the Knights of Pythias, Akron Lodge, No. 603.

HARVEY E. STEIN, a representative farmer of Bath Township, who owns 155 acres of excellent land, was born May 23, 1863, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Leiby) Stein.

Harvey E. Stein remained at home until fourteen years old, assisting his father in his general store, and then went to Guilford Township, Medina County, Ohio, where he worked for about two years as a farm hand. He then spent one year in the coal mines of Norton Township, Summit County, after which he engaged in farm work in Granger Township, Medina County, for one and one-half years. At the end of this time Mr. Stein came to Bath Township, where he was employed by C. P. Heller for five and one-half

years and by Edward Jones for two years. After his marriage he settled on a rented farm for several years, and in 1900 purchased his present property from the heirs of Edward Heller. Here he has since been engaged very successfully in general farming and stock-raising, and has made a specialty of breeding imported horses.

In 1888 Mr. Stein was married (first) to Dora Heller, and (second) to Amanda Heller, who were born in Copley Township, Summit County, Ohio, daughters of Edward and Julia (Dutt) Heller.

JAMES ALBERT SMITH, who owns 104 acres of some of the best land in Bath Township, which is situated in School District No. 12, one-half mile north of the Smith or Medina road, has owned and resided on this property since 1896. He was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, March 22, 1856, and is a son of Housel and Susan (Moore) Smith.

When James Albert Smith was an infant, his father moved first to Bath Township, purchasing a farm of ninety-four acres, in its eastern part, on which the family lived for a short time and then went back to Springfield Township. James Albert was twelve years old when his father returned to Bath Township and settled on the farm he now owns, which he subsequently purchased from the other heirs. Both parents died on this farm, the mother surviving until April 17, 1907. They had eight children, two daughters and six sons, as follows: Emanuel C. and John Newton, both residing at Akron; James Albert of Bath Township; Robert, residing at Montrose; Sarah L., who married James Edgar; Charles Henry, residing at Peninsula; George, residing in Coshocton County; and Maggie L., who married Cyrus Fields, of Detroit, Michigan.

Until he was twenty-one years of age, James Albert Smith resided at home and then learned the stone-mason trade, at which he worked for seventeen years, during thirteen of this period, living at Copley. For the past eleven years he has engaged in general farm-

ing and is numbered with the successful men of this section.

On December 28, 1882, Mr. Smith was married to Elta Barber, who is a daughter of Solomon and Harriet (Wright) Barber. Solomon Barber was born in Stark County, Ohio, and accompanied his father in boyhood to the farm in Bath Township, on which Newton Hackett lives. The mother of Mrs. Smith was born at Lima, New York, and in her widowhood, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Her parents were Richmond and Betsey (Egbert) Wright. They came to Akron when Mrs. Barber was a babe and became well-known residents. Mr. and Mrs. Barber were married at Independence, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and they had twelve children, eight of whom survive: William, residing at Minneapolis; Leonard, residing in Oregon; Sylvens, deceased at the age of twenty-five years; Elta; Belmont, who is deceased; Belle, residing at Youngstown, is the wife of DeForest Richards; Theron, residing at Brown Valley, Minnesota; Minnie, deceased, married Peter Hanson; James, residing at Youngstown; Emily, deceased, married Louis Molton, residing at Warner, South Dakota; Thomas, residing at Rochester, Minnesota, and Paul, residing in South Dakota. The father of Mrs. Smith died August 29, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children: Pearl, who married Harry Robinson, has three children, Albert, Victor and Jessie; Bessie, who married Ervin Snyder, has one child, Celesta; and Ethel and Ruth.

Mr. Smith belongs to the beneficiary organization known as the Knights of the Protective Legion.

CHARLES HATCH, superintendent of the Ohio Canal between Cleveland and Navarre, Ohio, who has been identified with this waterway during all his business life, was born at Peninsula, Summit County, Ohio, in 1855. His father, Asa D. Hatch, who was a native of Vermont, removed from that State to Pennsylvania, where he operated a saw-mill for about twenty years. He served over

three years in the Civil War as a member of Company D, Battery F, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and survived the war thirteen years, dying in 1878.

Shortly after the death of his father, Charles Hatch bought a boat which he operated on the Ohio Canal until 1884. He then entered the employ of the State of Ohio, as foreman of a State boat on the canal, which position he continued to fill until 1902, when he became superintendent of the Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Navarre, with his office at Lock No. 1. He takes an active interest in politics and for years has been a member of the Summit County Republican Executive Committee. In 1878, Mr. Hatch was married to Fannie Hardy, who was born in Summit County, Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: Stella E., who married D. E. J. Williams; Asa D., and Harold H., all residents of Akron. Mr. Hatch is a Mason, an Elk, and a Maccabee and belongs also to the Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NORMAN WARE, highly esteemed retired citizen of Norton Township, residing on his valuable farm of sixty-three acres, situated at Johnson's Corners, was born on the old Ware home place, near Hometown, Summit County, Ohio, February 24, 1840, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Lautzenheiser) Ware.

Israel Ware came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and settled in Norton Township at a very early day, marrying into a Norton Township family, and purchasing the farm that is now occupied by Forrest Swain. On that farm his eight children were born, four of whom are deceased, one of whom was killed in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863, and there both he and his wife died.

Norman Ware was reared on his father's farm and assisted in its care and development. He attended the country schools and remained working on the homestead until 1884, when he purchased his present farm, on which he carried on a general line of agri-

culture until he retired from hard work. His second son then assumed his responsibilities in the management of the property.

In 1864, Mr. Ware married Louisa Waltz, who was born in Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio, but was reared in Norton Township, Summit County. Her parents were David and Lydia (Baughman) Waltz, old settlers. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and came to Medina County when a young man, and after marriage moved to Summit County. Mrs. Ware is one of a family of thirteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have two children: Roy D. and Loman, the latter of whom is the home farmer. Roy D. Ware resides at Johnson's Corners and is employed in the Sterling Boiler Works, at Barberton. He married Nellie Sharp and they have two children: Earl and Lloyd.

Politically, Mr. Ware is identified with the Democratic party. He has served as a member of the School Board of Norton Township and also as township treasurer. He is one of the reliable, representative men of his section and is a consistent member of the Reformed Church.

GEORGE P. HEINTZ, a prominent citizen of Bath Township, a member of the School Board and a leading farmer, resides on his well-improved farm of eighty-seven acres, which lies in School District No. 10, on the Croten House road, running north from the old Smith or Medina road. Mr. Heintz was born on the corner of Brown and Exchange Streets, Akron, where the family then resided, October 24, 1845, and is a son of John and Sophia (Keck) Heintz.

John Heintz, the father, was born, reared and married in Germany and came to America in 1834, living for six months at Cleveland, then coming to Akron. At Cleveland, he engaged in butchering and after reaching Akron he worked both as a butcher and as a cooper, having learned the latter business in his native land. Later he owned a small slaughter house and marketed his meat through Akron. Subsequently he moved to Summit Hill, Coventry Township, where he

first bought sixty acres, to which he later added fourteen acres of the old Witner farm. He died in Coventry Township in 1903, aged ninety-one years. His first wife, the mother of George P. Heintz, died when the latter was five years of age, and John Heintz married Mrs. Margaret Boliek for his second wife. She died in 1900.

George P. Heintz was six years old when his father moved to Coventry Township, and there he obtained all his schooling. He remained at home until 1864, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, during his first term being a member of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, connected with the Army of the Potomac, for one year and seven months. During the great war he participated in a number of battles, including: Boynton Plank Road, October 27, 1864; Stony Creek Station, December 2, 1864; Hatcher's Run, December 9-10, 1864; Monk's Neck Bridge, February 5, 1865; Hatcher's Run, (2), February 6, 1865; Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865; Fetersville, April 4, 1865; Famer Cross Roads, April 5, 1865; Farmsville, April 6, 1865; Harper's Farm, April 7, 1865; and Appomattox Court House, the memorable spot where General Lee surrendered to General Grant, April 9, 1865. Mr. Heintz was in the brigade that opened the fight in that closing action of the war. On his discharge papers may be read the following, under the signature of Lieutenant Smith, of his company: "In all eleven engagements in which he was commendable for his bravery and coolness." Those simple words tell the story of how Mr. Heintz served while in the uniform of his country. He was promoted to the rank of corporal, from being a private. His enlistment was for the whole of the war, the termination of the struggle happily ending it. He was honorably discharged at Petersburg, Virginia, August 7, 1865, having entered the army when a little past seventeen, and was not quite nineteen when he was discharged.

After a short season at Akron he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he enlisted a second time, on May 5, 1866, entering Com-

pany G, Second United States Infantry, and served for three years with the Regulars. On April 1, 1867, he was made a corporal, and July 15, 1868, was promoted to be a sergeant. He was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 5, 1869. About one-third of his second term of service was spent in Kentucky, his regiment being stationed at Louisville, at Danville, at Stamford and Paducah. For a short time it was at Union, West Virginia, but returned for several weeks to Louisville, then was sent to Atlanta, where it was discharged some four months later. During all this long season, when each day was filled with danger, Mr. Heintz escaped every deathly missile, and at no time was seriously hurt except on one occasion when his horse fell on him. Three days after he returned to Akron, in 1869, Mr. Heintz with his widowed sister, Mrs. Sarah Pelott, moved to his present farm which his father had previously purchased. Here he has continued ever since, engaging successfully in farming and stockraising.

On November 25, 1869, Mr. Heintz was married to Sarah J. Harris, who is a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Peach) Harris. She was born and reared in Bath Township, Summit County, but her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Heintz have no children of their own, but they adopted a little girl named Edith, who subsequently married Clyde Miller. Mr. Miller assists in carrying on the farm work with Mr. Heintz. The Millers have had four children, namely: Iva Marie, Nona Grace, Homer Guy, and Lee Harold, the latter of whom died aged four years. Since November, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Heintz have been enjoying the handsome residence which was completed at that time. Both are members of the Evangelical Church, of Bath Township. Since 1905 he has served on the School Board. He is a member of Buckley Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic.

GEORGE W. MCCOY, residing on his well-improved and valuable farm of eighty-six acres, which is situated in Norton Township,

here carries on a general line of farming. He was born at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, March 4, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Lucinda (Bartlett) McCoy.

Robert McCoy was born in Tallmadge Township, Summit County, and was a son of Samuel McCoy, who was born in Ireland. Samuel McCoy came to America in young manhood and was an early settler in Tallmadge Township, moving from there to Wadsworth Township, in Medina County, where he purchased a farm. On that farm Robert McCoy was reared from boyhood, and in Medina County he was married to Lucinda Bartlett. Of their nine children, the four survivors are: Mrs. Olive Dickerson, residing at Akron; George W. States, residing in Copley Township; and Mrs. Ella Britton, residing at Sharon, Medina County. About 1859, Robert McCoy moved to Summit County and invested in 225 acres of land at what is known as McCoy's Crossing. It was all farming and pasture land at that time, but the city of Akron has long since invaded the fields which Mr. McCoy used to follow over with his plow. South Main street, a busy thoroughfare of Akron, now spreads out over this land. Robert McCoy also owned the land upon which Lakeside Park now stands. All this land each year grows more and more valuable. Robert McCoy was a contractor and he met his death while engaged in grading on North Hill, the accident occurring while he was superintending the work. His wife had died when the children were small.

George W. McCoy attended school at Wadsworth and later in Coventry Township. When twenty-one years of age he left home and spent three years on a farm in California and then moved to Nevada, where he went into contracting, cutting and hauling wood to the quartz mills. He owned a number of teams and employed a large force of men. Mr. McCoy remained in the West for ten years and then returned to Akron for about two years, but went back to Nevada and resumed contracting. Several years later he again visited Akron for a short period and

returned to Nevada for the third time, accompanied by his wife, and remained six years. In October, 1881, Mr. McCoy returned permanently to Summit County and purchased the farm he resides on. This was first the property of his brother, the late Samuel McCoy, who sold it to another brother, States McCoy, who, in turn sold it to George W. It thus has not been out of the McCoy family for a number of years.

In 1876, Mr. McCoy was married to Amelia J. Falor, who is a daughter of John Falor, of Akron. Her grandfather, Abraham Falor, was an early settler in this section, and when Mrs. McCoy drives through South Main Street, Akron, it is over land which was once her father's farm, on which she was reared. They have four children, namely: Elsie, who married Norman Miller, of Barberton; George, unmarried, residing at Barberton; Ernest, residing at home; and Myrtle, who married Henry Zeisick, residing at Barberton. The beautiful family home was built by Mr. McCoy in 1883. It is one of the fine, modern residences of this section.

JOHN D. ARNOLD, proprietor of a valuable farm which contains 102 acres and is situated on the old Smith road, about one and one-half miles west of Montrose, was born on a farm one mile west of Copley Center, August 1, 1855. His parents were Daniel and Sophia (Porter) Arnold.

The Arnolds came to Summit County, Ohio, from Maryland. The father of Mr. Arnold owned and disposed of a half dozen farms in course of his life, but John D. grew up on the farm near Copley. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and has been able to trace a straight furrow with his plow, ever since he was eight years of age. About two years after his marriage, he moved to the present farm, eighty-two acres of which he purchased at that time, subsequently adding twenty adjoining acres. This makes a fine, easily cultivated farm and here Mr. Arnold carries on a general line of agriculture.

Mr. Arnold married Lizzie Hankey, December 25, 1876, who was born in Copley

Township, and is a daughter of Samuel and Maria (Whitmer) Hankey. Samuel Hankey was one of the earliest settlers at Akron and from there he moved to Copley Township. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have three children of their own and another child, Hazel Bradley, whom they have reared from the age of two years to seventeen. Their three children are: William, who is employed by the Akron Telephone Company, married Mary Wiley, and they have two children, Eva and Ray; Lilly, who married Albert Boltz, has two children, Earl and Glen; and Frank, who assists his father.

Mr. Arnold's farm and surroundings show good management and thrifty methods. All of the substantial farm structures, except the house, he has placed here, and he has done much additional improving.

AARON A. SWIGART, who is engaged in agricultural operations on an excellent tract of 200 acres, is one of the substantial citizens of Franklin Township, and was born August 6, 1857, on his present farm in Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Haring) Swigart.

George Swigart, grandfather of Aaron A., was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married. On coming to Ohio he had to clear most of his farm from the woods, and here his first wife died. He was married the second time to a Miss Daily, a native of Summit County, and here the remainder of their lives were spent, his death occurring in his 85th year, his second wife having preceded him to the grave. They had a large family, about fourteen children, and of these Joseph was next to the eldest.

Joseph Swigart was born on his father's farm, which was located south of the present Swigart farm, and was reared to manhood here, helping to clear the farm from the wilderness. Prior to his marriage he purchased a part of the present Swigart farm, and to this he kept adding from time to time, making improvements, including a large house and barn, and converting his property into one of the finest farms in Franklin Township. Here he

died in 1895, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Swigart was married to Sarah Haring, who was born in Franklin Township, and who is a daughter of Charles Haring. Mrs. Swigart survives her husband and resides on the home farm with her son Aaron A. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Swigart: Aaron A., above mentioned, and Charles, who married Hattie Diehl, a daughter of William Diehl, and has two children—Gladys and Hallie.

Aaron A. Swigart attended the district schools and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been occupied all of his active period. With his mother and brother he owns the excellent homestead of 200 acres, on which is situated a large and comfortable residence. The row of beautiful shade trees on each side of the driveway leading to the house were planted by Mr. Swigart and others twenty-five years ago, and add much to the attractiveness of the property.

On September 16, 1901, Mr. Swigart was married to Mary Scholl, who is a daughter of Peter and Ann Scholl, and to this union one child has been born: Joseph Herman. Mr. Swigart is a member of the Reformed Church at Manchester.

L. K. FORCE, president of the Summit China Company, has been a resident of Akron for the past fifty-eight years. Born in New York, in 1848, he came to this city with his parents, in the following year, and thus may almost be called a native of Akron, where he was reared and educated.

In 1863, when only a school-boy of fifteen years, he enlisted for service in the Civil War entering the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Independent Light Artillery. His battery was sent immediately to become a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and thus he participated in all the battles and marches of the Atlanta campaign. After returning to Tennessee, this battery took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, after which it went into winter quarters at Pulaski. In the spring of 1865 it returned to Nashville, where it took boat to New Orleans. In the

succeeding August it returned to Columbus, where it was honorably discharged September 1, 1865.

After all this long and hazardous army experience, Mr. Force returned to Akron, where he set about learning a peaceful trade, having no more desire for military life. He entered a factory where he learned the pottery trade, becoming so expert a worker, that in 1879, when the Akron Stoneware Company was organized, he was made superintendent and also president, and served as such until March, 1900. At this time, in association with R. H. Kent, he organized the Summit China Company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, Mr. Force being president and superintendent and R. H. Kent, secretary and treasurer. This company employs 150 men and does an annual export business of \$175,000.

In 1870, Mr. Force was married to Alice L. Washburn, a daughter of Daniel B. Washburn, who was one of the pioneers of Summit County. Mrs. Force died March 14, 1893, leaving six children, namely: Mildred, who married E. L. Demming; Orlando, residing in Akron; Jessie B., residing at home; Daniel B., working with the Summit China Company; Ferdman F., assistant superintendent of the Summit China Company; and Benjamin F., who is a student at the Ohio State University. Mr. Force was married (second) in June, 1897, to Mrs. Yeomans, who is a daughter of John Wilson, of Brimfield, Ohio.

Although he has never sought public office, Mr. Force has long taken an active interest in politics, and on many occasions has demonstrated his public spirit and civic pride. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow. He is a member of Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the German Rifle club. He ranks well up among Akron's prominent citizens.

WILLIAM A. MORTON, notary public at Barberton, has been established in the insurance and real estate business here since 1903, and has been a resident of Summit County since 1873. He was born in Law-

rence County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1864, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Scott) Morton.

The parents of Mr. Morton were born in England and were married there prior to coming to America in 1862. Thomas Morton was a coal miner and he engaged in this work first in Pennsylvania and after 1873, in Summit County, Ohio. For two years he lived at Tomotown, east of Akron, but in 1875 he moved to Norton Township and located at a point then known as Dennison and now as Sherman. At this place he became a mine boss and was known as a very reliable, capable man. His wife died in 1881 and his death followed in 1884.

Prior to coming to Summit County, William A. Morton had attended school for a short time but had in no way gained a sufficient amount of education to satisfy him, even in boyhood. For three years he worked in the mines in Summit County and then started again to school, attending first the Copley and Norton Center High School and later the Normal Schools at Wadsworth and Lebanon. He then taught school for some time, after which he took a commercial course in the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1884. Upon his return to Summit County he engaged in teaching for ten years and for four years of this period he was principal of the Western Star Academy. He became widely known as an excellent educator, and he was made treasurer of the Summit County Teachers' Institute and later its president, serving one year in each position. In 1900, Mr. Morton came to Barberton and became a member of the office force of the Sterling Company, later of the Pure Gum Specialty Company, and later bookkeeper for the American Clay Company, of Akron. In 1903, he established a fire insurance office and began also to deal in real estate, and in company with Godfrey Werner he entered also into the coal business and developed the mines at Manchester, in Summit County. His business interests are large and important.

On September 8, 1887, Mr. Morton was

married to Sadie A. Boden, who is a daughter of John Boden, and they have three children, namely: Raymond E., Bessie and Mary.

Mr. Morton has been in public office for a number of years. Since 1889 he has been a notary public and for nine years he served as a justice of the peace in Norton Township, where he also was trustee for two terms, and township clerk for four years. He is a member of the Summit County Court House Commission, appointed by Judge J. A. Kohler, has served two terms as Deputy State Supervisor of Elections, and has been a member of the city council of Barberton.

Mr. Morton is a popular and respected citizen. He is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows and the Elks and is one of the trustees of the latter organization.

GEORGE DREISBACH, whose farm of 125 acres of valuable land, all in one body, is situated in Norton Township, is a representative citizen of this section and one of its best farmers. He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1843, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Konkle) Dreisbach.

About 1865, Charles Dreisbach became a resident and landowner in Summit County and continued to invest in property until he acquired a very considerable amount. His first purchase was of 144 acres, to which he added sixty-five acres, and later bought sixty-seven acres where Barberton now stands, a part of which, on which Lake Anna is situated, he sold to John J. Warner, and also owned fifteen acres in Coventry Township, the total reaching 300 acres, the result of careful foresight and wise investing. He died on the farm where his son lives, in 1885. He was married three times, Sarah Konkle, his second wife, being the mother of George. He had fourteen children, ten of whom still survive.

George Dreisbach was born near a place called Big Grass Pond, from which his father moved in his boyhood, to near Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm. In 1865, George accompanied his father to Sum-

mit County, where he was subsequently married and one year later he moved to Michigan. He learned the joiner's trade in youth, working with E. A. Barber of Akron, and worked also at this trade in Michigan. He also made a great deal of money by handling farming lands, buying, improving and selling, frequently owning and disposing of two farms in a year. Upon the death of his father, he returned to Ohio and bought out the other heirs, and has resided in Norton Township ever since. For a short time he owned the old Surfass farm, but this he sold to George Cowling.

Mr. Dreisbach was given but few educational chances in his youth. He was only thirteen years of age when he was sent into the harvest field, and was proud to be able to do the work of a half hand. He has always enjoyed the hard, hearty work incident to safely getting in the crops, and for a period covering fifty-two years he has never failed to take part in this labor, even when working as a joiner.

Mr. Dreisbach married Martha A. Raber, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, who is a daughter of L. B. Raber, and she came to Summit County in girlhood. They have two children: Lewis B. and Charles C. A. The elder son married Anna Blocher, who is a daughter of Martin Blocher, and they have one son, Leroy. He resides on the home farm. Charles C. A., who owns forty acres in Coventry Township, married Mamie Strawhacker, and they have one child, Merland.

B. J. GIFFORD, city superintendent of the Mohican Oil and Gas Company, whose portrait appears in this connection, has been identified with the gas business all his life. He was born in the state of New York, in 1872, and was reared and educated in Pennsylvania.

After finishing his schooling, Mr. Gifford went to work for the Standard Oil Company, at Titusville, and eighteen months later went to Fremont, Ohio, where he was engaged in the gas business for six months. Thence he went to Toledo, where he was employed for

two years. Later he worked all through the Indiana gas belt, subsequently returning to Pennsylvania. When the Mohican Oil and Gas Company was organized, in May, 1905, Mr. Gifford became associated with it at Barberton and later, when it became the lessee of the Akron Gas Company, and the offices were transferred to Akron, he became the superintendent at this point. His steady continuance in one line of effort has given him the experience needful for an office of the importance of the one who fills. In 1898 Mr. Gifford was married to Bernice Giles, who was born at Dennison, Ohio, and they have two attractive children: Margaret Grace and Bernice June.

WILLIAM H. MCCHESENEY, a descendant of one of Springfield's oldest and most honored families, and a man of prominence and influence in his community, was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Springfield Township, Summit County Ohio, December 3, 1857, and is a son of William and Louise (Gressard) McChesney.

John McChesney, the grandfather of William H., was a farmer and distiller, and he erected the residence which stands, well preserved, on his grandson's farm. The name of his wife was Martha and they had the following children: Andrew, who married Betsy Cables, died in Kansas; Margaret, who married Eli Fliekinger, died in Iowa; Mary, who is the widow of Jacob Merton, resides in Nebraska; Leslie, deceased, married Harriet Chote, who resides in Kansas; and William.

William McChesney was born March 3, 1817, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. He followed farming all his life and died in 1905, in his eighty-ninth year. Enterprising and public-spirited, William McChesney did much toward building up the community in which he lived. He was one of the heartiest supporters of the Valley Railroad, to which he donated the right of way through his farm. He was one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was a Republican

but his desires never lay in the direction of political preferment.

William McChesney married Louise Gressard, who was a daughter of Frederick Gressard and had been a soldier in the French army before coming to America. He landed at Philadelphia but subsequently came to Coventry Township, Summit County, where he reared a family of six children. Both he and wife died in Coventry Township. To William and Louise McChesney were born the following children: Charles Lewis, who died in infancy; Edward Austin, a contractor and farmer, residing in Springfield Township, married Sarah Wise, of East Liberty; Philora, who married George L. Sypher, residing at Akron; Herman G., residing at Akron, owns a farm near Krumroy; Frederick, residing on his farm in Springfield Township, who married Nettie Yerrick, and William H.

William H. McChesney was reared in his native section and was educated in the district schools. For many years he carried on agricultural pursuits on the home farm. It is a tract of almost sixty acres and Mr. McChesney's careful cultivation resulted in abundant returns. When he tired of farming he became associated with his brother, Edward Austin, in building and contracting, renting his farm to a tenant. He is well known all through this section and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

By his marriage to Lucy Thompson, Mr. McChesney became connected with another prominent old family of Summit County. Mrs. McChesney is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Henderson) Thompson, and a granddaughter of James and Margaret (Sunderland) Thompson. Robert Thompson was born in 1809, and came to Summit County, in 1832, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. The children of Robert Thompson and wife were: Margaret J.; Mary F., who married Oscar Collins, residing at Cleveland; Nancy J., who died in 1900, was the wife of William L. Ewart; James A., who died in 1906, resided in Indiana; one

son died in 1864; and Lucy, the youngest, who married William H. McChesney.

Although Mr. and Mrs. McChesney have no children of their own, they have an adopted son who is very dear to them, who bears the name of Walter McChesney. He is a bright, intelligent youth of twelve years.

Mr. McChesney is a staunch Republican. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church which has been the faith of the family for generations. His beautiful modern home he erected in 1906, and there he and wife enjoy offering hospitality to their many friends.

ROBERT A. McCLELLAN, who was, for almost seventy-two years a prominent citizen and successful farmer of Springfield Township, was born April 9, 1835, on the farm on which his son, William J. McClellan, now resides in Summit County, Ohio. He was a son of William and Jane (Fite) McClellan.

The parents of the late Robert A. McClellan came to Summit County in pioneer days and the family has been one of prominence in this section ever since its founding. Of the children of William and Jane McClellan the following reached maturity: William A., residing at Akron, married Alice Russell; Elizabeth, who married Urias Cramer, residing at Wichita, Kansas; and Robert A.

Robert A. McClellan passed his boyhood attending the district schools, and working on the farm, of which he later became manager and subsequently owner. He married Amanda Hoff, a member of another family that has been identified with Summit County from its earliest days. Her parents were James and Wilhelmina Hoff, who died in Springfield Township, where they had spent long and useful lives. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. McClellan still survives and is an esteemed resident of Mogadore. She was born February 9, 1847, and is one of a family of eight children, namely: Lucinda, who married James Stall, residing at Delta, Ohio; Miles, residing at Akron, who married Mattie Swain; Emma, residing in Springfield Township, who married Thomas Hale; Zadia, residing at Cuyahoga, Falls, who mar-

ried L. Cramer; Albert, residing at Tallmadge, Ohio, who married Hattie Treat; Frank, residing at Mogadore, who married Mary Hale; Amanda, who is the widow of Robert A. McClellan, who died April 29, 1907; and James.

To Robert A. McClellan and wife were born five children, as follows: Cora, William James, Charles, Robert A., and Fred. Cora, who married Robert Gates, April 27, 1891, residing at Mogadore, has three children, Harry, born November 22, 1892, Eunice Mary, born May 16, 1894, and Ernest, born April 17, 1903. Mr. Gates is a prominent Republican of Springfield Township, serving at present as a justice of the peace, and he is a charter member of Mogadore Lodge, No. 482, Knights of Pythias; William James, born November 18, 1874, was educated in the local schools and the Mogadore High School, married Lillian Selzer, daughter of Michael and Annanda Selzer of Springfield Township, and they have two children, Pearl, born December 8, 1904, and Edna May, born May 18, 1906. Mr. McClellan is a very successful farmer, a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias at Mogadore. Charles, who has been in partnership with his brother in conducting a meat market, at Mogadore, since September, 1903, is a Democrat in politics and fraternally a Knight of Pythias. He married Elsie L. Denny, June 21, 1905, a daughter of Henry A. and Barbara Denny, of Suffield Township, Portage County. Robert A., who is in business at Mogadore, is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally a Knight of Pythias. He married Lizzie Bowman, a daughter of Jefferson and Jemima (Boyer) Bowman, and they have two children, Earl and a babe. Fred resides with his mother at Mogadore.

About four years preceding his death the late Robert McClellan moved from his farm to Mogadore, where he had erected a comfortable home. He was a successful farmer, and was an honorable man. Politically, he was a Democrat. With his sons, he was associated with Lodge No. 482, Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES N. MILLER, a representative citizen of Mogadore, and manager, secretary and treasurer of the Colonial Pressed Brick Company, an important industry of this section, was born in Plain Township, Stark County, Ohio, February 27, 1880, and is a son of N. S. and Ellen (Wise) Miller.

The Millers came originally from Pennsylvania to Ohio, Abraham Miller, the grandfather, bringing his family to Stark County, where the father of Charles N. Miller was born and where he still resides, at the age of fifty-eight years. His occupation since he reached mature years has been farming. He married Ellen Wise, who also survives, and they are the parents of three sons and four daughters, namely: Roy C., residing at Canton; Joseph A., residing at New Berlin; Nettie, who married Harry Stover, residing at Canal Fulton; Minnie, who married Arthur Wearstler; Lydia, who married Thomas Weaver, residing at Canton; Ellen, residing with her parents; and Charles N.

Charles N. Miller was educated in the schools of New Berlin and after graduating from the High School, took a course in the Spencerian Business College, at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1902, after which he accepted a position as cashier for the Federal Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobiles and parts, at Cleveland. He remained with this organization until 1905, when he entered into his present business, which was then located at Akron. He became bookkeeper for the Pressed Brick Company, and after its removal to Mogadore he became manager, secretary and treasurer.

The Colonial Pressed Brick Company is an Ohio corporation, and in 1904, the late Ira A. Miller, of Greentown, was its president. J. A. Sheets was elected vice-president and C. N. Miller secretary, treasurer and general manager. The other capitalists connected with the company are: J. W. Hisey, Henry Sweitzer, Levi Stoner, E. C. Sheets and W. E. Butler. They are engaged in the manufacture of face or stiff mud brick. The kiln has a capacity of 12,000 brick per day, machine capacity, 40,000, and they employ

25 men and market their product over a large area of country, finding ready sale on account of its superior quality. The plant is most conveniently located where there is an abundance of clay, with water supplied by the Little Cuyahoga River. Its equipments are entirely modern. When Mr. Miller took charge it needed a man of his business capacity to adjust what was wrong and to put the business on a full paying basis. This he has done and it is numbered with the prospering industries of this part of Summit County.

In 1904 Mr. Miller married Rhue Summers, who is a daughter of Rev. H. B. and Elizabeth Summers, who was born at Baltimore, Fairfield County, Ohio, and they have one son, Homer Summers. The father of Mrs. Miller is a well-known minister of the Evangelical Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller belong to the United Evangelical Church. They have been residents of Mogadore for the past two years.

ROBERT C. GATES, a leading citizen of Mogadore, where he is engaged in a grocery business, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 18, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Eunice (Cornwell) Gates.

The founder of the Gates family in this State was the paternal grandfather, Halsey Gates, who came with his wife Lucy and settled at what has been known ever since as Gates Mills, as early as 1816. He was the founder of that village and there lived out a long and useful life. His children were: Washington, who is deceased; Edwin, who is deceased; Alexander, who has never been heard of by his family, since he moved to Mexico, in 1884; Maria, deceased, who married Selig Knapp; Eliza, who married Gordon Shipman; Hattie, who married D. B. Spear; William, who resides at Toledo, Ohio; and Henry. The grandparents were natives of New York.

Henry Gates, father of Robert C., was born at Gates Mills, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in March, 1831. Soon after his marriage he left Gates Mills and settled at Cleveland, where he had charge of a mill, having been

trained in this industry. He moved from there to Elmore, in Ottawa County, and from there to Port Clinton, in 1887 locating at Mogadore, where he has been engaged ever since in operating a mill of his own. Although many men of his age have retired from business, Mr. Gates has preserved his strength, vitality and ambition to a remarkable degree, and is just as capable of conducting large business deals as in his earlier years. When twenty-one years of age he united with the Masons, at Chagrin Falls, and received his demit when he left Port Clinton. He is a member of the Disciples Church. Mr. Gates has been a life-long Republican, this being the political complexion of the whole kindred, with the single exception of Mr. Gosline, who is the editor of the Oak Harbor, Ottawa County, *Press*, and a son-in-law of Mr. Gates.

Henry Gates was married (first) to Eunice Cornwell, who died at the age of sixty-three years. She was a daughter of Sanders Cornwell. There were five children born to that marriage, namely: Walter, who died in infancy; Lucy, who married J. W. Sylvester, residing at Cleveland; Cora, who married George Gosline, residing at Oak Harbor; George, residing at Mogadore, who married Grace Hickerman; and Robert C.

Robert C. Gates attended school up to the age of seventeen years, both at Elmore and Port Clinton, after which he worked for a time in a printing office, and later worked at railroading. In 1887 he came to Mogadore with his father, and shortly afterward embarked in his present business, in which he has met with success, being now one of the leading men in his line in the place.

Mr. Gates was married (first) to Sylvia Atchison, who died in the following year. He was married (second) to Cora McClellan, who is a daughter of one of the prominent old county families, Robert and Amanda (Hoff) McClellan. They have three children: Henry Robert, Eunice and Ernest. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Gates is a staunch Republican and on numerous occasions since locating at

Mogadore, has been called to public office. He served six years as a member of the School Board, for three years was treasurer of the corporation, and in the fall of 1904, without his knowledge, he was nominated for justice of the peace and subsequently elected, his personal popularity being great enough to overcome a normal Democratic majority of some eighty votes. He has taken an active interest in everything likely to advance the welfare and prosperity of the town and county. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 482, Knights of Pythias, at Mogadore. Like every other member of his family, he is a musician and has been the leader of the Mogadore band since it was organized in 1902. His father, in his youth, was a member of the old Gates Mills band and was a member of the Elmore band when living there.

BRADFORD W. SKINNER, a representative citizen of Tallmadge Township, of which he has been a trustee for the past five years, resides one-half mile northeast of Tallmadge Center, where he owns fifty acres of excellent land. He was born in Bath Township, Summit County, Ohio, April 7, 1833 and is a son of Col. Salmon and Caroline (Waldo) Skinner.

The father of Mr. Skinner was born at Milford, Connecticut. In his eighteenth year he entered the service of his country, in the War of 1812, after which he settled in Summit County. He lived to the unusual age of ninety-two years, dying in 1892. He married Catherine Waldo, who accompanied her father, General Waldo, to Suffield Township, Portage County. He later moved to the far West, where he died. Mrs. Skinner died at the age of forty-two years. The children of Salmon and Catherine Skinner were the following: Daniel, residing in Nebraska; Deatur, who died in California; Uriah, deceased; Bradford W., of Bath Township; Oliver, who died in Geauga County, Ohio; Edwin, residing at Tallmadge, married (first) to Caroline Wurst, and (second) a lady in Bath Township, and he served in the Civil War as a member of the 29th Regiment, Ohio Volun-

teer Infantry; and Joseph, who died in a New York hospital, having served in the Civil War under General Sherman.

Bradford W. Skinner was eleven years of age when his mother died. He lived in Bath and Northampton Townships until he was eighteen years of age, in the meantime having but meager school advantages. When he came to Bath Township he hired out to run a sawmill, and he remained in the employ of one man for fifteen years. He then rented land of F. D. Alling for five years, subsequently purchasing thirty-three acres of the land, which he has added to and continued to cultivate. For many years he followed teaming, this being very profitable to him, resulting in his becoming a man of independent means.

On April 18, 1855, Mr. Skinner was married to Laura Dickerson, who is a daughter of William and Martha Diekerson, farmers of Northampton Township. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, namely: Etta L., Carlton B., Ollie, Lucy A. and Minnie. Etta L. was married (first) to Arthur Hart and (second) to John Newton, resides at Hudson and has four children. Carlton B. married (first) Julia, a daughter of O. S. Treat, and (second) Fannie Bierce, daughter of Lucius V. and Hattie Bierce, and they have one daughter. Ollie married Frank Root, who is a mail carrier residing at Six Corners. They have four children. Miss Lucy A. is head nurse at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan. She studied three years at Ann Arbor and holds the record of being the only girl who ever passed out of that institution from the school room directly to a high and responsible position, one which she has capably filled for the past three years. Minnie married Edwin Upson, who is engaged in farming in Tallmadge Township.

Politically Mr. Skinner has been a staunch Republican ever since he acquired his right to full citizenship and he has been a supporter of the Government both in peace and war. On May 2, 1864, as a member of Company D, 16th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he accompanied his comrades to Cleveland

and from there to Arlington Heights, Washington, and when the military necessity was over, returned to Cleveland and was mustered out. As one of the township's intelligent, reliable citizens, Mr. Skinner has frequently been called upon to accept local offices and on all occasions he has performed his duties faithfully and efficiently. For the past five years he has been a township trustee and his caution and good judgment have made him a valuable member of the board. He belongs to Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic at Akron, and is a member of the local Grange. He is a liberal man in the support of charities and has never turned a deaf ear to distress.

HOWARD A. BAUER, a well-known citizen of Norton Township, who since 1895 has been operating the Weygandt farm, which is a valuable tract of seventy-three acres, was born June 14, 1873, in Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Susanna (Hoeh) Bauer, who were natives of Pennsylvania.

Howard A. Bauer was reared in Norton Township, where he has resided all his life with the exception of two years spent at Barberton. On January 1, 1895, Mr. Bauer was married to Augusta Weygandt, who was born on the old Weygandt farm across the road from the present home, and is a daughter of Elias and Mary (Miller) Weygandt, the latter of whom was a daughter of Peter Miller. Elias Weygandt was a native of Pennsylvania, and came early in manhood to Norton Township. He owned the farm on which Mrs. Bauer was born, his wife being the owner of the present Bauer home. Mrs. Bauer owns the present farm, which Mr. Bauer cultivates very successfully. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have one child, Thelma May. They attend the Lutheran Church at Doylestown, Ohio.

EDWIN H. CARTER, general farmer and representative citizen of Northfield Township, was born in Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio, August 14, 1858, and when fourteen

years of age, his parents moved to Everett, and his education was secured there and at Peninsula.

Mr. Carter worked on his father's canal boat and later assisted the latter on his farm, until he was twenty years of age, when he purchased the canal boat named *Tempest*, and later owned the *Tidal Wave*. He continued on the water for about two years, after which he engaged in farming for a time, still later entering a wholesale house at Akron, where he continued for five years. He had previously learned the blacksmith business and spent a season in the Michigan woods working as a blacksmith for the Cleveland Sawmill Company. Prior to going to Akron, he conducted a blacksmith shop at Everett, for five years. Before his marriage in 1904, he rented a farm at Everett for two years, and afterward came to the Chaffee farm, which he has operated very successfully ever since. He raises truck and produce of all kinds for the Cleveland market, keeps twenty cows and has butter made on the farm for special customers, has some twenty calves and twenty head of hogs. He raises good crops also of corn, oats, wheat and hay. The apple orchard is a fine producer and many barrels are shipped a season.

On May 2, 1904, Mr. Carter was married to Gertrude Wisneski, who is a daughter of Peter Wisneski. She was born at Independence, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, December 2, 1867, but for the past twenty-five years has lived with the Chaffee family, by whom she is looked on in the light of a daughter. Her father was born in Poland and came to America with his parents. They settled first in Cleveland, moving later to Independence, where Mr. Wisneski followed the trade of stonecutter until within five years of his death, when he bought a farm in Northfield Township, on which he raised truck for the Cleveland market.

Mr. Carter takes no active interest in politics, voting as his judgment directs. He is known to his fellow-citizens as a fine farmer, a reliable man and an accommodating and helpful neighbor.

CHARLES W. WICKLINE, general superintendent of the Akron China Company, and one of the stockholders and a director in the concern, was born in 1869, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended school in early boyhood.

Mr. Wickline is a self-made man, beginning at a very early age to provide for his own maintenance. He began to work as a feeder in a nail factory and so careful, accurate and industrious did he prove himself that by the time he was eighteen years old he was given charge of four machines, which he operated for about seven years. Desiring to see something of the country and to engage in a more congenial business, Mr. Wickline then went to East Liverpool, where he learned the pottery trade, his natural deftness and ready understanding of the principles of this industry soon bringing him into notice with china manufacturers and dealers. Coming to Akron he was here given charge of one department of the Akron China Company, in which he owned stock. His manifest ability resulted in his rapid promotion, and for the past six years he has occupied his present responsible position. The Akron China Company commands an extensive trade, as at their Chicago office they do a half million dollars' worth of business yearly in imported goods alone. They have 225 employes in their Akron plant. In addition to his interest in this important enterprise, Mr. Wickline is a director in the Akron Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has always taken some interest in local political affairs.

In 1892 Mr. Wickline was married to Mary Frances Hawkins, who was born at Steubenville, Ohio. Her grandfather was one of the first settlers in Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Wickline have one son, Frank Hawkins. Mr. Wickline, with his family, is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is quite prominent in Masonry, having been identified with the fraternity for many years. He is past worshipful master of Akron Lodge, N. 83, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Washington Chapter No. 25; past three illustrious master of Akron Council, No. 80; and belongs

to the Akron Commandery and Lake Erie Consistory.

COMFORT JACKSON CHAFFEE, who has the distinction of being the oldest resident of Northfield Township, was born in what is now Hampden, Massachusetts, April 14, 1817, and is a son of Comfort and Persis (Skinner) Chaffee.

The family can be traced back to France, from which country it early went to Wales and in colonial days came to Massachusetts. The original settler was named Samuel and he had a son, John, who settled at Pomfret, Connecticut, and he had a son, Asa. Asa Chaffee, the great-grandfather, was born in Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He had sixteen sons, many of whom were killed in the French and Indian and in the Revolutionary War. The youngest of these, Comfort Chaffee, was born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He participated in the Revolutionary War and proved a bold and resolute man. He was a strict Sabbatarian and permitted no household or farm work to be done on Sunday.

Comfort Chaffee (2), the second child and eldest son of his parents was born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where his life was spent. He was a farmer and stockdealer and was a man of considerable substance. He assisted in suppressing Shay's Rebellion. He took a leading part in the town's government and held many of the offices. He married Persis Skinner, who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, and they have six sons and three daughters. Their children were reared in great strictness.

Comfort Jackson Chaffee attended the district schools in his youth and received excellent training in the rudiments. On the last day of December, 1837, he entered the employ of the firm of Waters & Flagg, armorers, at Millbury, Massachusetts, and remained a year, afterward worked at the Chicopee Falls Arms Company, and later cut a large amount of cord wood, taking his pay of thirty-seven and one-half cents a cord, in sole leather.

Later he worked at manufacturing monkey wrenches. About 1839, Mr. Chaffee received a letter from his brother Jonathan, who was then at Brecksville, Summit County, asking him to join him in this part of the country. On April 1, 1840, he left Massachusetts, traveling by rail to Rochester, New York, which was then the terminus of the line, and there took a stage to Dunkirk, at that point taking passage on the steamer *General Scott*, then making her maiden trip to Cleveland.

Having safely reached Northfield Township, Mr. Chaffee bought seventy acres of land, which is included in his present farm and to the original purchase he continued to add until he owned 300 acres. He cleared the timber from his land, making his home for two years with his brother and also working in a machine shop at Brecksville. In the second year he built a barn. When not employed on his land he worked at Brecksville, in the iron works when they were running, and also, in the machine shops at odd times. He afterwards assisted in establishing a plant for the manufacture of rifles at Brecksville. He began to stock his farm with cattle and sheep, as soon as practicable, and in 1848, he began dairying, starting with two cows, and later increased to eighty-seven cows. At the same time he had 400 sale cows on the place. Later Mr. Chaffee became a drover, a very successful one, and in this capacity he was on the road until he was eighty-eight years of age, selling at Brooklyn, Ohio, and South Cleveland, when not holding sales on his own place. Mr. Chaffee is well known all over this section of the State, and for many years was regarded as an authority on cattle and stock. His operations sometimes were on a large scale and through his excellent business judgment, he accumulated an ample fortune.

Mr. Chaffee married Asenath W. Ferry, who died May 30, 1904, aged eighty-six years. She was a daughter of Noah Ferry and was born at Wales, Massachusetts. There were two children born to this marriage: Mozart, deceased; and Anna Maria, who is the widow of Dr. Franklin Coats, of Berea, Ohio.

In his early political life, Mr. Chaffee was

a Whig, later became a Free Trade Republican, but at present is identified with the Democratic party. The only office he would ever consent to hold was that of school director. His life has covered a notable period of history and has been more or less filled with interesting incidents. Mr. Chaffee is remarkably preserved and enjoys social intercourse and takes the interest of a much younger man in the affairs of his community and of the world at large.

J. M. WILLS, president and superintendent of the United States Stoneware Company, at Akron, is one of the city's prominent and substantial citizens. He was born in 1841, in England and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to America.

Mr. Wills was reared and educated at Cuyahoga Falls. After graduating from the High School of that city, he looked about for employment, and was engaged for some two years in making plows. He embarked then in a mercantile business in which he continued for twenty-six years, during sixteen of which he officiated as postmaster at Middlebury. In 1889, Mr. Wills became superintendent of the United States Stoneware plant at Akron, and this city has since been his place of residence. On the death of George W. Brewster, Mr. Wills succeeded him as president of the company. This concern was organized for the manufacture of all kinds of stoneware and enjoys a heavy trade, the plant giving employment to fifty workers. Mr. Wills is himself master of every part of the business, and keeps closely in touch with commercial and manufacturing interests all over the country. Under his guidance the business is enjoying continued prosperity. In 1863 Mr. Wills was married to Martha E. Willis, of Middlebury (East Akron), and they have five children: Rena; Nellie J., who married A. H. Coles, of Cleveland; Bessie, who married J. J. Chamberlain, of Akron; Frank S., of Lima, traveling freight agent for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad; and Grant M., residing at Cleveland, who is stock clerk for the Ferro Machine & Foundry Com-

pany. Mr. Wills has taken an active interest in city politics and for four years served as a member of the City Council. He belongs to the beneficiary order of the Protected Home Circle.

WALTER A. FRANKLIN, of the firm of Franklin Brothers, also a general contractor, at Akron, has been for the past twenty-eight years a resident of this city, which has been the scene of his greatest business activity. He was born a Baltimore, Maryland, in 1868, and is a son of Charles Franklin, who is a retired citizen of Akron.

The parents of Mr. Franklin came to Ohio when he was about two years of age, and he attended school in this city. His entrance into business was as a clerk in a tea store for two years, commencing at the age of thirteen years. Afterward he worked in a brick yard for one year and then engaged in lathing. He also learned the plasterer's trade and subsequently served two years at the cooper's trade. Prior to his twenty-first birthday he had accomplished all this and was then prepared to engage in contract plastering, which he did at the age of twenty-one. This easily led to mason work and general contracting. In 1898 the firm of Franklin Brothers was established for the purpose of dealing in all kinds of sand and gravel and other commodities and doing all kinds of excavating and heavy teaming, an extensive business being carried on along all these lines. C. F. Franklin manages this business. W. A. Franklin, independent of the Franklin Brothers does a large amount of contract work, private residences especially, in connection with city building. He has built the following fine residences: S. J. Rickie, B. G. Work's addition to residence, George G. Allen's, John Gross's, George Warner's, M. O'Neil's; I. R. Manton's, also Frederick Miller's, of Cuyahoga Falls, and the addition to the palatial home of C. B. Raymond, besides many others.

In 1889, Mr. Franklin was married to Jessie E. Salmons, of Akron, and they have four children: William Charles, Harriet Ann,

James A. and Robert D. Fraternally Mr. Franklin is a Mason and he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Council at Akron. His business location is at No. 327 Cuyahoga Street. He is recognized as one of the city's most capable business men, and is also an interested and active worker in advancing the welfare of Akron in every way. His portrait on the neighboring page will be regarded as an appropriate supplement to this article.

C. F. FRANKLIN, of Franklin Brothers, the leading general contracting firm of Akron, is one of the city's successful, self-made men. He was born in 1873, at Cleveland, Ohio, but was reared and educated in Akron, attending the North Hill School.

In boyhood he started out to make his own way in the world, and he was the first lad to carry the *Cleveland Press* north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which work he performed for three years, and under conditions which would have discouraged many less persevering youths. At that time the newspaper, which was greatly in demand, did not reach Akron until five o'clock in the afternoon, causing the brave little carrier to make a somewhat risky trip over the North hills at night. This determination of character has been a winning attribute in later life. From being a newsboy he entered the employ of the Akron Building and Cabinet Company, and remained with this concern during seven busy years. He then took charge of L. D. Ewing's planing mill for two years. During the next two years he worked for the Akron Spirit Level Company, then for thirteen months was with the Summit Lumber Company, following which came his partnership with his brother, Walter A. Franklin, under the style of Franklin Brothers.

This firm is one of the most progressive in the city. The Franklin Brothers were the first to make a business of delivering screened sand to their customers, and they own the only steam shovel. They are engaged in all kinds of heavy teaming, having thirty-eight teams in operation to assist in excavating and other contract work. A large contract now

being filled is the building of the new State Mill Reservoir, which is progressing satisfactorily.

The Franklin Brothers are the owners of the North Hill sand banks, situated at the corner of North Howard Street and Glenwood Avenue, which contains fifteen acres of sand and to an average of forty feet high.

On November 15, 1893, Mr. Franklin was married to Ada M. Gillett, of Akron, and they have five children, namely: Charles E., Howard L., Walter A., Ada May and Francis Gillett. Mr. Franklin is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen and of the Builders' Exchange.

McALLISTER BROTHERS, the name including Isadore and Alexander McAllister, own the old Alexander McAllister farm of eighty-eight and one-quarter acres, which is situated in Bath Township. It formerly contained eighty-nine acres but the McAllister school building, in School District No. 10, takes off three-fourths of an acre. This farm was purchased from an early settler, Dr. Crosby, June 30, 1840, and has never been out of the family.

The parents of the McAllister Brothers were born and reared in Ireland and came to America in 1836, following their marriage. They settled first in Coventry Township, Summit County, and Alexander McAllister, the father, was a contractor on the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal. Later he moved to Monroe Falls, where he took a second contract. His first contract was the building of the canal between Akron and Middlebury, now East Akron. From Monroe Falls he moved on the present farm of his sons, in Bath Township, finding no buildings but an old log house. Many of the trees had been girdled and were dead, and old stumps made a lonesome appearing landscape, but he was a man of great energy and industry and completed the clearing of the whole farm. This was a large undertaking, as in those days, the use of present explosives and machinery for this purpose was unknown, and all the heavy work had to be done practically by sheer strength. In

1843 he replaced the log house with the frame one in which his sons reside. He had seven children and Isadore and Alexander are the only survivors. The others were: John, who died in infancy in Coventry; Alexander (1), who died an infant, in Coventry; an unnamed infant; Mary, who died June 20, 1854, aged three years; and James, who died in Bath Township, September 6, 1873, aged twenty-one years. The father died April 22, 1854, and the mother, February 6, 1891.

Isadore McAllister was seven years of age when his father died, leaving a family of small children for the mother to rear. Her children being too young to give much assistance, she let the farm out on shares until her sons were old enough to take charge, which they did when young. They have proven themselves good farmers and stock-raisers and excellent business men as well. They operate a fine dairy with twelve cows.

Isadore, the elder of the McAllister Brothers, was born April 4, 1847. He married Miranda Vallen, who is a daughter of William Vallen, and they have two children: Lloyd, aged twenty-one years, and Alma, aged seventeen years. Mrs. McAllister died April 12, 1902.

Both brothers work together in harmony and present a picture of brotherly affection and devotion to each other's welfare that it is pleasant to contemplate. They are both consistent members of St. Vincent's Catholic Church. For four years, Alexander McAllister has served as a member of the School Board.

CALVIN SPADE, foreman of the Robinson Clay Company factory No. 3, at East Akron, a responsible position he has filled for the past five years, was born in Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio, September 6, 1851, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Heckman) Spade.

John Spade, the grandfather of Calvin Spade, came to Uniontown, Springfield Township, in 1812, from Snyder County, Pennsylvania, and died when advanced in years. Of his fourteen children, all reached maturity except two, and the survivors reached a good

old age, the majority leaving descendants. The eldest child, George, was born in Snyder County, in 1811, was brought by his parents to Springfield Township, where he married Rebecca Weaver; Jacob married Miss Myers, and died at the age of seventy-two years; Samuel also married a Myers, and died aged sixty-seven years; Catherine also married into the Myers family, and died aged seventy-three years; William married a Miss Weaver, and died aged seventy years; Henry married a member of the Myers family, and lived to be sixty-eight years of age; Noah married a Miss Starr, and died aged seventy-eight years; Thomas married a Miss Weaver, and died aged seventy years; Sarah married a Kreichbaum, and died aged thirty-five years; Eve never married, and lived to the age of eighty-one years; John, father of Calvin, lived to the age of seventy-seven years; and Michael married a member of the Weaver family. The grandparents died aged sixty-six and eighty-one years, respectively.

Both parents of Calvin Spade were born in Springfield Township, where their lives were passed. They had the following children: Samuel, who died aged two years; Catherine, who married Joseph Bollinger; Eve, who married Moses Israel; Calvin; Michael, who married Barbara Jane Swinehart; William, who married Barbara Keller; John, who married Minerva Schriener; Sarah, who remains unmarried; Elizabeth, who is unmarried.

Calvin Spade had few educational advantages in his youth. His life had been one of constant industry and has been mainly confined to the pottery industry. He learned his trade at the pottery of his uncle, George Spade, and for the past thirty-three years he has been engaged at Factory No. 3, this plant having been established for a half century. Mr. Spade, from his long experience, has the work here well in hand, and since he has been superintendent, the product has not only been increased in quantity but has still more surely confirmed its reputation as to quality. Mr. Spade has thirty-six workmen under his control and the most cordial feelings exist between the foreman and his employees.

In 1873 Mr. Spade was married, and nine of his family of children still survive, namely: William Edward, residing in New Mexico, is a locomotive engineer, married Pearl Metzger and they have one child; Robert, residing at Atlanta, is a pitcher in the Southern Base Ball League, married Carrie Bolling and they have two children, Glynn and Vera; Grace, who married William Ritzman, a farmer of Springfield Township, has one child, Hazel; Stella, who married John Ritzman, a farmer of Springfield Township, has one child, John; Louisa, who married George Ody, resides in the Hunt Alletment of Akron; Ira, who is engaged with his father at the pottery; and Huldah, Lillie and Carrie L., all residing at home. The family belong to the East Market street Reformed Church. For thirty years Mr. Spade has been a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, belonging to Aetolia Lodge, No. 24, Akron.

GEORGE A. SHAW, organizer, president and general manager of the Buckeye Match Company, of North Baltimore, Ohio, has been a prominent resident of Barberton and New Portage, for the past thirty-four years, serving with credit in public offices, successfully directing business affairs and taking an active part in political life. Mr. Shaw was born about one-half mile north of Johnson's Corners, in Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, September 1, 1853, and is a son of Merwin and Emily E. (Betz) Shaw.

The father of Mr. Shaw was born at Medina, Ohio, and spent the larger part of his life in Norton Township, Summit County, where he engaged in farming and also operated a grist mill.

Attending the district schools in the winter seasons and working on the home farm during the summers, made up the larger part of Mr. Shaw's boyhood life. Later he attended the High School at Doylestown and subsequently attended the Mennonite College at Wadsworth, Ohio. The failure of his father's health, about this time, threw the responsibility of managing the home farm on his shoulders. Several years later he went to South

Dakota, where he took up a Government claim of 160 acres, but made his home at Mitchell. While there he entered into the employ of a railroad company, first as night yardmaster and later as manager of the day yards. After residing there for some two years and continuing his railroad work, he was so seriously injured while making a coupling, that all further railroad work was abandoned and he returned to Summit County, on a pass gladly offered by the company.

Mr. Shaw located at New Portage, where he opened a general store, and for eight years he served as postmaster there, when, on being elected mayor of Barberton, he moved to his present home. He served four years also as postmaster of this city and was elected a member of the first board of Public Affairs, of Barberton. Mr. Shaw is concerned in various business enterprises and is president of the Barberton Wire Lock Fence Company, which plant employs about twenty-five men. He has recently organized an industry which promises to be one of great importance, the Buckeye Match Company, which has been incorporated for \$100,000. The works are to be established at North Baltimore, Ohio. Mr. Shaw owns a majority of the stock and is president and general manager of the company. He is recognized as one of the able and enterprising business men of Summit County.

In 1898 Mr. Shaw was married to Harriet L. Marshall.

Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party and has been an important factor of the same in Summit County. He organized the first McKinley club in the county and has been liberal in contributing to its work. Fraternally he belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics and to the Knights of Pythias.

C. CHARLES CONAGHAN, a leading business citizen of Tallmadge, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Ohio that crossed the mountains from Pennsylvania and entered the Western Reserve about 1800. C. Charles Conaghan was born October 16, 1842,

in Wyandot County, Ohio, and is a son of Charles C. and Mary L. Conaghan.

The Conaghan family is of Irish extraction, the grandfather, Dennis Conaghan, having been born in Ireland and left his native land in youth. He settled in Adams County, Pennsylvania, married and subsequently came to Ohio, where he reared a large family, and died in old age in Wyandot County.

Charles C. Conaghan, father of C. Charles, carried on agricultural pursuits on what was known as the old Logsdon farm, in Wyandot County. He married Mary A. Bardeen, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in June, 1822, and was a daughter of Anthony and Magdalene Bardeen, the former of whom was a native of France and the latter of Germany. There were two children born to Charles C. and Mary (Bardeen) Conaghan: C. Charles and A. Frank. Charles C. Conaghan, died aged thirty-two years. His widow married (second) William Best, and she became the mother of four more children, namely: Mary E., Agatha, Louisa and Matilda. Mrs. Best died November 9, 1891.

C. Charles Conaghan, bearing his father's name along with inheriting his sterling traits of character, was reared on the old farm in Wyandot County, which his father and grandfather had redeemed from the forest. He attended the district schools in boyhood and had already become very useful on the home farm when the Civil War broke out and its issues absorbed the thoughts of young and old almost to the exclusion of every private interest. On August 12, 1861, Mr. Conaghan enlisted in the Federal army, at Tiffin, Ohio, entering Company B, 49th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, contracting for three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 5, 1864, having participated in numberless engagements, many very serious battles, and suffered both from wound and imprisonment. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, being wounded at the latter place, on September 19, 1863, but he recovered in time to participate in the Atlanta Campaign and also in the bat-

tles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adamsville, Cassville, Pickett's Mills, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the siege and capture of Atlanta. The mere recital of these historic names brings the blood to the cheek and the fire to the eye of every noble old veteran, but a tear also falls, for in the National Cemetery, at Marietta, Georgia, with thousands of their gallant comrades, sleep 113 brave soldiers who once were members of the 49th Ohio.

Although Mr. Conaghan seemed to bear a charmed life through the furious battles which he never evaded, he was captured by a party of Gen. Kirby Smith's soldiers at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. Fortunately for him his captors could not conveniently take their prisoners with them at that time and he was immediately paroled. This kept him out of active service for a time, as did his wound for several months, otherwise he served with his regiment whenever it was in the field. Mr. Conaghan believes that he knows the States of Kentucky and Tennessee better than many of their native sons, having marched three times across the former and five times across the latter, and under conditions which will never permit him to forget the landscape or the people. Mr. Conaghan was but nineteen years of age when he entered the army and his only brother was but seventeen, the latter offering up his young life on the altar of his country, at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Conaghan is a prominent and interested member of Buckley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Akron, and has represented his post at the Department Encampment.

After the end of his military service, he returned to Carey, Wyandot County, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he entered a commercial college at Cleveland and subsequently, for a few months, was book-keeper in a business house of that city. In February, 1866, he came to Akron, where he was engaged for one year in a coal business, later removing to New Portage, where he was in a grocery line for eighteen months. In 1870 he came to Tallmadge and engaged

in clerking until 1885, and in the following year went into a partnership in a mercantile business, with the late Frank E. Hine. Mr. Hine died in 1892, since which time he has continued alone, doing the most satisfactory business in his line, in the place.

Mr. Conaghan was married (first) at Akron, to Olive R. Ellis, who died October 27, 1885. She was a daughter of Joseph D. and Mary A. (Brown) Ellis, and left two children, Nellie L. and Mary. Mr. Conaghan was married (second) March 25, 1897, to Mrs. Margaret E. (Hall) Hine, who was the widow of his former partner, Frank E. Hine. Mr. Conaghan is one of the town's public-spirited, enterprising and useful men. He commands the respect of his fellow-citizens and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends. The political offices he has held have been regarded by him in the light of public trusts, and their duties as faithfully performed as were those of the young soldier in 1861-2-3.

W. J. WILDES, president of the Board of Public Service of Akron, has held this honorable position since the organization of the board. He was born in this city in 1872, and is a son of James Wildes, a native of Summit County, who settled in Akron, a half century ago.

W. J. Wildes was reared in Akron and educated in her institutions, graduating from the High School in 1889. In the following year he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, entering Eastman's Commercial College of that city, where he completed the course. He then returned to Akron and entered into general contracting with his father. They have since executed a large amount of work, including the building of roads, streets and sewers, both in Akron and at other points, a number of important contracts having been filled in Northwestern Ohio. In recent years Mr. Wildes has taken quite an active interest in politics. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Board of City Commissioners, by Mayor Doyle, and served one year, since which time he has been in service on the pres-

3087

